

1914.
NEW ZEALAND.

COOK AND OTHER ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.—3, 1913.]

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

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MEMORANDUM.

Cook Islands Administration Department, Wellington, 8th August, 1914.

The annual reports of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga and the Resident Commissioner at Niue are attached hereto.

The following items of interest in the reports are drawn attention to:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year in the Cook Islands amounted to £11,722, being an increase of £2,302 on the figures of the previous year.

A sum of £10,194 was expended, of which amount £3,936 was devoted to public works. A sum of £2,351 was spent in connection with the medical department of the Administration.

The balance standing to the credit of the Administration at the close of the year's operations was £3,591, as against £2,063 on the 31st March, 1913.

At Niue Island the revenue for the year amounted to £2,491, being £188 less than that of the previous year.

A sum of £3,068 was expended, or £748 more than in the previous year. Necessary public works are being pushed on, and a sum of £1,569 was expended under this head.

TRADE, ETC.

In the Cook Islands the volume of trade has been well maintained. The value of exports for the year ended 31st December, 1913, was £109,926, as against £101,708 in the previous year, an increase of £8,218. The total imports for the same period amounted to £110,283, as against £93,812 in the previous year, or an increase of £16,471.

It is satisfactory to note that the goods imported from New Zealand proper have increased in ratio with the general increase of imports. The value of our goods imported during the year was £83,096, as against £73,704 in the previous year. The total amount of goods imported from New Zealand into the Cook Islands and Niue during the year amounted to £93,868.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The Medical Officers have taken every opportunity of visiting all outlying islands, where the general health of the people was found to be good, though it is not to be denied that there is much work to be done by the Medical Officers in the eradication of certain diseases.

The benefits of the hospital are fully appreciated, and the institution has been practically full throughout the year.

HURRICANE.

A severe hurricane passed over several islands of the Group in the early part of this year, doing considerable damage to crops and buildings. Immediate steps were taken by the Administration to alleviate distress from shortage of food. The Assistant Medical Officer, in company with the Engineer, visited all the islands affected, and food-supplies were left where necessary. Plantations are now, however, making a quick recovery, and on the whole the additional labour occasioned by the hurricane has beneficially affected the general health of the community.

M. POMARE.

COOK ISLANDS.

REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 27th May, 1914.

I have the honour to report as follows for the year ended the 31st March, 1914:—

FINANCE.

The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £2,062 18s. 3d.; the revenue was £11,722 18s. 5d.; the expenditure amounted to £10,194 2s., leaving a balance in hand of £3,591 14s. 8d.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year several permanent public works were carried out. The laying of water to the important settlement of Titikaveka was completed to the very great satisfaction of the residents, every house desiring it being connected with a wholesome and never-failing supply. Previously, at certain seasons, the inhabitants carried the water from long distances, and therefore did not use it freely. A comfortable and substantial residence was built for the accommodation of the Resident Agent at Aitutaki. Tanks for the collection of an ample supply of fresh water were built of concrete at Atiu (one), Mauke (two), Mitiaro (one), and at the settlement of Amuri, Aitutaki (one). The material was sent to Atiu to build two tanks at a site chosen by the Medical Officer and Engineer, but only a small tank was built near the beach, and the balance of the material was sent to Aitutaki and thus fortunately saved, otherwise it would have been destroyed by the sea at the time of the hurricane.

Many important works are being projected this year, the chief among them being—Supply of water to the settlement of Muri (Rarotonga), which will complete the series in Rarotonga; erection of house for Resident Agent at Penrhyn; improvement of boat-passage at Manihiki; boring for water at Aitutaki; erection of police quarters and prison cells at Rarotonga; house for Resident Agent at Atiu; erection of Courthouse and offices at Aitutaki; improvement of boat-passage at Mauke; tram-line (for carriage of goods) at Mangaia; erection of teachers' residences at Rarotonga.

EXPERIMENTAL NURSERY.

The recently drained Maraerenga Swamp having been acquired by the Government, portion of the land has been cleared and ploughed, and a plantation and nursery established under the capable management of Mr. E. A. Reid, of the Agricultural Department of New Zealand, who takes an enthusiastic interest therein and in the education of the Natives as to the advantages of systematic cultivation. Plants and seed are being generously contributed by various institutions interested in tropical culture in many parts of the world with which we are in communication, and the thanks of the Administration are due to the Union Steamship Company for its timely offer to convey parcels of plants for the nursery free of charge.

LIVE-STOCK.

The Live-stock Department instituted a few years ago having proved an expensive failure, the stock was disposed of. The entire was returned to the Stock Department of New Zealand, and the pigs and fowls disposed of locally by tender.

POPULATION.

The vital statistics indicate a substantial improvement in the health of the people, due very largely, I have no doubt, to the improvement in the water-supplies and to the remedying of insanitary conditions.

LAND TITLES COURT.

Advantage was taken of the presence of Lieut.-Colonel Gudgeon on a brief holiday visit to have him appointed Chief Judge of the Land Titles Court for a period of three months, during which time he disposed of nearly two hundred applications awaiting hearing at Rarotonga. As there are now over four hundred applications awaiting hearing—the larger number being in the Island of Aitutaki—it is very necessary that arrangements be made for the holding of Land Courts in the islands other than Rarotonga during this year, for until the land is individualized the Natives naturally will not take the interest in land that may be awarded to some one else, and will only grow and cultivate for their own immediate needs, and even then they are often despoiled by other Natives asserting ownership. The Islands generally are not producing one-seventh of what they could be made to produce under proper and efficient cultivation. Individualizing the lands at Rarotonga is undoubtedly the cause of its present prosperity.

In my opinion the proper course would be to send an efficient Native Land Court Judge from New Zealand, and this Administration could not bear the whole of the expense. The Islands are part of the Dominion of New Zealand, then why not treat them as the rest of the Native lands are treated in the Dominion? The return attached hereto showing goods admitted to the Cook Islands from New Zealand free of duty shows that were we not part of the Dominion the Islands Treasury would receive at least £4,355 more in duties.

OUTLYING ISLANDS.

During the year I have visited all the islands under my jurisdiction with the exception of Mitiaro. Where necessary I held sittings of the High Court. I was greatly impressed with the imperative need of frequent medical visitation, the amount of disease visible being appalling. I hope this state of affairs may now be remedied, as facilities for visiting and communication between the Islands are likely to be more popular and frequent by the establishment of more trading stations on the Islands and the recent addition of another trading schooner. A Medical Officer will thus, I hope, be enabled to spend some small part of each year on each island—a course which has not been possible in the past in the absence of a Government schooner. At the present time of writing a doctor is accompanying a vessel which is to touch at almost every island. He will do whatever may be possible for the benefit of the Natives during the stay of the vessel at each island, and leave medicines and instructions with the Resident Agents on his departure.

HURRICANE.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th January last a hurricane of unusual severity visited the Islands of Suwarrow, Rakahanga, Manihiki, Atiu, and Aitutaki. At Suwarrow, Rakahanga, and Manihiki the damage done was by the overwhelming seas rather than by the force of the wind. The sea rose to an unusual height and swept over the Islands, placing the residents in danger of their lives and destroying the food-supplies. At Aitutaki and Aitu great damage was done by the wind, nearly all the houses being demolished or unroofed, and the coconut and orange plantations devastated. There will be for some time but small export of copra or other produce from the two last-named islands.

At the first possible opportunity afforded by the departure of a schooner from Rarotonga I sent Mr. Connal, Government Engineer, to visit such of the Islands as the schooner (subject to the weather) was able to call at, and to leave food-supplies where necessary. The same vessel also conveyed Dr. Maclurkin, Assistant Medical Officer, as it was apprehended the Natives might be in a condition necessitating medical attention. The doctor reported that the enforced labour resulting from the ravages of the hurricane, and the living in temporary (and therefore well-ventilated) shelters, have been conducive to the good health of the Natives. In no case as the result of the hurricane was there an immediate shortage of food-supplies, although later on it may be necessary to provide the Natives with labour on public works to enable them to tide over the period until their food crops again come into bearing. (I annex the reports of Mr. Connal and Dr. Maclurkin.)

On the 4th April the schooner "Huanui" again left Rarotonga, purposing to call at the Islands of Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Manuae, Aitutaki, Palmerston, Pukapuka, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Penrhyn. Mr. Connal and Dr. Maclurkin again accompanied her, the former to report as to the necessities of the Natives, with discretion to leave food-supplies, and also to arrange for the carrying-out of certain public works, for which he took necessary materials. The schooner is not due to return until June or July.

EDUCATION.

The Native inhabitants of Rarotonga and Aitutaki evince a lively interest in this question, which I hope will shortly be satisfactorily arranged. When I came here I was asked by the Acting Minister of Education to look into the matter of education and report accordingly, which I did, at the same time advising that the Inspector of Native Schools should pay the Islands a visit, and report to the New Zealand Government what he considers the best method of facing the education question. Mr. Bird, Inspector of Native Schools, came, but unfortunately had not sufficient time at his disposal to visit the other islands.

I had gone into the whole matter with the Natives here and at Aitutaki, and they all agreed to hand over the schoolhouses they had built and the land they stand on to His Majesty the King for school purposes if the New Zealand Government would only send European teachers. I learn the Government intends to place on this year's estimates a sum sufficient to make a good start.

As you are aware, for many years the London Mission Society had schools of a sort—certainly not Native schools as we know them in New Zealand, for go where you will through these Islands you will not hear the Natives speak English in the same free knowledgeable manner they do in New Zealand when they have been to school. At present in these Islands the children are running wild, and the elder people are continually asking, "Are you not going to do something about schools to help us to save our children from going to the bad altogether?"

I am of opinion the subject of education should be grappled with at once if we earnestly wish to carry out what seems to me our obligations and duty to these people. An efficient system of education should be established, paid for by New Zealand proper, and placed under the control of the New Zealand Department of Education.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Consequent on the unfortunate wreck of the barque "Triton" on the 21st December last at Rarotonga this Administration has been able to purchase at a low figure the anchors and cables salvaged from the wreck by a local syndicate. These are being used in improving the mooring facilities in Avarua Harbour.

LABOUR.

The question of labour for plantation and other purposes is yearly becoming more acute in Rarotonga and Aitutaki. In the latter islands strenuous endeavours are made, and rightly so, by the chiefs and elder people to retain their young men for the necessary work of that island. In Rarotonga there is a tendency to increase the rate of wages, and this together with

the other attractions of the island (picture-shows, &c.) may deplete other islands of their young men. It is obvious that the recruiting of labour for Malden and other islands will shortly cease. The last labour-recruiting vessel (in 1912) only succeeded in recruiting seventeen labourers.

HEALTH.

The health of the Natives in these Islands is in a most deplorable and unsatisfactory condition, as is shown by each Medical Officer's report year by year, but with the exception of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, and Mangaia we have done little or nothing to improve matters.

Dr. Percival, reporting in October, 1911, said, "The health of the people of Mauke, Atiu, Aitutaki, and Mangaia is in such a bad condition that it would take a medical man six months on each island to rectify before they could be visited at stated intervals."

The health of the Natives, if they are to be preserved, should be one of our first duties. Then comes the question, How is it to be done? Financially the Administration is not strong enough to cope with it alone. The Northern Islands have had only two brief visits (too brief for any material benefit), and Pukapuka was visited only in 1911 (by Dr. Percival), though there are 490 inhabitants there.

These Islands became part of New Zealand by virtue of an Order in Council of the 15th May, 1901. Thus, being part of New Zealand, would it not be more practicable and wiser for the Health Department of New Zealand to take over the control of the health of the Islands, this Administration paying out of its revenue a proportion of the cost, to be assessed each year? At present there are 3,168 Natives we are doing little or nothing for.

With regard to the lepers, Dr. Percival in his report of October, 1911, said, "I would strongly advise that, in the interests of the patients, in the interests of the inhabitants, and having regard to the fruit trade, all these cases should be collected by a Government vessel and isolated at Penrhyn." Dr. Baldwin again brought this urgent matter before the Minister and Commissioner in his report in April, 1912, and again in June, 1913. With the frequency of vessels trading to and from New Zealand it is necessary some steps should be taken with as little delay as possible, for Dr. Baldwin points out one case of leprosy had lain dormant at Aitutaki for two years. The lepers now segregated at Aitutaki and Penrhyn have had the conditions under which they live very much improved. They are now visited periodically by the Resident Agents, who fulfil the duty, hitherto imposed on the relatives, and much neglected by them, of seeing to the food-supplies, so that they may never suffer from want. Substantial shelters have been erected for them, and tanks provided for the collection of rain-water for their use.

The Chief Medical Officer's report shows that the number of out-patients attended at Rarotonga during the year was 8,964, from which it is evident that a very large number of persons must have been treated many times over, the population of Rarotonga being only 2,759.

ISLAND LAWS.

The so-called laws of the Islands are in a most unsatisfactory state. From the 31st December, 1904, there was no validly constituted body to make laws, therefore all Ordinances passed by the so-called Federal Council and assented to by the Governor are null and void, and legislation by the New Zealand Parliament is urgently needed to extricate the present Island laws from their chaotic state. The proceedings in the Land Titles Court from the 7th February, 1906, to the 19th August, 1913 (both dates inclusive), require to be validated, as there was no properly constituted Court during that period, though a great many claims were adjudicated upon.

In my opinion the easiest and best way out of the difficulty would be to give each island power to make its own domestic laws, something similar to the New Zealand Maori Councils Act with such alterations as are deemed necessary. Mr. Ralfe and I have gone into this matter pretty thoroughly, and have submitted our compilation of the laws at present necessary for the better government of these Islands to the Solicitor-General, who I sincerely hope will be able to present to the New Zealand Parliament this coming session a Bill that will meet our requirements, and get the Administration out of the present chaotic mess.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully suggest that in future all officers for these Islands be appointed from the Public Service of New Zealand. You would then have well-trained officers whose qualifications were known. They should be allowed a year and a half for each year's service to count toward their retiring-period. They should be stationed in the Islands not longer than from three to five years (except, perhaps, the officer in charge of the experimental nursery), so as not to get "islandized." They should be allowed Island pay, and not lose their grade or chance of promotion in their respective Departments in New Zealand proper. The isolation and privation here are very great, therefore inducement must be offered to get good men to come, and the best the Public Service can spare are required for the work. By adopting this system you will do away with the burning question of pensions that is repeatedly cropping up. The Resident Commissioner will always require to be an experienced judicial officer with administrative ability while he continues to act in the dual capacity of Chief Justice of the High Court and Resident Commissioner, and as the Islands advance in development so will the need be the greater, for he deals with all cases taken by a Supreme Court Judge, from murder down.

Attached are the reports of the Treasurer, the Registrar of Courts, the Chief Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer, the Engineer, the Fruit Inspector, and the Auditor.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORTHCROFT,
Resident Commissioner.

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

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 5th June, 1914.

I have the honour to inform you that I have audited the accounts of the Cook Islands Administration for the year ended 31st March, 1914, and find them to be correct.

I have also audited the books of the High Court and Land Titles Court, and find that all moneys received as recorded by the official receipt-butts and statements from Resident Agents have been duly accounted for.

I have, &c.,

A. G. CLARKE,

The Resident Commissioner, Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga.

Auditor.

REPORT OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 21st May, 1914.

I have the honour to forward herewith statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1914, and trade returns for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

The revenue for the year amounted to £11,722 18s. 5d., which, with the balance on hand on the 31st March, 1913, £2,062 18s. 3d., made a total of £13,785 16s. 8d. for carrying on the administration. As compared with the previous year, the revenue shows an increase of £2,302 18s. 5d. Of this increase, the revenue from Customs is responsible for £1,987 0s. 8d., High Court for £123 1s. 2d., and Fruit Inspection Account for £163 5s. 2d. In the matter of decreases the largest items are stamps, £87 15s. 7d., and Land Titles Court fees, £82 8s. 6d.

The expenditure (summary appended) amounted to £10,194 2s. :—

	£	s.	d.
Public works	3,936	1	0
Salaries	3,817	3	7
Contingencies	889	2	8
Hospital supplies and attendance	998	13	11
Subsidies	142	0	0
Compensation for land resumed	155	0	0
Maintenance of lepers	59	19	5
Maintenance of lunatic	36	12	0
Rents	23	15	0
Grant to Mr. E. Blaine, revising laws	50	2	6
Assistance to Natives and expenditure on account of hurricane	85	12	0
	<u>£10,194</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

Liquor Account: The sales of liquor from the Government bond for the year amounted to £9 12s. 11d.

Waterworks Account: The amount expended to date in providing fresh-water supplies in Rarotonga totals £5,426 11s., being apportioned as follows: Avarua, £2,547 18s. 6d.; Ngatangia, £840 1s. 6d.; Arorangi, £718 1s. 9d.; Matavera, £490 17s. 8d.; Titikaveka, £829 11s. 7d.: total, £5,426 11s. The revenue from water rates for the year amounted to £294 16s. 6d. The sum of £662 3s. 6d. was expended in erecting fresh-water tanks at Mauke, Mitiaro, Atiu, and Aitutaki.

Fruit Inspection and Fumigation Account: The fees collected for the fumigation and inspection of fruit amounted to £797, compared with £750 17s. 9d. the previous year. The expenditure was £699 2s. 5d., including £167 14s. 2d. expended on the Pua-Au Nursery.

Postal: The volume of business in this department has been well maintained. Money-orders numbering 956, value £15,068 5s. 10d., were issued, and 1,194 orders, value £14,597 17s. 5d., were paid. The commission earned was £58 13s. Postal notes to value of £536 were issued. In the Savings-bank the deposits for the year were £1,528 0s. 10d., and the withdrawals £649 14s. 11d.

Trade: The oversea trade of the Group is valued at £220,209—imports £110,283, and exports £109,926. The increase for the year is £24,639—imports £16,421, and exports £8,218.

The output of bananas increased by 11,129 cases, copra by 89 tons, and pearl-shell by 6 tons.

Until within the last few months good prices have been obtained for all the Island products—fruit, copra, and pearl-shell. The outlook for the present year, however, is not so promising: Firstly, the hurricane in January last spoiled the orange and coconut crops in all the islands except Rarotonga, Mangaia, Penrhyn, and Palmerston, and as it will take the trees some time to recover, a diminished output is inevitable. Secondly, there has been a big drop in the value of the pearl-shell shipped from this Group. The Penrhyn and Manihiki pearl-shell is known as "black-edged," and is used for the manufacture of black-pearl buttons. The going-out of fashion of this style of button accounts for the drop in the price of shell.

During the last four months copra has been steadily declining in value, and is now quoted at £25 per ton on the London market, compared with £30 in December last.

For some years coconut-oil has been exclusively used for edible purposes and soapmaking. It now appears that palm-oil, which in the past has been entirely used for soap and candle making, is, owing to the discovery of a new refining process, about to supplement coconut-oil in the making of margarine. As enormous quantities of palm-oil is being produced on the African coast, and now being more easily converted into butter than coconut-oil, it is only to be expected that copra will decline in price.

Thus the hurricane and the fall in value of shell and copra must materially affect the prosperity of these Islands.

I have, &c.,

W. J. STEVENSON,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

Collector of Customs and Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.
Revenue for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st April, 1913				2,062	18	3
Customs duties Rarotonga	6,383	19	5			
" New Zealand	1,999	1	6			
Traders' licenses	721	0	0			
Stamps	615	16	6			
Fees, Land Titles Court	258	8	6			
Fees and fines, High Court	513	2	5			
" R.M. Court, Aitutaki	110	10	0			
" " Mangaia	93	19	0			
" " Atiu	33	17	0			
" " Mauke	60	1	0			
" " Rakahanga and Manihiki	71	10	7			
" Arikis' Court, Mitiaro	18	2	6			
Water rates, Avarua	140	10	0			
" Arorangi	66	18	6			
" Ngatangia	34	0	0			
" Matavera	32	10	0			
" Titikaveka	20	13	0			
Interest	115	0	0			
Rents	131	5	0			
Hall licenses	7	0	0			
Shipping fees	11	4	4			
Miscellaneous	13	15	5			
Agency fee, Aitutaki	1	0	0			
Refund on old Courthouse, Arorangi	15	0	0			
Sale of post-cards	14	3	11			
Matavera Water Account	Cr. 44	6	0			
Live-stock Account	Cr. 3	12	8			
Ammunition Account	Cr. 21	6	7			
Liquor Account	Cr. 7	14	5			
Fruit Inspection Account	Cr. 163	5	2			
				11,722	18	5
				£13,785	16	8

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 9th April, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct—A. G. CLARKE, Auditor.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

Service.	Voted.			Expended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Registrar, High and Land Titles Courts-(from 5th March, 1913) ..	350	0	0	375	16	1
2. Assistant Medical Officer	450	0	0	400	0	0
3. Engineer and Surveyor	300	0	0	300	0	0
4. Interpreter and Printer	250	0	0	250	0	0
5. Hospital Nurse	150	0	0	160	8	4
6. Foreman of Works	150	0	0	165	0	0
7. Draughtsman	120	0	0	120	0	0
8. Island allowance, Resident Commissioner (fifteen months from 1st January, 1913)	100	0	0	125	3	3
9. " Collector of Customs	150	0	0	150	0	0
10. Cadet, Registrar's Office	60	0	0	60	0	0
11. " Post Office	60	0	0	60	0	0
12. Resident Agent, Mangaia	225	0	0	225	0	0
13. " Atiu	225	0	0	225	0	0
14. " Aitutaki	225	0	0	207	2	6
15. " Mauke	225	0	0	218	12	3
16. " Penrhyn	200	0	0	229	3	4
17. " Rakahanga and Manihiki	100	0	0	100	0	0
18. European policeman, Rarotonga	150	0	0	109	1	3

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*
Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1914—*continued.*

Service.	Voted.			Expended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19. Native police, Rarotonga	115	0	0	99	11	7
20. „ „ Aitutaki	39	0	0	38	0	0
21. „ „ Mangaia	41	0	0	41	0	0
22. „ „ Atiu	17	0	0	17	0	0
23. „ „ Mauke	12	0	0	11	5	0
24. „ „ Mitiaro	6	0	0	6	0	0
25. „ „ Rakahanga and Manihiki	24	0	0	24	0	0
26. Native assessors, Aitutaki	15	0	0	15	0	0
27. „ „ Mangaia	20	0	0	20	0	0
28. „ „ Atiu	8	0	0	8	0	0
29. „ „ Mauke	5	0	0	5	0	0
30. „ „ Mitiaro	6	0	0	6	0	0
31. „ „ Rakahanga and Manihiki	8	0	0	8	0	0
32. Postmaster, Mitiaro	3	0	0	3	0	0
33. Clerk of Court, Mitiaro	3	0	0	3	0	0
34. Subsidy, cool chamber	100	0	0	100	0	0
35. Boatman, Mangaia	10	0	0	10	0	0
36. „ „ Aitutaki	9	0	0	9	0	0
37. „ „ Atiu	3	0	0	3	0	0
38. Carrying mails	20	0	0	20	0	0
39. Contingent expenditure, general	300	0	0	554	13	2
40. „ „ High Court	150	0	0	137	3	3
41. „ „ Land Titles Court	150	0	0	197	6	3
42. Hospital supplies and attendance	800	0	0	998	13	10
43. Education, Rarotonga	250	0	0	..	..	..
44. Maintenance, lunatic Donaldson	40	0	0	36	12	0
45. „ „ lepers	50	0	0	59	19	5
46. Rents—						
Wharf-site	5	0	0			
Post-office site	8	15	0			
Registrar's residence	5	0	0			
				18	15	0
47. Tanks, outlying islands	600	0	0	662	3	6
48. Residence and offices, Aitutaki	500	0	0	683	12	2
49. Upkeep, Government Buildings	100	0	0	89	13	9
50. Takutea Island, planting and cleaning	200	0	0	276	15	6
51. Roads and bridges, Rarotonga	200	0	0	200	0	0
52. Maraerenga Swamp	500	0	0	387	4	5
53. Titikaveka water-supply	850	0	0	829	11	7
54. Moorings, Avarua Harbour	100	0	0	54	5	1
55. Registrar's residence, purchasing	125	0	0	125	0	0
56. „ „ renovating	200	0	0	236	15	8
57. Hospital improvements	150	0	0	160	6	0
58. Flooring shed, Aitutaki	75	0	0	0	8	6
59. Public Works Store, Rarotonga	25	0	0	29	17	1
Arorangi Water Account	<i>Dr.</i>			11	18	8
Avarua Water Account	<i>Dr.</i>			59	4	4
Ngatangia Water Account	<i>Dr.</i>			2	10	6
Grand Eastern Pacific Hotel, repairs				2	0	11
Old Parliament House, renovating				32	18	2
Mauke shed				35	0	0
Atiu roads				29	0	0
Assistance through hurricane disaster				85	12	0
Wharf-repairs, Aitutaki				13	14	9
Compensation for land resumed				5	0	0
Salary, Assistant Nurse, Hospital				32	0	0
Fruit Inspector's house				139	14	9
Ngatipa shed				8	16	6
Leper-shed, Aitutaki				15	9	2
Grant to Mr. E. Blaine, revising laws				50	2	6
	9,337	15	0	10,194	2	0
Balance, including investments				3,591	14	8
				13,785	16	8

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 5th May, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.—A. G. CLARKE, Auditor.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Details of Vote 39, General Contingent Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Boatmen	26	19	6
Printer	75	1	6
Audit expenses	12	18	0
Water-tank repairs, Mangaia	2	4	6
Typewriter repairs	2	1	0
Filter-repairs	2	17	9
Cleaning offices	4	12	0
Removal expenses, Resident Commissioner	3	0	0
" Resident Agent, Penrhyn	16	5	0
" " Aitutaki	19	11	6
" " Mauke	109	3	6
Tools, Mitiaro	0	11	0
" Atiu	0	1	0
" Rarotonga	0	11	1
Freight on explosives	0	13	6
Stationery	83	10	5
Custodian, Government Offices, Mauke	1	0	0
Passage, Native Te Akatoe	6	15	6
Lawn-mower repairs	0	8	0
Boat and boathouse repairs	2	19	11
Offices conveniences, Aitutaki	1	10	7
Office furniture and fittings	17	19	9
Flagstaff repairs	2	5	7
Clearing Government land	23	17	0
Office-lighting	0	5	6
Newspaper subscriptions	1	14	0
Packing furniture, late Resident Commissioner	0	4	0
Buggy-hire	0	10	0
Office fittings, Mangaia	0	4	0
Gate, Government Offices, Mauke	1	10	0
Customs Tide-waiter, Atiu	0	8	0
Relieving Collector of Customs	81	1	0
Customs Tide-waiter, Rarotonga	8	3	0
Rewards, smuggling cases	10	0	0
Cost banana-plants sent to Hong Kong	0	12	6
Clearing creeks	0	15	0
Telegrams	0	10	10
Passages, Resident Commissioner, in group	10	12	6
" Interpreter	6	11	3
Travelling-allowances, Resident Commissioner, in Group	12	6	0
" Interpreter, in Group	2	8	0
	<u>£554</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 9th April, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Details of Vote 40, Contingent Expenditure, High Court.

	£	s.	d.
Meals, prisoners and police	24	8	4
Buggy-hire	0	9	6
Tools	0	14	8
Travelling-allowances, police (Native), in Group	19	17	8
Travelling-expenses, Chief Judge, in Group	8	10	0
" allowances, Chief Judge	2	2	0
Passages, prisoners	30	19	0
" constables	19	15	6
Uniforms, police	13	7	7
Jury fees	6	12	0
Stationery	2	0	6
Fines remitted	1	19	0
Repairs to prison	1	15	4
Clothing for prisoners	1	10	0
Police quarters, temporary	1	17	6
Interpreter's fees, Mauke	1	4	8
	<u>£137</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 9th April, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Details of Vote 41, Contingent Expenditure, Land-titles Court.

	£	s.	d.
Salary, Judge (three months)	100	0	0
„ Assistant Draughtsman	65	0	0
Labour	13	6	6
Buggy-hire	9	14	0
Office fittings	1	1	6
Stationery	6	2	9
Survey material	2	1	6
	<u>£197</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 8th April, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Details of Vote 42, Hospital Supplies and Attendance.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Aerated waters	0	4	6	Payments of patients	37	9	0
Allenbury's food	0	1	3	Sale of drugs	6	15	7
Calico	7	10	0	„ incubator	5	5	0
Crockery and utensils	6	12	1	Discount allowed	0	10	10
Cornflour	1	2	0	Balance charged against general re-			
Charcoal	0	7	6	venue	998	13	10
Cocoa	0	15	0				
Cream of tartar	0	6	0				
Cakes	1	1	0				
Canvas	0	6	0				
Candles	0	3	0				
Cheese	0	10	6				
Combs	0	2	10				
Chest of drawers	5	0	0				
Cook, salary	53	6	8				
Coffee	0	10	0				
Clothes-lines	0	6	0				
Cart and harness repairs	0	11	0				
Buttercloth	1	3	2				
Biscuits, cabin bread	9	11	0				
„ fancy	2	3	10				
Blankets	2	2	0				
Brooms and brushes	1	14	6				
Bacon and hams	3	7	11				
Butter	1	8	8				
Baking-powder	0	7	0				
Blue	0	5	8				
Bicycle-repairs	0	3	0				
Bread	34	1	0				
Brandy	0	15	0				
Boating, Mauke	1	0	0				
„ Aitutaki	2	0	0				
Buggy-hire, Mangaia	1	4	0				
Blinds	3	16	11				
Drugs	259	1	10				
Essences, flavouring	0	3	0				
Eggs	7	10	11				
Flour	1	19	0				
Fruits, canned	2	17	8				
„ dried sultanas	1	0	0				
„ fresh apples	0	14	6				
„ „ pineapples	0	1	3				
Fish, smoked	0	3	11				
„ canned, salmon	29	8	0				
„ „ sardines, &c.	3	10	7				
Fowls	1	0	3				
Freight in Group	1	19	0				
Honey	0	2	9				
Horse-feed	31	19	5				
Ice	0	13	2				
Jams	20	7	5				
Jellies	0	1	6				
Kerosene	2	15	0				
Kumaras	0	6	0				
Lanterns	0	13	6				

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Details of Vote 42, Hospital Supplies and Attendance—continued.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Lamp-wicks and glasses	0	6	4				
Laundry	16	1	0				
Labour, Public Works Department	29	18	8				
Meat, frozen	116	9	4				
„ canned	14	19	11				
„ fresh	0	10	0				
„ pastes	0	14	0				
Matches	0	4	1				
Milk	39	15	6				
Metal-polish	0	9	6				
Needles and pins	0	13	8				
Native assistance, Aitutaki .. .	2	10	0				
„ Mangaia	2	2	0				
„ Rarotonga	31	14	11				
Onions	2	1	11				
Oatmeal and rolled oats	3	16	6				
Oil, lubricating	0	2	0				
„ olive	0	2	6				
Pickles and vinegar	1	0	7				
Pareus	0	12	0				
Potatoes	3	4	9				
Port wine	0	4	0				
Rat-poison	0	1	0				
Rice	7	15	6				
Repairs, residence Chief Medical Officer	52	1	3				
Repairs, residence Assistant Medical Officer	10	6	0				
Rent, residence Assistant Medical Officer	20	0	0				
Sheeting	7	12	10				
Sugar	21	13	5				
Spices	0	18	1				
Salt	0	11	9				
Stove-repairs	0	3	0				
Soap, common	5	13	0				
„ fancy	0	16	2				
Sage	0	5	6				
Starch	0	10	8				
Singlets	0	2	0				
Soda, washing	0	3	0				
Shoeing	2	8	0				
Soups	0	15	6				
Sewing-cotton and tapes	0	15	8				
Tea	6	7	6				
Table-covers	0	9	0				
Tables	3	17	2				
Towels	3	7	9				
Travelling - expenses, Assistant Medical Officer	11	6	6				
Travelling - allowance, Assistant Medical Officer	44	7	6				
Travelling - expenses, Assistant Nurse	0	12	0				
Travelling - allowance, Assistant Nurse	1	5	0				
Passage, Assistant Nurse	11	10	6				
Arrowroot	0	5	0				
Coal	27	16	6				
Clocks	0	14	6				
Flannel	0	7	6				
Sandsoap	0	9	2				
Stationery	6	9	0				
Relieving nurse	14	12	6				
Uniform allowance, nurse	2	2	6				
Valuation fees	1	1	0				
Vegetable, canned	1	0	6				
	£1,048	14	3				
					£1,048	14	3

Net cost, £998 13s. 10d.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Return showing Expenditure in Medical Department during Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.
Salary, Chief Medical Officer (paid by New Zealand Government) ..	600	0	0
„ Assistant Medical Officer	400	0	0
„ Matron	160	8	4
„ nurse (five months)	32	0	0
Hospital improvements (Vote 57)	160	6	0
Supplies and assistance (Vote 42)	998	13	10
Total	<u>£2,351</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 5th May, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Liquor Account for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stock, 1st April, 1913	61	15	7	Sales	9	12	11
Bond fittings	1	18	6	Stock on hand 31st March, 1914 ..	54	1	9
Balance	0	0	7				
	<u>£63</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£63</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

Profit and Loss Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Stock	54	1	9	Balance, 1st April, 1913	61	15	7
Cash transferred to general revenue ..	7	14	5	„ 31st March, 1914.. .. .	0	0	7
	<u>£61</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£61</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 9th April, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Details of Receipts and Expenditure, Fruit-fumigation Account.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Labour	165	0	9	Fumigation and inspection fees ..	791	17	1
Travelling-expenses	2	16	6	Registration of brands	5	3	0
Removal expenses, late Inspector ..	21	6	6	Refund from New Zealand Govern- ment	65	7	6
Harness-repairs	0	3	6				
Office stamps	0	17	0				
Buggy-hire	2	10	0				
Bicycle-allowance	3	5	0				
Chemicals	7	8	2				
Material	12	3	0				
Tools	0	19	5				
Salaries, Inspectors	299	3	5				
„ „ (Native)	15	15	0				
Pua-au Nursery	167	14	2				
	<u>699</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>				
Balance transferred to general re- venue.. .. .	163	5	2				
	<u>£862</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£862</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 8th April, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
		£	£
Agricultural produce, not otherwise enumerated ..	New Zealand	1,253	
	United States America..	87	
			1,340
Animals, living.—			
Cattle	New Zealand .. .. .	..	60
Dogs .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	10
Fowls .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	25
Horses	"	459	
	Tahiti	50	
			509
Pigs	New Zealand .. .. .	..	4
Sheep .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	18
Apparel and slops	"	2,019	
	United Kingdom	399	
	New South Wales	14	
	United States America..	348	
	France.. .. .	9	
	Tahiti	606	
			3,395
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	New Zealand .. .. .	..	14
Arrowroot	Tahiti .. .. .	..	74
Bags and sacks	New Zealand .. .. .	..	1,423
Bamboo, for hat-making	Tahiti .. .. .	..	358
Beer and stout	New Zealand	45	
	United Kingdom	100	
	New South Wales	6	
			151
Beverages, non-alcoholic	New Zealand	49	
	Tahiti	4	
			53
Biscuits, cabin, bread	New Zealand .. .. .	..	4,967
Bicycles and tricycles, motor-cars, and parts of same	"	869	
	United Kingdom	200	
	New South Wales	1	
	United States America..	7	
	Tahiti	4	
			1,081
Boots and shoes	New Zealand	957	
	United Kingdom	90	
	New South Wales	8	
	Canada	28	
	United States America..	300	
	Tahiti	8	
			1,391
Building-material, not otherwise enumerated ..	New Zealand	732	
	New South Wales	8	
	United States America..	110	
	Tahiti	3	
			853
Brooms	New Zealand	50	
	New South Wales	6	
	United States America..	2	
	Tahiti	1	
			59
Carriages, carts, and parts of same	New Zealand	189	
	United States America..	1,099	
			1,288
Cement	New Zealand .. .. .	..	763
Coal .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	100
Cinematographs and accessories, also hire of films	"	223	
	United Kingdom	92	
	United States America..	32	
	Tahiti	364	
			711

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Confectionery	New Zealand	£ 169	£ 187
	Victoria	11	
	United Kingdom	2	
	United States America..	5	
Cordage and twine	New Zealand	379	487
	United Kingdom	1	
	United States America..	78	
	Tahiti	29	
Cotton piece-goods	New Zealand	1,185	8,388
	United Kingdom	4,801	
	New South Wales	590	
	France	11	
	United States America..	827	
	Tahiti	963	
	Malden Island	8	
	Samoa	1	
Drapery	New Zealand	3,692	5,618
	United Kingdom	1,715	
	New South Wales	131	
	United States America..	4	
	Tahiti	11	
	Japan	65	
Drugs and chemicals	United Kingdom	126	762
	New Zealand	598	
	New South Wales	28	
	Tahiti	10	
Earthenware and glassware	New Zealand	553	686
	United Kingdom	70	
	New South Wales	41	
	United States America..	6	
	Tahiti	16	
Fancy goods and toys	New Zealand	409	694
	United Kingdom	87	
	New South Wales	42	
	Germany	7	
	United States America..	84	
	Tahiti	65	
Fish, preserved	New Zealand	918	2,061
	United Kingdom	122	
	British Columbia	739	
	Germany	72	
	United States America..	155	
	Tahiti	55	
Flour	New Zealand	3,348	4,247
	United States America..	1,079	
Furniture	New Zealand	1,322	1,596
	United Kingdom	95	
	New South Wales	61	
	United States America..	104	
	Tahiti	14	
Hardware	New Zealand	2,550	2,999
	United Kingdom	225	
	New South Wales	17	
	Germany	48	
	United States America..	126	
	Malden Island	5	
	Tahiti	28	

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.**Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
		£	£
Hats and caps	New Zealand	443	516
	United Kingdom	70	
	Tahiti	3	
Hops	New Zealand	23
	Hosiery	214	
	United Kingdom	446	
	New South Wales	51	
Instruments, musical	Tahiti	30	741
	New Zealand	24	
	United Kingdom	1	
	Germany	7	
Iron,—	Tahiti	1	33
	Bar, bolt, and rod .. .. .	..
	Sheet, corrugated	1,475	
	United Kingdom	220	
Pipes and fittings	Victoria	70	2,123
	United States America	358	
	New Zealand	109	
	New South Wales	1,000	
Wire	Tahiti	5	1,114
	New Zealand .. .. .	..
	Jewellery	64	
	United Kingdom	10	
Machines, sewing	Tahiti	25	99
	New Zealand	55	
	New South Wales	165	
	United States America	330	
Machinery, not otherwise enumerated	Tahiti	93	643
	New Zealand	62	
	United Kingdom	11	
	United States America	55	
Matches	Tahiti	133	261
	New Zealand	227	
	United Kingdom	107	
	New South Wales	36	
Meats,—	Germany	14	384
	New Zealand .. .. .	..
	Frozen	7,880	
Preserved	Malden Island	2	7,882
	New Zealand .. .. .	..
Nails	United Kingdom	1	841
	Canada	140	
	New Zealand	611	
Milk, preserved	United Kingdom	4	504
	New Zealand	500	
Oil,—	New Zealand	1,207	1,409
	New South Wales	15	
	United States America	187	
	Other kinds	323	
Kerosene and benzine	New Zealand	3	326
	New South Wales .. .. .	..

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.**Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.	
		£	£	
Paints and varnish	New Zealand	404	607	
	United Kingdom	146		
	United States America	51		
	Tahiti	6		
Perfumery and toilet preparations	New Zealand	32	100	
	United Kingdom	44		
	France	10		
	United States America	11		
	Tahiti	3		
Photographic goods	New Zealand	56	73	
	United Kingdom	11		
	United States America	6		
Plants, trees, and shrubs	New Zealand	43	79	
	New South Wales	32		
	Victoria	4		
Provisions, not otherwise enumerated	New Zealand	4,544	4,968	
	United Kingdom	204		
	Victoria	70		
	United States America	132		
	Tahiti	18		
Rice	New Zealand	745	1,146	
	New South Wales	4		
	United States America	390		
	Malden Island	7		
Rugs	New Zealand	423	432	
	United States America	9		
Saddlery and harness	New Zealand	312	423	
	United States America	105		
	Tahiti	6		
Silks	New Zealand	315	534	
	United Kingdom	12		
	Japan	76		
	Tahiti	131		
Soap	New Zealand	1,571	1,586	
	New South Wales	8		
	Tahiti	7		
Specie Spirits,—	New Zealand	13,285	
	Brandy	4	
	Geneva	17	
	Methylated	9	
	Perfumed	7	
	United Kingdom	125	144	
	France	3		
	Tahiti	9		
	Rum	New Zealand	10
	Whisky	United Kingdom	134	149
United Kingdom		15		
Spirituous flavouring	New Zealand	60	92	
	United Kingdom	32		
Stationery and books	New Zealand	689	926	
	United Kingdom	91		
	New South Wales	113		
	United States America	29		
	Tahiti	4		

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.**Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Sugar	New Zealand	£ 2,819	2,910
	United Kingdom	10	
	New South Wales	81	
Timber,—			
Fruit-box	New Zealand	9,138
Sawn, not otherwise enumerated	United States America ..	1,807	5,418
	Tahiti	3,605	
		6	
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.	New Zealand	1,127	1,363
	United Kingdom	56	
	New South Wales	133	
	India	17	
	South Africa	1	
	United States America ..	3	
	Tahiti	26	
Tools	New Zealand	337	621
	United Kingdom	134	
	New South Wales	12	
	United States America ..	102	
	Tahiti	36	
Wines,—			
Claret	New Zealand	2	44
	Victoria	30	
	Tahiti	12	
Ginger	New Zealand	37
Port	"	8
Woodenware	"	385	394
	New South Wales	9	
Miscellaneous	New Zealand	400	599
	United Kingdom	13	
	New South Wales	139	
	United States America ..	20	
	Tahiti	27	
Total			£110,283

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 4th May, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON,
Collector of Customs.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Exports for Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Article.	Where exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Fruit, fresh—				
Bananas	New Zealand	105,237 cases	£ 35,510	35,700
		1,764 bnchs.	190	
Oranges	"	107,728 cases	16,852	16,852
Pineapples	"	2,329 "	..	270
Unenumerated	"	50 "	..	9
Copra	"	100 tons	2,150	33,679
	United Kingdom	848 "	19,504	
	United States America	481 "	12,025	
		1,429 tons		

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.**Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Exports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.*

Article.	Where exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Coffee, raw	New Zealand	10 tons	£ 650	970
	Tahiti	5 „	320	
		15 tons		
Pearl-shell	United Kingdom	91 tons	..	8,230
Vanilla.. .. .	United States America .. .. .	..	..	156
Coconuts	New Zealand	89,000 number	445	2,893
	United States America	489,600 „	2,448	
		578,600 number		
Kumeras and taro	New Zealand	3,365 cases	..	510
Animals, living—Horses .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	50
Bicycles and motor-cars .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	150
Curios .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	60
Carriages .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	10
Drapery	Tahiti .. .. .	..	..	25
Hardware .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	4
Milk, preserved	New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	10
Machines, sewing .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	9
Oil, whale .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	60
Specie .. .. .	„ .. .. .	..	..	10,229
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	£109,926

W. J. STEVENSON,
Collector of Customs.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 4th May, 1914.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Return showing Total Values of Imports and Exports for Year ended 31st December, 1913.

IMPORTS.				1913.	1912.
				£	£
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	83,096	..
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	9,888	..
United States of America .. .. .	..	..	..	9,846	..
Tahiti .. .. .	..	..	..	3,244	..
New South Wales .. .. .	..	..	..	2,754	..
British Columbia .. .. .	..	..	..	739	..
Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	185	..
Canada .. .. .	..	..	..	168	..
Germany .. .. .	..	..	..	148	..
Japan .. .. .	..	..	..	141	..
Malden Island .. .. .	..	..	..	22	..
India .. .. .	..	..	..	17	..
South Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..
Samoa .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..
France .. .. .	..	..	..	33	..
				£110,283	£93,812
EXPORTS.				1913.	1912.
				£	£
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	67,164	..
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	27,784	..
United States of America .. .. .	..	..	..	14,629	..
Tahiti .. .. .	..	..	..	349	..
				£109,926	£101,708

W. J. STEVENSON,
Collector of Customs.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 4th May, 1914.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Principal Exports from each Island in the Cook Group for Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Island.	Bananas.		Oranges.	Pines.	Fruit n.o.c.	Copra.	Coconuts.	Kumeras.	Coffee.	Pearl-shell.
	Cases.	Bches.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Tons.	Number	Cases.	lb.	Tons.
Rarotonga	100,984	1,764	53,913	172	49	148	563,000	40	6,000	..
Aitutaki	1,330	..	21,342	2,100	1	225	15,600	..	..	..
Mangaia	2,919	..	13,618	57	..	160	..	3,315	22,000	..
Atiu	4	..	8,975	..	..	260	..	10	2,000	..
Mauke .. .. .	..	..	9,880	..	..	95	..	..	..	..
Mitiaro .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
Manuae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..
Penrhyn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	5
Manihiki .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	86
Rakahanga .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..
Palmerston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..
Suarrow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Pukapuka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Takutea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	105,237	1,764	107,728	2,829	50	1,429	578,600	3,365	30,000	91

* Unknown.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 4th May, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON,
Collector of Customs.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Principal Items of New Zealand Produce and Manufactures which are admitted into the Cook Islands Free of Duty.

(Were the same goods imported from any place outside New Zealand duty would be charged according to New Zealand Customs tariff.)

	Value.	Approximate Duty.
	£	£
Agricultural produce (oats, chaff, hay, wheat, potatoes, and onions)	1,340	270
Building material	850	170
Carriage and parts	190	40
Cement	760	200
Confectionery	170	30
Cordage	380	70
Flour	3,348	300
Furniture	1,320	260
Frozen meat	700	140
Preserved meat	7,880	1,570
Milk, preserved	500	125
Provisions (bacon, hams, butter, cheese, jams, &c.)	3,000	600
Rugs	400	80
Soap	1,600	300
Timber	1,800	200
Timber (fruit-boxes)	9,000	*
	<u>£33,238</u>	<u>£4,355</u>

* It is questionable if the Administration would charge duty on these if imported from beyond New Zealand.

There are many other minor items, but it is difficult to arrive at the duty.

W. J. STEVENSON, Collector.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Estimated Expenditure for Year ending 31st March, 1915.

Salaries—	£	s.	d.
1. Registrar of Courts	350	0	0
2. Assistant Medical Officer	400	0	0
3. Engineer and Surveyor	325	0	0
4. Interpreter and Printer	275	0	0
5. Matron, Hospital	175	0	0
6. Nurse	80	0	0
7. Foreman of Works	196	0	0
8. Draughtsman	140	0	0
9. Island allowance, Resident Commissioner	100	0	0
10. „ „ Collector of Customs	150	0	0
11. Cadet, Land Office	72	0	0
12. „ Registrar's Office	72	0	0
13. „ Post-office	72	0	0
14. Resident Agent, Mangaia	245	0	0
15. „ „ Atiu	200	0	0
16. „ „ Aitutaki	220	0	0
17. „ „ Mauke	220	0	0
18. „ „ Penrhyn	245	0	0
19. „ „ Manihiki and Rakahanga	150	0	0
20. Native Agent, Mitiaro	50	0	0
21. Resident Agent, Pukapuka	200	0	0
22. Sergeant of Police, Rarotonga	182	10	0
23. Native police, Rarotonga	122	0	0
24. „ „ Aitutaki	39	0	0
25. „ „ Mauke	20	0	0
26. „ „ Atiu	20	0	0
27. „ „ Mitiaro	15	0	0
28. „ „ Manihiki and Rakahanga	40	0	0
29. „ „ Mangaia	41	0	0
30. Native assessors, Aitutaki	15	0	0
31. „ „ Mangaia	20	0	0
32. „ „ Atiu	8	0	0
33. „ „ Mauke	5	0	0
34. „ „ Manihiki and Rakahanga	8	0	0
35. Assistant Printer, Rarotonga	85	0	0
36. Allowance to J. T. Large on retirement	112	10	0
Contingent Expenditure—			
37. Head-money for destruction of flying-fox	50	0	0
38. Contingent expenditure, General	400	0	0
39. „ „ High Court	150	0	0
40. „ „ Land Titles Court	150	0	0
41. Hospital supplies and attendance	900	0	0
42. Maintenance of lunatic Donaldson	40	0	0
43. Maintenance of lepers	50	0	0
44. Rents—			
Wharf-site	5	0	0
Post-office site	8	15	0
Registrar's house site	5	0	0
45. Subsidy, cool chamber	100	0	0
46. „ „ boatmen, Mangaia	10	0	0
47. „ „ „ Aitutaki	9	0	0
48. „ „ „ Atiu	3	0	0
49. „ „ „ Mauke	6	0	0
50. „ „ „ carrying mails	30	0	0
Estimated public-works expenditure as per schedule	6,586	15	0
„	5,350	0	0
Total	£11,936	15	0

10th June, 1914.

H. W. NORTHCROFT, Resident Commissioner

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Estimated Expenditure on Public Works during Year ending 31st March, 1915.

	£	s.	d.
Penrhyn—			
Agent's house	600	0	0
Blasting channel	50	0	0
Manihiki—			
Blasting boat-passage, Tauhuna	400	0	0
Roofing Courthouse, and connecting with tank	125	0	0
Aitutaki—			
Bores for water	300	0	0
Concrete floor of new shed	75	0	0
Mauke—Improving road, northern landing	50	0	0
Mangaia—Tram-line from shed to landing	150	0	0
Rarotonga—			
Police quarters	400	0	0
Increasing size water-pipes at Arorangi	150	0	0
Muri water-supply	500	0	0
Roads	100	0	0
Takutea—Clearing	150	0	0
Group—Upkeep Government Buildings	100	0	0
Experimental nursery	200	0	0
Teachers' residences, and furnishing same and schools	2,000	0	0
	<u>£5,350</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

H. W. NORTHCROFT,
Resident Commissioner.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF COURTS.

High Court of the Cook Islands.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 9th April, 1914.

I have the honour to report that the following was the work done in the High Court during the year ended the 31st March, 1914.

Criminal cases to the number of 312 were dealt with under the following heads:—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Adultery and illegal cohabitation	10	11
Assault	25	20
Breach of fruit regulations	4	16
Breach of the peace	26	..
Bush-beer making	65	125
Drunkenness	60	
Illegal importation of liquor (Licensing Act)	6	2
Manslaughter	1	..
Rape	1	..
Slander	14	..
Smuggling liquor (Customs Act)	8	1
Theft	58	41
Trespass by persons	4	6
Wandering animals	5	2
Miscellaneous petty offences	25	60
	<u>312</u>	<u>284</u>

Under the provisions of the Wandering Animals Ordinance, 1902, which permits the police to collect fines from the owners of animals found wandering, the eight Native official police of Rarotonga collected fines from forty-eight offenders, and the special police appointed for the Settlement of Arorangi collected fines from forty-three offenders.

The individual fines imposed for bush-beer making and drinking have been more severe than in any previous period. The number of such offences is precisely the same as last year.

The number of offenders prosecuted for thefts has been larger than usual, while several other such offences (some of a serious nature) have been reported to the police, but so far without discovery of the offenders. The absence for a very considerable period of a European police officer has, I think, led to the increase in this class of offence, as well as occasioning difficulty in the collection of fines and in the enforcement of the judgments and orders of the Court. I am of opinion also—and many Natives agree with me—that the picture-shows are largely responsible for the increase in certain classes of crime by the illustration of thefts, burglaries, and even more serious crimes, and I am sure it would be well if the exhibition of pictures of that class were prohibited.

In its civil jurisdiction the High Court had before it sixty cases, as follows:—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Damages	17	25
Debt	14	24
Divorce	23	26
Detinue	2	..
Injunction	3	..
Probate	1	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	10
	<u>60</u>	<u>88</u>

The fees and fines collected and paid into the Treasury amounted to,—

	1913-14.	1912-13.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Criminal jurisdiction	472 5 5	336 9 3
Civil jurisdiction	40 17 0	53 12 0
	<u>£513 2 5</u>	<u>£390 1 3</u>

Fines to the amount of £235 15s. 6d. are outstanding and being collected by monthly and weekly instalments.

Nineteen prisoners paid their fines by labour on the roads or public works.

The Court office was also the medium for the collection of—

	£	s.	d.
Dog-tax	60	7	6
Road rates	96	7	6
Water rates	294	16	6
Refund of expenditure on pipes, &c.	262	17	2
Wandering animals—Fines	14	13	0
	<u>£729</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

Eleven offenders were sent to the penal settlement at Manuae Island to serve their terms of imprisonment.

The need of a prison at Rarotonga, and of prison garb, is much felt.

I have, &c.,

H. H. G. RALFE,
Registrar, High Court.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

COOK ISLANDS LAND TITLES COURT.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 9th April, 1914.

I have the honour to report as follows as to the work of the Land Titles Court for the year ending 31st March, 1914.

The fees outstanding on the 31st March, 1913, amounted to £526 4s. 6d. Since that date office fees and fees imposed amounted to £290 16s., while the fees collected and paid into the Treasury totalled £258 8s. 6d., leaving the amount of fees outstanding on the 31st March, 1914, £558 12s., as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rarotonga	376	6	0
Aitutaki	80	1	0
Mauke	101	5	0
Mangaia	1	0	0
	<u>£558</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

The total amount of fees paid into the Treasury since the Court was instituted is £4,304 15s. 5d.

A sitting of the Court commencing on the 20th August and terminating on the 19th November, 1913, was held at Rarotonga, when applications to the number following were disposed of:—

Investigation of title	24
Partition	83
Confirmation of alienation	7
Amendment	21
Succession	52
Appeals heard	5

The number of applications awaiting sittings of the Court are distributed as follows:—

Rarotonga	81
Aitutaki	246
Mauke	36
Atiu	35
Mitiaro	9
Mangaia	Nil.
Penrhyn	2
Manihiki	4
Rakahanga	1
	414

I have, &c.,

H. H. G. RALFE,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

Registrar, Land Titles Court.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Vital Statistics for 1913.

Island and Village.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Rarotonga—			
Avarua	76	41	32
Arorangi	22	17	6
Titikaveka	11	5	7
Ngatangūia	27	12	4
Matavera	7	4	5
Totals	143	69	54
Aitutaki—			
Arutanga	27	12	9
Reureu	10	8	6
Nikaupara	3	5	4
Vaipae	17	7	2
Tautu			
Amuri			
Totals	57	32	21
Mangaia—			
Ivarua	12	14	5
Tamarua	10	7	2
Oneroa	45	32	13
Totals	67	53	20
Mauke	21	15	10
Manihiki	12	11	2
Rakahanga	7	9	Nil.
Atiu	36	40	12
Penrhyn and Palmerston (returns not to hand).			
Grand totals	343	229	119

11th May, 1914.

H. H. G. RALFE,
Registrar, High Court.

REPORTS OF ENGINEER.

SIR,—

6th March, 1914.

I have the honour to submit a report of a trip round some of the islands of the Cook Group to ascertain, among other things, the damage done by the hurricane of the 10th January last.

We left Rarotonga on Thursday afternoon, the 12th February, and arrived at Aitutaki on Monday morning, the 16th.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Table showing Total Values, Imports and Exports, from Year 1902 to 31st December, 1913.

Year.	IMPORTS.				Amount. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
1902	27,623	..	..
1903	34,866	7,263	..
1904	33,399	..	1,487
1905	36,993	3,594	..
1906	41,437	4,444	..
1907	50,756	9,314	..
1908	55,021	4,265	..
1909	67,737	12,716	..
1910	83,795	16,058	..
1911	89,623	5,828	..
1912	93,812	4,189	..
1913	110,283	16,421	..
					EXPORTS.		
1902	34,821	..	..
1903	34,740	..	81
1904	38,248	3,508	..
1905	34,890	..	3,358
1906	45,925	11,035	..
1907	51,578	5,653	..
1908	60,652	9,024	..
1909	73,653	13,001	..
1910	90,749	17,096	..
1911	91,076	327	..
1912	101,708	10,632	..
1913	109,926	8,218	..

W. J. STEVENSON,
Collector of Customs.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing Cargo shipped by the Auckland and Wellington Steamers from Rarotonga to New Zealand during Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Month.					Auckland.	Wellington.
					Tons.	Tons.
January	..	..	..	..	279	263
February	..	..	..	..	346	329
March	..	..	..	..	489	631
April	..	..	..	..	734	791
May	..	..	..	..	637	565
June	..	..	..	..	653	585
July	..	..	..	..	506	752
August	..	..	..	..	444	346
September	..	..	..	..	362	340
October	..	..	..	..	231	184
„ (second trip)	..	..	..	..	..	319
November	..	..	..	..	307	448
December	..	..	..	..	470	500
Totals	..	..	..	..	5,458	6,053

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 4th May, 1914.

W. J. STEVENSON,
Collector of Customs.

Aitutaki.

On arrival at Aitutaki I had a look round, and went to Amuri and saw the new tank, which is now nearly completed. The next day I went to Tautu and Vaipae to see the damage done.

On the 18th I accompanied Dr. Maclurkin to Motu-rakau, the leper island. A small cottage has been erected for the lepers, of which there are three. The cottage is 18 ft. by 10 ft., with veranda in front, provided with a 400-gallon tank for water. The cottage requires a coat of paint or whitewash.

The damage done by the hurricane is mostly to the houses, which are all unroofed in Vaipae and Tautu, and mostly so in Nikaupara, Arutanga, and Amuri, less some fifteen buildings, of which two are the wharf-sheds and one the Resident Agent's quarters, which stood the blow without the least harm.

The coconut-palms have also suffered, but I am of opinion that in one year's time, with the shaking they have had (barring another hurricane), they will produce better than before.

The Natives have plenty of money at present, and the stores are well supplied with provisions. There are plenty of coconuts on the ground, which will keep the Natives making copra for the next three or four months, and should keep them in funds for the next six months or so. They may feel the pinch for money for store provisions, but then they should have plenty of root food with the kumeras they are at present planting.

The orange-trees have also suffered. Many of the big trees are down, but not lost if the Natives will only do as I saw had been done on Mr. Hewett's plantation, where he cut the tops off and replanted the stems of the trees, which are now sprouting. Perhaps it would have been better had he not cut so much off the trees, but I suppose he had not the appliances to lift heavier weights. The orange crop in Aitutaki this year will be a small one. Some of the trees are again in blossom.

In no instance did I hear a Native talk about want of food, but they are lamenting the loss of their houses, and seem to think that the Government should do something to help to rebuild them.

Their houses have been badly built from the start, the walls being mostly of dry stones faced with lime-plaster inside and outside; the roof of very light timber, and simply laid on the walls. I suggest that the Building Ordinance be made to apply to Aitutaki, and that no house should be allowed to be erected before submitting a description of the same to the Resident Agent, who will also see that the house is not placed too close to the main road. I also suggest that no more Native sheds or tea-shops be allowed to be erected near the Government wharf sheds.

A better style of house should be adopted by the Natives, to allow of more light and air, and I think that they should abandon the lime walls and substitute cement, wood, or other good material, as their lime hardly ever sets hard, having perished before being used.

I do not consider that the Natives require any help at present, but in six months or so help might be given to them in the way of relief works—say, concreting wharf, erection of Courthouse, and other necessary public works might be carried out. The roof has been blown off the old Government Native Courthouse, and I do not consider the walls, which are most irregular, and of lime concrete, are good enough for a new roof. I therefore submit that a new place be built on the present site. I think a big open shed would make the best Courthouse, with a room at one end enclosed for the Post-office.

The Resident Agent's quarters are practically finished. There are a few small jobs to complete in the way of placing the tanks properly and a shower for the bath.

The wharf is very little damaged, except the top-dressing of sand is washed away, but that generally happens every year. I submit that the wharf have a top-dressing of concrete from end to end, and that an opening be left at the shore end of, say, 20 ft. or so, as it had in former years, to allow the sea to work around. Water is much needed in most of the settlements. The present bores are too shallow, and deep bores are required, with windmill or other power for pumping purposes.

A holding of the Land Court is urgently needed at Aitutaki this year, as there are some urgent land disputes to settle. If it is your intention to send me to Aitutaki this year for survey work I should like to carry out any sanctioned public works at the same time.

Manuae.

We left Aitutaki on Friday, 20th February, at 4 p.m., and arrived off Manuae on Saturday, 21st, about 10 a.m., and a boat came off from the island. The islands have suffered much in the same way as Aitutaki. Most of the buildings and copra-drying platforms are down. The coconuts have been blown off the palms, and some of the coconut-palms are down. The weather being so bad, heavy sea, squally and raining, we did not land. Plenty of food and water on the islands.

Atiu.

We left for Atiu at 1 p.m., and arrived off Atiu on Sunday morning, the 22nd, but on account of the heavy sea all round the island we were unable to communicate with the shore until Tuesday morning, the 24th, when we landed mails and passengers, and left at 11 a.m. for Mauke. At 3 a.m. on the 23rd the barometer fell to 29.78, with heavy sea and squally.

Takutea.

I am sorry we were unable to call at Takutea on account of the heavy sea, nor did we see it from the ship or pass close to it.

Mauke.

We landed at Mauke about 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th February. Mauke seems to have come through the blow next best to Rarotonga. The coconuts are not much damaged, but the orange-crop for this year has suffered a good deal. There will be small shipments of oranges from there this year. Plenty of food and water on the island.

They had a big sea, which did little damage. Very few houses were hurt by the wind. At the northern landing—Angataura—the approach has been washed away and rendered unworkable, as it stands at present. If there is time to do it this year I suggest that a road be blasted out down to the beach. I consider that this could be done for £100, provided the Natives will remove the stones. There is also the principal landing on the western side at Taunganui which requires improving. The road down to the beach requires grading, which would not be an expensive job. £100 might be spent with advantage here. Again, the passage requires opening out—about 1,000 cubic yards of hard coral to be blown away. The cost of this I estimate at £500.

There is also required at Mauke a double line of rails for taking down produce and bringing up stores and boats. The lines would require to be about 100 yards in length each.

There is no regular boat for mails and Government passengers, and I consider a boat should be subsidized for that purpose, as at Aitutaki and Mangaia.

The roads might be improved in Mauke. If in wet weather sand was put on the wet clay it would bind well. A small sum might be placed on the estimates to help in this purpose.

We left Mauke on Monday, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m.

Two extra 400-gallon tanks are much needed for the Resident Agent's quarters at Mauke. They might be bought from the Triton syndicate.

Mitiaro.

We arrived at Mitiaro on the 3rd March at 4 p.m. I found the only store on the island practically empty, having only, in the way of food, three bags of sugar. I therefore, seeing the people were in want of food, having no money, and no ship being likely to arrive for some time, got from Captain Jonassen, on behalf of the Government, ten bags rice, twenty bags flour, twenty tins biscuits, and three bags sugar. This I gave to the head man, Tou, to distribute among the people as he thought best. The people are at present living on coconuts and fish. I am told the Natives have planted kumeras, mario bananas, and taro, some of which will be ready in about three months. The coconuts have been blown off the trees, and as soon as the Natives have finished planting food they intend making copra. Many of the orange-trees have been blown down, and the oranges have been blown off the trees, and there will be a very small crop this year. The food-crops have been destroyed by the hurricane, and as I found the people very short of food, I hope you will approve of my action in supplying some food to them at Government expense. The concrete tank erected by the Government was not hurt, and the people have plenty of water.

We left Mitiaro the same day as we arrived, at 7 p.m., for Atiu.

Atiu.

We arrived at Atiu on the 4th March, at 8 a.m. The coconut-palms seemed to have suffered a good deal. There are plenty of coconuts on the ground to make copra. The Natives seem to have food and money, and there are plenty of provisions in the stores. Some of the orange-trees have been blown down, and there will be a small crop this year. If, later on, the Natives are short of money relief-works might be undertaken to allow them some money.

We left Atiu for Rarotonga on the 4th March, and arrived at 11 p.m. next day.

The only island I found in real want of stores was Mitiaro, and I gave them what I considered fair help. In doing so I hope I have carried out your instructions and that my action has your approval.

The Resident Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

H. M. CONNAL, Engineer.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 1st April, 1914.

I have the honour to submit the report on public works for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

Survey of Lands.

The Land Court was held for three months during the year in Rarotonga. The most of the surveying done was partitioning of sections which had previously been passed by the Court.

Meteorological.

The total rainfall at Avarua, on the northern side of Rarotonga, for the year 1913 was 65.92 in., which was much below the average of previous years. The highest reading of the Fahrenheit thermometer in the shade for the year was 91.5°, on the 29th January, and the lowest was 55°, on the 30th June. The lowest reading of the barometer at sea-level was 29.78 in., on the 28th September, 1913. On the 9th and 10th January, 1914, the Group had a hurricane. Very little damage was done at Rarotonga, but some of the other islands suffered, as I have reported to you by my letter of the 6th March.

Aitutaki Resident Agent's Quarters.

A wooden building was erected on the Island of Aitutaki, the same as was built the year before for Mauke.

Upkeep of Government Buildings.

The Government Buildings have been kept in good repair.

Tanks, Outlying Islands.

At the Island of Mauke two tanks were built; at the Island of Mitiaro one tank. At the Island of Atiu it was the intention of the Government to build two tanks, but through some misunderstanding a small tank was built on the beach, instead of what was intended—to put two tanks at the hill settlement, where good water is badly needed. A good deal of the material intended for Atiu was sent over to Aitutaki, where a tank was built at the settlement of Amuri. The style of tank adopted is a tank 10 ft. internal diameter and 10 ft. to springing of dome, containing, roughly, 5,000 gallons. The tanks are of reinforced concrete. The tanks on low-lying islands are about 8 ft. above ground-level, so as in case of a sea going over the island the water in the tank will be safe. The top is covered in, leaving only a small manhole with lid. The tanks are practically mosquito-proof. The water is drawn off from near the bottom of the tank by a tap, to which access is got by steps, so as no one need go on top of the tank and have the chance of polluting the water. The water enters the tank from the top, and the overflow is worked from the bottom by a stand-pipe brought up nearly to the level of the top of the tank. This method was recommended to me by the Chief Medical Officer, and seems to answer well.

Takutea Island.

A gang of men was sent over to Takutea, the Government island. They cleaned about half the island, built a reinforced-concrete tank to hold about 2,000 gallons, and erected a shed, 50 ft. by 16 ft. I called once during the year in a schooner, but the sea was so rough we could not get a landing, so I cannot make a full report on the island, but from what I am told the coconuts are doing well. This island should make a good prison when the Government requires one.

Roads and Bridges, Rarotonga.

The roads in the settlement of Avarua have been kept in good order by the Government. The Natives have not done very much to the road round the island they should keep in order. I still think that they should pay a road-tax, as mentioned in former reports.

Maraerenga Swamp.

The Maraerenga Swamp has been drained. The drain has little fall, but answers well. Where formerly there was nearly always water lying an experimental nursery is being made by the Government.

Titikaveka Water-supply.

The settlement of Titikaveka has now been supplied with water. Some 6,000 ft. of 3 in. pipe and about 5,000 ft. of 2 in. pipe and some fifty-three houses have been connected. The head is 195 ft., and the quantity, quality, and pressure of the water is all that will be needed for years to come.

Moorings, Avarua Harbour.

Five anchors and some chains have been purchased by the Government from the wrecked ship "Triton," but have not yet been put in place, but will be placed very shortly, when good moorings will be had for any schooner entering the harbour.

Registrar's House.

The Registrar's house was renovated, a new veranda put on in front and a new dining-room at the back. The house is now occupied by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Hospital Improvements.

Several improvements were made to the Hospital during the year. A new kitchen and two water-closets have been built, and other improvements made.

Public Works Store.

A lean-to was put on to the store to form a carpenter's workshop.

The Resident Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

H. M. CONNALL, Engineer.

A.

Estimates, 1914-15.

With reference to the estimates for public works for 1914-15, I have the honour to submit the following as by my letter of the 22nd January last:—

Penrhyn—	£	£
Agent's house	600	
Blasting coral out of channel in lagoon	50	
	—	650
Manihiki—		
Blasting boat-passage, Tauhunu, Tukao Lagoon, to ocean ..	400	
Roof Courthouse and connect with tank	125	
	—	525
Aitutaki—		
Bores for water	300	
Concrete floor of new shed	75	
	—	375
Mauke—		
Purchase of shed	50	
Improve road, northern landing	50	
	—	100
Rarotonga—		
Police quarters	400	
Increase size water-pipes, Arorangi	150	
Muri water-supply	500	
Roads	200	
	—	1,250
Takutea—Clearing		150
Group—Upkeep Government Buildings		100
Experimental nursery		200
		<u>£3,500</u>

Public Works next in order required.

B.

Atiu—House for Resident Agent	600
Aitutaki—New Courthouse and office	500
Mauke—Boat-passage	500
Rarotonga—	
Filter-bed for Avarua water-supply	400
Cells	200
	<u>600</u>
	<u>£2,200</u>

C.

Atiu—	
Road and wharf	600
Tramway line and trucks	200
Anchor, buoy, and chain	60
Shed	400
Crane	120
Two tanks	200
	<u>1,580</u>
Aitutaki—Concrete top of wharf	200
	<u>£1,780</u>

As to Atiu requirements in C, I have fully explained that in letter of the 18th November, 1912.

In Mangaia there is still the channel to wall in, but this would be an expensive undertaking, as I have explained in my letter of the 16th January, 1914.

I have, &c.,
H. M. CONNALL, Engineer.

REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

SIR,—

8th May, 1914.

I have the honour to present my report on the year's work of the Medical Division.

The year has been free from any disease of any epidemic type, and the health of this island has, on the whole, been fairly good.

The number of patients admitted to hospital was 109, making, with twelve cases left from the previous year, a total of 121, as against a total of eighty-four in the previous year. The daily average was 12·15, so that every bed was practically occupied the whole year.

The number of out-patients was 8,967, against 3,710, a large number of the increase being vaccinations.

All the near islands have been visited during the year, but, except at Aitutaki, no lengthy stay was made. At the time of these visits the general health of the islands was good. As I have not had any report from the Resident Agents I am unable to say anything as to the health generally at other times. It is desirable that reports should be sent as opportunity occurs.

I beg to draw attention again to the need for providing proper accommodation for the lepers; extra accommodation at the hospital; and powers for making and enforcing regulations on health matters, to all of which I have referred in previous reports.

I have, &c.,

G. PEARCE BALDWIN,

Chief Medical Officer.

The Resident Commissioner.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.

SIR,—

7th March, 1914.

I have the honour to submit my report on my visits by the "Huanui" to the Islands of Aitutaki, Manuae, Atiu, Mauke, and Mitiaro.

The "Huanui" left Rarotonga on the 12th February, and returned on the 6th March, having been away three weeks. I was able to spend five days in Aitutaki, six in Mauke, and one each in Mitiaro and Atiu. Landing could not be effected on Manuae owing to stress of weather, but I received a report from the Manager there, Mr. Hobbs, as to the health of the labourers.

At Atiu, Mauke, and Aitutaki I left a good supply of drugs behind, as I found the dispensary stocks there very meagrely furnished.

Aitutaki.

During my stay here I visited all the settlements, and also the Island of Motu-rakau, on which the lepers are segregated.

All the houses in the settlement of Vaipae and Tautu have been more or less destroyed by the violence of the recent hurricane, and many have been completely demolished. Some stone-walled houses have the walls still standing, but in all cases the roofs and verandas have been carried away. In Amuri, Arutanga, Nikaupara, and Reureu the damage, although bad enough, has not been so extreme—about fifteen houses or buildings in these settlements have been practically uninjured. Since the hurricane the weather has been dry and warm, and the Natives have suffered little inconvenience from the loss of their dwellings. They have erected "nikau" shelters and sheds, constructed from the roof-iron and timbers of their old houses.

There is no distress in the island. Native foods—kumera, arrowroot, yam, &c.—are abundant, and the raui having been lifted, copra is being made rapidly, and money is not lacking to purchase food from the stores, which are well supplied with flour, biscuits, and meats.

The health of the people is surprisingly good—better, in fact, than it has been at any of my previous visits to the island. I am of opinion that the hurricane has done good by blowing down the old insanitary houses and compelling the people to sleep in sheds or "nikau" houses, from which the fresh air cannot be excluded. The work also which has been forced upon them as a consequence of the hurricane, by dispelling their customary apathy and indolence, appears to have had a stimulating effect upon the general health.

An iron-roofed building, consisting of one room with veranda, has now been erected on the Island of Motu-rakau. A 400-gallon tank has also been installed, so that now the lepers are in much better circumstances.

Mauke.

On this island the ravages of the hurricane were evident in the shape of a collapsed house here and there, and indications of a tremendous sea having come inland as far as the shore settlement of Kimiangatau. The coconut and orange trees have suffered no apparent serious damage, the chief mischief having been caused by the sea, which washed down many of the houses in Kimiangatau.

I visited many houses in both settlements, and talked with representative men, who confirmed the Resident Agent's statement that there had been very little acute illness on the island recently. At the date of my visit there were no serious cases of acute illness, and on the whole the health of the island may be said to be good. There are, of course, the usual chronic conditions prevalent in all the islands, resulting from immorality, intermarriage, dietetic indiscretions and monotony, and careless personal hygiene, accentuated by residence in insanitary dwellings, often of a type unsuited to the climate. These conditions, which all over the Pacific are gradually leading to the extinction of the Polynesian, cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by merely treating individual cases of disease. When a really strong and energetic Administration takes in hand the necessary social and hygienic reforms something may be done to arrest the decay which, if no steps are taken, must surely lead to the extinction of the Maori population in these Islands.

The people of Mauke are very dirty in their habits, probably more so than in the other islands of the Group which I have visited. They erect a very poor and mean type of house, sometimes of "nikau," supplemented with wood from crates and packing-cases, and patched with pieces of old biscuit or kerosene tins; sometimes of purau very badly put up; and occasionally of stone and lime. Some of the wooden buildings are built on high piles, but the family, instead of living in the house proper, dwells underneath the same, the spaces between the piles being filled in with purau stakes. These sub-domiciliary dens are indescribably filthy, dark, and noisome.

The general aspect of the straggling villages is miserable in the extreme. No attempt is made at clearing a patch or making any sort of a garden round the wretched hovels, and pigs grub around the old tins and coconut-husks in the mud or dirt in their immediate vicinity.

The water-tanks which were erected last year in the two settlements have proved a great boon, and are much taken advantage of. The most urgent reform now to be advocated is an improvement in the type of dwelling. Mauke is a low-lying and to some extent swampy island, the soil of which is a tenacious red earth which does not readily allow surface water to pass away, but forms a clinging red mud. It is imperative, therefore, that in the interests of health the houses should be raised on piles.

In my opinion the Administration might do a great deal for the Natives by elaborating designs for suitable types of houses, providing estimates of cost, and generally advising and assisting the Natives. A suitable type of Native house need not be costly or difficult to erect, and should conform to the following conditions: (1) It should be raised from the ground on piles; (2) the floor should be of wood; (3) the walls should be boarded up, say, 2½ ft., and from this height to the eaves louvred or latticed; (4) roof should be "rau" (nikau or pandanus) preferably, otherwise iron.

If the Administration were prepared to advise and assist Natives, building regulations should be framed prohibiting the erection of any new buildings, or the alteration of any existing one, until the plans have been approved by the Government Engineer.

By providing a good water-supply, insisting upon the erection of a good type of dwelling, and inculcating, or enforcing if necessary, habits of cleanliness among the Natives, some real good will be done for the Maori population of these Islands.

Mitiaro.

The full force of the hurricane was not experienced on this island. There was a big blow, however, which knocked over a few coconuts and most of the bananas. Beyond the fact, therefore, that there is a shortage of bananas as food, the people are no worse off than if there had been no hurricane. There was no European food at the time of my visit, but this was not directly due to the hurricane.

I did not discover any cases of acute illness, and the health of the island is good, the people presenting a well-nourished appearance.

Atiu.

On this island, although practically all the houses in the settlements have been demolished, there is no distress among the Natives. No epidemic diseases prevail, and the health of the island is, in fact, better than at any of my previous visits.

Manuae.

Mr. Hobbs reported that none of his labourers were sick, and that the island was well supplied with food.

In conclusion, I may say that the hurricane has in none of the islands affected adversely the health of the inhabitants, for the present at any rate. Many of the old insanitary dwellings having been blown down, a suitable opportunity presents itself for enforcing building regulations, so that old errors may not be repeated.

I have, &c.,

A. R. MACLURKIN,

Assistant Medical Officer

The Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT INSPECTOR.

SIR,—

8th May, 1914.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended 31st March, 1914:—

Export Fruit Inspection.

This work is on a good basis, and the system of inspection is as thorough as it is possible to carry out. Moreover, fruit is under our control and supervision until placed in the lighters for shipment, hence the possibility of fruit unsuitable for export is remote. A few prosecutions for fraudulent packing were heard before the High Court, and fines ranging from £2 to £3 were inflicted with good effect.

Regulations.

The following regulations were brought into force during the year: (1) Restricting the hours for receiving fruit for inspection before shipment; (2) compulsory registration of marks; (3) preventing inferior fruit-cases being used for export; (4) controlling indifferent marking of fruit-cases. These regulations are working smoothly, and proving of benefit to the industry.

Pests and Diseases.

A pamphlet has been prepared on our plantation pests, &c. A short life-history of each has been given, and also hints on control where possible. This pamphlet when printed and circulated will, I hope, prove of benefit to local planters, and also of interest to horticulturists in other tropical countries.

Competition.

T. W. Kirk, Esq., Director of Orchards, &c., New Zealand, is kindly forwarding a shield for competition. This is for yearly competition, and is to be awarded to the village packing the best fruit for export. The shield ultimately becomes the property of the village winning it three times in succession or at intervals. I feel sure competition will be keen. Our thanks are due to Mr. Kirk for his generous gift.

Other Islands.

I regret that owing to pressure of work locally I was unable to visit the other islands of the Group. Mr. E. T. Taylor, Orchard Instructor, New Zealand, has been appointed to assist in the Group. On arrival he will take charge of the instruction and inspection work in the outlying islands, and also when possible relieve me of this work in Rarotonga.

Experimental Work.

The land which the Administration acquired for drainage purposes has been well fenced, and about 2 acres cleared, stumped, and ploughed, and an experimental nursery and testing-ground established. Another 4 acres has been cleared, partly stumped, and ploughed. This will make an excellent testing-ground for useful trees and fruits from other tropical countries. The remaining 6 acres will be taken in hand and cleared as soon as possible, and will serve as a testing-ground. An implement-shed and propagation-houses have been erected, and over a thousand seedling orange-plants were raised for propagation during the season. Over thirty varieties of citrus trees were planted out for propagation and testing purposes, also a few varieties of other likely fruits. A collection of useful plants from Hawaii and Jamaica are already making a good show in pots, while a collection of varieties of bananas growing locally has also been planted, and will no doubt prove of interest to oversea visitors. Plants are on order from other tropical countries, and when planted will, I feel certain, prove of interest, and I hope in many instances of benefit, to our local planters and Natives. In addition to supervising the work on the experimental nursery, demonstrations in methods of renovating old orange-trees were given in each of the settlements. The instruction has "caught on"—so much so that there are more requests for instruction than can be attended to. However, demonstrations will again be given, and with a little more tuition the Natives should make a creditable showing. This branch of work is an important one, as unless the existing orange-trees are pruned and attended to our orange industry will suffer considerably, and it will be some years yet before the trees to be propagated and distributed from the experimental nursery will come into bearing and make up the deficiency.

Considering the experimental work has only been instituted one year creditable progress has been made, and on the appointment of Mr. Taylor more time will be devoted to propagation, experimental, and instruction work.

In conclusion, thanks are due to the authorities of other countries for collections of seeds received and promised, and also to Messrs. D. Hay and Sons, Auckland, for their promise of a collection of timber-trees.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

E. A. REID,
Fruit Inspector.

LAND TITLES COURT.

The following Order in Council, amending the Order in Council establishing the Cook Islands Land Titles Court, was deemed necessary to facilitate the operations of the Court:—

Amending Order in Council establishing Cook and other Islands Land Titles Court.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this eleventh day of August, 1913.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made on the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, under the powers in that behalf conferred upon the Governor in Council by the Cook and other Islands Government Act, 1901, and its amendments, the Cook and other Islands Land Titles Court (hereinafter called "the said Court") was established, with the power and functions in the said Order in Council mentioned: And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Order in Council in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby revoke clause three of the said Order in Council, and doth hereby order that the following clause shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

“3. The Court shall consist of one Judge, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall be called the Chief Judge of the said Court, and of such other Judges as the Governor from time to time appoints. There shall be also such Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Clerks, Interpreters, and other officers as may be required for the conduct of the business of the Court, and as may be appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the said Act.”

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The following Orders in Council were made to enable the work of the Land Titles Court to proceed:—

Appointing Chief Judge of Cook Islands Land Titles Court.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this eleventh day of August, 1913.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

IN pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, and of every other power and authority enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby appoint

Lieut.-Colonel WALTER EDWARD GUDGEON, C.M.G.,

to be a Judge of the Cook Islands Land Titles Court, and also to be Chief Judge thereof: And, in further pursuance of the like power and authority, and with the like advice and consent, His Excellency the Governor doth hereby order and declare that the said appointment shall be of effect and shall be held for a period of three months from the twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Appointing Judge of Cook Islands Land Titles Court.

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this twentieth day of October, 1913.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, and of every other power and authority enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby appoint

HENRY HAWTHORNE GRANT RALFE, Esquire,

to be a Judge of the Cook Islands Land Titles Court: And, in further pursuance of the like power and authority and with the like advice and consent, His Excellency the Governor doth hereby order and declare that the said appointment shall be held during pleasure, and shall take effect on and from the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

LANDS TAKEN FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 4th August, 1913.

I am of opinion that it is necessary to take the area of land shown on the accompanying plan for the purpose of carrying through it the outfall of the drain from Maraerenga Swamp, thereby securing more fall. The area is low-lying, but can be raised by depositing upon it the debris from the drain, and made available for public buildings which may be required in the future.

I respectfully request, therefore, that the necessary Proclamation taking the land may be made, and I submit a form of notice which I trust may be found sufficient for the purpose.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORTHCROFT,
Resident Commissioner.

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

SIR,— Cook Islands Administration Department, Wellington, 20th October, 1913.

Further to my letter of the 10th instant, I have now the honour to forward to you herewith notification, duly signed by His Excellency the Governor, taking a further area of land for the drainage of the Maraerenga Lagoon.

I have, &c.

M. POMARE,
Minister in Charge.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

Lands taken for Drainage Purposes at Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

WHEREAS the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto are required to be taken, under the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, for certain public works, to wit, for drainage purposes at Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by the said Act, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling me in this behalf, do hereby notify that, on the date of the publication hereof in the *Cook Islands Gazette*, the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto are taken for drainage purposes at Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land containing 25·9 arpents, being part of Section 71, Settlement of Avarua, in the Island of Rarotonga, starting from a peg on the southern side of the Main Beach Road and near the eastern side of the Takuvaine Creek; thence southerly 40·2 metres to an Au tree; thence southerly 47·5 meters to a peg; thence south-easterly 10·0 meters to the corner of a stone wall; thence northerly along a stone wall 49·0 meters; thence easterly along a stone wall 13·6 meters; thence northerly along a stone wall 64·5 meters; thence along the southern side of the main road 46·8 meters to the starting-point.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this eighteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

M. POMARE.

NIUE ISLAND.

REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—

Niue Island Administration, Niue, 15th April, 1914.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the year ended 31st March, 1914, together with Statement of Revenue, Statement of Expenditure (with substatements C, D, E, and F), Statement of Liquor Account, Return of Imports, and Return of Exports.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

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

FINANCE.

The receipts from all sources amounted to £2,491 12s. 4d., and the expenditure to £3,068 7s. 4d. As compared with the year 1912-13 the receipts show a falling-off of £188 3s. 9d. The expenditure was £748 5s. 6d. more than last year, £304 being due to increased general expenses, and £444 to increased expenditure on public works.

The balance at credit of the Administration on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to £1,272 16s. 2d.

The expenditure may be classified as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
General administration, including school and medical service ...	1,498	11	9
Public-works expenditure ...	1,569	15	7
	<u>£3,068</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

Full particulars of the receipts and expenditure will be found in Statements A and B and the supporting statements herewith.

In my last report I pointed out that the annual recurring expenditure of the Administration had reached a sum that left very little margin wherewith to carry out necessary public works. During the year just ended the surplus funds of the Administration accumulated during past years were drawn upon to the extent of £572 15s. in order to carry out such works. Of course it is obvious that with the limited funds at the disposal of the Administration the practice cannot be continued, and unless power is given to raise additional revenue, as suggested in my last report, many of the contemplated new works will have to be abandoned, at least for the time being.

I append hereto a statement showing the estimated expenditure for the year 1914–15.

TRADE.

The value of the imports for 1913 was £13,761, and of the exports £12,170, the value of the total external trade being £25,931. With the exception of the year 1912, which was abnormally large, the trade for the past year was greater than that for any preceding year.

As predicted in my last report, the adverse weather-conditions experienced during the latter part of 1912 and the first three months of 1913 seriously affected the coconut-trees. 460 tons of copra, valued at £9,993, were exported, as compared with an output of 792½ tons, valued at £14,318, in 1912. Fortunately the market price of copra reached the highest point on record during 1913, and materially assisted the Natives in what otherwise would have been a comparatively lean year. In Niue the coconut-tree is the principal source of wealth, and the trade at the island is, to a very great extent, governed by the value of the copra produced.

The Niue plaited-hat industry revived somewhat, 2,784 dozens, valued at £1,651, being exported, as against 1,416 dozens, valued at £731, shipped during 1912.

Returns giving full details of the imports and exports are attached hereto.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

The trade indications for the year 1914 are distinctly good, although there has been a considerable fall in the price of copra. The coconut crop, which will be harvested rather later than usual, promises to be a record one, while the Niue plaited hats appear to be coming into favour again, and the industry is being revived.

With steam communication between Niue and Auckland, either direct or via Tonga, it would be possible for Niue to enter the tropical-fruit trade. For years past the Niueans have been asking for such a steamer service, but there does not appear to be any prospects of an improvement, at least until the present schooner contract has expired. It is not generally known that the bananas grown in Niue are superior in quality and flavour to those usually marketed in New Zealand, but such has been admitted over and over again by those most competent to judge in the matter. There is no doubt that with a service by steamer the trade of Niue would enormously increase in the course of a year or two, but so long as we have to depend on a sailing-ship progress will be slow.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The amount spent on public works during 1913–14 was £1,569 15s. 7d., the largest amount spent in any one year so far. This would not have been possible but for the fact that the accumulated funds of the Administration were drawn upon to the extent of £572.

The following are the particulars of the principal works carried out:—

Roadside Tanks.—The sum of £85 7s. 10d. was expended in extending this system. Nineteen new tanks were erected during the year, making twenty-six tanks erected since the work began. It can safely be said that no single work yet undertaken in Niue has met with such a popular reception from the Natives as the erection of these small drinking-tanks along the roads. Six more tanks are required to complete the system. A total of £151 10s. 1d. has been spent on these tanks to date.

Avatele-Fatiau Road.—Distance, 1 mile 60 chains. Fatiau is the last of the villages to be joined up to the road system. Previously there was only a very rough bridle-track into the village, but a good road suitable for vehicular traffic has now been made. The total cost of this work was £160 6s. 2d., of which £134 12s. 2d. falls into this year's account.

Improvement of Live-stock.—£39 19s. was expended in connection with the Government stud pigs. The work on the whole has been very successful, fully a hundred and fifty young pigs, the descendants of the imported stock, being distributed throughout the island. The second boar having died, the remaining animals have now been sold and the work terminated.

Peta Hill Road (Widening and Regrading).—Distance, 41 chains. This proved the heaviest work of its kind yet undertaken in Niue. The grade of the old road at its steepest place was 1 in 6·6 and very dangerous; and, as the road afforded the only practicable route into Alofi from the villages on the eastern side of the island, a considerable expenditure was called for. In order to obtain a satisfactory grade and width it was found necessary to blast a cutting 18 ft. wide through solid rock at an average depth of 10 ft. for a distance of 330 ft. Of the remaining 36 chains, 21 chains required blasting out at depths varying from 4 ft. to 7 ft., while for a length comprising 15 chains it was necessary to build up the road with packed rock to heights ranging from 2 ft. to 7 ft. The road throughout has been made of a uniform width of 18 ft. On the old road the grade was 1 in 6·6 at the steepest place, while the heaviest grade in the new road is 1 in 17 for 5 chains, and very much less for the remaining 36 chains. The work, which cost altogether £1,097 3s. 4d., took forty men thirty-eight weeks to complete. £957 5s. 9d. was spent in 1913–14, while the balance will fall into next year's account.

Purchase of Land at Vaimilo (£125).—This land, which adjoins the Residency grounds on the northern side, was offered by the owner for sale to the Government. The section, which com-

prises an area of about 50 perches, is very centrally situated, and will prove a valuable asset to the Administration. The Island Council readily agreed to the transaction. It has not yet been decided as to how the land can be used to the best advantage, as much depends on acquiring a more central site for offices.

Additions and Alterations to Dispensary.—One of the internal partitions has been taken out, making two rooms in place of three; also a veranda with a concrete floor has been erected round two sides of the building. A small storeroom has been added. These alterations were made on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, at a total cost of £37 15s. 4d.

Furniture, Government Residences (£109 8s. 6d.).—This expenditure represents furniture purchased for the Residency and the Medical Officer's residence.

Quarantine Station.—During the year this land was cleared, and a stone wall, entrance gates, &c., erected, at a total cost of £50 12s. 9d.

Additions to Medical Officer's Residence.—The addition of a bathroom and other conveniences has been arranged for. The expenditure, £9 14s. 3d., represents part material purchased.

Additions to Headmaster's Residence.—It has been decided to erect an additional bedroom, bathroom, &c. The expenditure (£20) falling into 1913-14 represents part material purchased.

EDUCATION.

Satisfactory work has been accomplished at Tufu School during the past year. The popularity of the institution has been well maintained, and applications for admission are numerous. Mr. W. C. Smith and Mrs. Smith have worked hard to make the school the success that it is, and in keeping the roll number at between fifty and sixty pupils they have taxed themselves to the utmost. With the appointment of an assistant master in the near future it will be possible to largely increase the number of pupils at Tufu, and also to commence the establishment of elementary schools in the out-villages.

The following is a report furnished by the headmaster on the work of the past year:—

SIR,—

Tufukia, Niue, 20th May, 1914.

I have the honour to submit the following report on Tufu School for the year ending 31st March, 1914:—

During 1913 the number of boys in attendance at Tufu School has been sixty-four; but the teaching of this number, with the technical work in addition, proving too heavy, the places of boys leaving at the end of the year were not filled, and the roll number on the 31st March, 1914, was fifty. Applications for admission from all parts of the island are very numerous, but have been deferred.

A solid year's work has been done by the boys, with, in the majority of cases, very encouraging results; almost every boy can now write in English sufficiently well to make himself understood. Much attention has been given to conversational English, which shows great improvement, more especially among the younger boys and those of medium age; freer expression and a better grasp of English idiom is shown by these, and it is evident that their education can be carried on to a point unattainable by those admitted at a more advanced age. For this reason, and because younger boys, will have a longer period at school, being less likely to be required for work at home, or to be involved in misconduct in their villages, it is proposed to restrict future admissions to boys under fourteen years of age.

A tribute to the success of the school is given by the Assistant High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who, in his report of the trial at Malden Island at which one of our senior boys (Fasene) was interpreter, writes, "I may say that Fasene proved perfectly competent, and did the greatest credit to his school and teaching."

The increasing grasp of English shows itself in geography, which evokes great interest, and the information conveyed has been thoroughly assimilated, excellent results being shown in examination. Geometrical and scale drawing has been added to the instruction of the elder boys, and is very popular, probably on account of the practical application in the draughting of plans for buildings, &c. Arithmetic is the Niue boys' strong point, and they can go on with ease through most of the work prescribed for Standard VI. With the exception of this subject and of drawing I consider it inadvisable to attempt to continue the education of the boys beyond the requirements of Standard IV, except in the case of those who, later on, may be appointed teachers in village schools.

The Technical School well maintains its popularity with the boys and their parents; gratifying progress is shown, and there is intense eagerness to make articles of furniture for their homes, especially tables and bedsteads. Further progress has been made in the fitting-up of the workshop.

The school desks have been stained and polished, the work being done by the boys before and after school; this prevents ink-stains and gives a better appearance to the schoolroom, while cheerfulness in the evenings is secured by a double-pendant benzene-lamp of 200 candle-power.

General improvements have been carried on in breaking up rock, filling in soil, and planting, with ample reward in the added attractiveness of the grounds.

The arrival of H.M.S. "Torch" last year made a red-letter day for the boys, who by the courtesy of Captain Ward were allowed to pay a visit to the ship, which has been of great value in enlarging their ideas. A good lantern with frequent exchanges of views would be of inestimable value in the cause of education in this isolated island: that and a school library are adjuncts to our work to which I look forward with confidence for the near future.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

I have, &c.,

W. C. SMITH, Headmaster.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Dr. Buck, M.P., who acted as Medical and Health Officer for five months, left for New Zealand on the 19th May, 1913. Dr. Dawson, the newly appointed Medical Officer, arrived in Niue on the 1st July, 1913. From the time Dr. Buck left until Dr. Dawson arrived, a period of six weeks, the island was without the services of a Medical Officer. During that time the Rev. Gavin Smith regularly attended at the dispensary and dispensed medicines. The thanks of the Administration are due to him for his voluntary assistance.

It has been suggested by Dr. Buck that instead of establishing a hospital in the ordinary sense, a midway course be adopted for the present by establishing a small cottage hospital. This suggestion is supported by Dr. Dawson, who adds, "it might prove economical in the long-run to build a substantial building at the beginning." With this latter view I entirely agree, and in drawing up plans for the initial scheme strict attention should be paid to future developments. In this way the foundation might be laid for a small but fully equipped hospital, and gradually developed as funds permitted.

Turning to the financial side of this proposition I foresee many difficulties. The present income of the Administration is already too small for requirements, and it is impossible to incur fresh liabilities unless an increased income is assured. From inquiries I have made I estimate that at least £2,500 would be required to establish a cottage hospital on a modest scale. In this amount I have included the probable cost of necessary land, doctor's residence, nurses' residence, operating-room, and dispensary, also six shelters. As the institution would necessarily have to be some distance out of Alofi the present Medical Officer's residence would have to be vacated. However, those premises would prove very useful for other purposes. It will be noticed that provision is made for a nurses' residence. I am advised that two nurses are absolutely necessary in such an institution, however small the institution may be. From information I have gathered I estimate the probable working-expenses of a small cottage hospital such as I have outlined would absorb at least £1,300 per annum. This sum includes salaries.

The total cost of the present medical service for the past year amounted to £901 8s. From this must be deducted the sum of £150, being subsidy subscribed by the Natives, and £125, being subsidy from the New Zealand Government, leaving a sum of £626 8s., which was paid by the Niue Administration. Recently the Native Council informed me that the people were not desirous of continuing the subsidy of £150 per annum which they have subscribed for the past three years. I have strong hopes, however, of getting them to change their minds in this matter.

In conclusion, I would say that the cost of the present service is proving a heavy drag on the Administration funds, and if it is decided to establish a hospital, even on a modest scale, then the Administration must receive outside assistance in providing the capital cost, and authority must, in addition, be given to impose considerable extra local taxation in order to provide for the working-expenses.

I attach hereto a report from the Medical Officer:—

SIR,—

Alofi, 31st March, 1914.

I beg to submit my report on the work of the Medical and Health Department for the last nine months.

Consultations at the dispensary and visits to patients numbered 7,067; sixty-nine members of a labour gang were medically examined before leaving for Malden Island. Over a thousand successful vaccinations have been performed.

Disease.—Filariasis and framboesia in their various clinical manifestations are common, very few, if any, of the Natives escaping the latter disease. Syphilis, mostly observed in its tertiary stage, is also common. As Native patients do not usually worry about any disease unless it causes them discomfort they do not, as a rule, apply for treatment in the earlier stages. This, I think, is one of the reasons why the disease has become so prevalent. Gonorrhœa does not give rise to so many complications in the male as one finds in temperate climates. In the female the results are frequently disastrous. Probably it is the chief cause of so many of the women being childless. Eye-diseases are very prevalent, conjunctivitis due to various infections affecting a large percentage of the population.

Skin-disease: Tinea imbricata affects a considerable number of people on the eastern side of the island. It is said that this disease has become more prevalent since the practice of oiling the body has been given up. Tinea versicolor, tinea circinata, impetigo, and scabies are common.

Tubercular disease is not as yet very prevalent, but some cases of phthisis have come under observation. The excellent ventilation of the Native houses is a good safeguard.

One case of nodular leprosy has been discovered and isolated.

While the younger Niueans have excellent teeth, the same cannot be said of the older people. Dental caries and pyorrhœa are rife in middle age and after, giving rise to a great deal of gastro-intestinal trouble and chronic rheumatism.

Within the last few weeks there has been an outbreak of enteric fever in the northern end of the island. All necessary measures are being taken with regard to it.

Water-supply.—The excellent storage-tanks erected by the Administration should do away with the necessity for such irregular receptacles for water as one sees round some of the dwellings. As a rule these have no cover, and form excellent breeding-places for mosquitoes. The water in them is very liable to become contaminated.

Sanitation.—The weekly clean-up of the kaingas should help to reduce the fly plague by the removal of possible breeding-places. The erection of closets will tend in the same direction. The flies are a decided menace to the health of the community. It has been shown that the flies hatched out in infected excreta are the ones that are the worst offenders in disseminating disease.

Accommodation.—Branch dispensaries have been opened at Mutalau and Avatele, but trans-

port difficulties have rendered visits to these places less frequent than is desirable. These visits have rendered it possible for many patients to receive treatment who would have been unable to come to Alofi. There is a large number of patients on the island who require hospital treatment, and I would earnestly recommend the provision of suitable accommodation for such.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner.

C. M. DAWSON,

Medical and Health Officer.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The change in the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages outlined in my last report has worked well, and very satisfactory results have been attained. Under the Niue Island Marriage Registration and Divorce Ordinance, 1913, all births and deaths must be registered within one month under penalty. I may add that it has only been found necessary to enforce the penalty in one case.

The following are the total number of births, deaths, and marriages for 1913-14, as compared with the four preceding years:—

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1909-10	104	79	40
1910-11	80	93	46
1911-12	100	77	44
1912-13	106	99	45
1913-14	94	80	48

SUBSIDIZED SERVICE.

During the year the schooner "Kereru" was kept on the Auckland-Niue service under a further extension of the original contract. She was, however, unable to make more than five voyages to Niue.

While the "Kereru" has done good work in the past, the time has arrived when the people of Niue may fairly claim to be entitled to a better and more expeditious service. Recently the Niue Island Council passed the following resolution: "We, the Niue Island Council in meeting assembled, desire to make known that out people want a regular service between New Zealand and Niue by a steamer in order that we may participate in the banana trade. There are a great many bananas growing in Niue at the present time, but we cannot get them away because we have no ship suitable for the purpose."

That resolution exactly represents the feeling of the whole of the people here. With a service by a sailing-ship the trade of the Island will expand but slowly, but with the advent of a steamer service, which will admit of the Niueans taking part in the fruit trade, particularly bananas, trade would expand by leaps and bounds.

On the occasion of the visit to Niue by the late Hon. R. J. Seddon just before the island was annexed to Great Britain, that gentleman told the Niue people that one of the benefits that they would derive through annexation would be that a regular steamer service between New Zealand and Niue would be established. That promise has never been fulfilled, but Niueans do not easily forget such things.

With a service by a sailing-ship our exports must of necessity be wholly confined to copra and other such non-perishable produce.

The following is a schedule of the voyages made by the "Kereru" last year:—

Auckland to Niue.

Left Auckland.	Route.	Arrived Niue.*	Number of Days.
April 8	Via Sunday Island	May 15	38
June 18	Direct	July 1	14
Aug. 4	"	Aug. 18	15
Sept. 26	"	Oct. 11	16
Nov. 19	"	Dec. 13	25

* Local time one day behind New Zealand time.

Average per trip, 20.16 days.

Niue to Auckland.

Left Niue.*	Route.	Arrived Auckland.	Number of Days.
May 21	Direct	June 8	17
July 7	"	July 25	17
Aug. 23	"	Sept. 15	22
Oct. 17	"	Nov. 2	15
Dec. 19	"	Dec. 31	11

* Local time one day behind New Zealand time.

Average per trip, 16.4 days.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

During the year 206 persons, including twenty-seven Europeans, left Niue for other places, while 135 persons, including fourteen Europeans, arrived in Niue. The following are the particulars of the departures and arrivals:—

Place of Departure to or Arrival from.	Departures.	Arrivals.
New Zealand	37	20
German Samoa	38	37
American Samoa	2	..
Australia .. .. .	..	1
New Guinea.. .. .	9	5
Malden Island	120	70
Cook Islands .. .. .	..	2
Totals]	206	135

During the year two gangs of labourers, 115 in all, were recruited for work at Malden Island, while one time-expired gang of seventy men returned. Another gang of fifty men have now completed their contract time, and are expected here shortly. Apart from the Malden Island labourers there has been little movement among the Natives.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following is a summary of the meteorological readings for the year 1913:—

Temperature in Shade.							Rainfall.	
Highest.	Month.	Lowest.	Month.	Mean Maximum for Year.	Mean Minimum for Year.	Mean Range for Year.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Fall for the Year.
Deg. Fahr. 96	Nov. and March	Deg. Fahr. 56	August	Deg. Fahr. 84.5	Deg. Fahr. 68.7	Deg. Fahr. 15.9	155	Inches. 90.42

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Estimated Expenditure for Year ending 31st March, 1915.

Ordinary—

Councillors]	105
Magistrates | .. .. .	50
Police, European	150
„ Native	60
Assistant to Resident Commissioner	200
Medical Officer	450
Medical supplies and assistance	260
Medical Officer, new trap, horse, and harness	60
Medical Officer, local travelling-expenses	40
Leper-station	50
Printing and stationery	20
Tufu School, working-expenses	70
Public Library	5
Miscellaneous services	75
Maintenance, jetty, boats, &c.	20
„ Government buildings	50
„ reservoirs	25
Rent, house of European policeman	12
	1,702

Public Works—

Peta Hill, widening and regrading	115
Additions to headmaster's residence, Tufukia	120
Alofi-Liku Road	300
Additions to Medical Officer's residence	50
Public conveniences	40
Roadside tanks	25
New boat-shed	30
	680

Total estimated expenditure £2,382

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

A.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Revenue for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st April, 1913—Balance brought forward				1,849	11	2
Customs duties	1,625	18	11			
Court fines and fees	148	5	6			
Emigration fees	26	4	0			
Licenses	97	15	3			
Stamp-sales	128	6	10			
Interest	32	10	0			
Sundry receipts	3	14	1			
Profit on liquor-sales	1	4	10			
Contribution by Natives to medical service—1912-13	149	2	11			
1913-14	150	0	0			
Contribution by New Zealand Government to medical service for year ended 30th September, 1913	125	0	0			
Shipping fees	3	10	0			
				2,491	12	4
				£4,341	3	6

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

B.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passage, assistant	5	0	3			
Councillors	105	0	0			
Magistrates	50	0	0			
Police, European	44	15	0			
„ Native	60	7	6			
Medical Officer	460	10	10			
„ travelling-expenses	12	3	9			
„ trap-hire	2	4	0			
Medical supplies and assistance as per statement C	359	15	3			
Leper-station	66	14	2			
Printing and stationery	38	13	1			
Tufu School, working-expenses, as per statement D	66	2	8			
Public library	6	18	5			
Miscellaneous services, as per statement E	117	6	9			
Maintenance, jetty, boats, &c.	41	5	6			
„ Government buildings	39	11	3			
„ reservoirs	18	18	4			
Customs tide-waiters	3	5	0			
Public-works expenditure, as per statement F	1,569	15	7			
				3,068	7	4
Balance, 31st March—						
Cash in hand	27	18	1			
Account current, Bank of New Zealand	244	18	1			
Fixed deposit, Bank of New Zealand.. .. .	1,000	0	0			
				1,272	16	2
				£4,341	3	6

Niue, 15th April, 1914

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

C.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Details of Item "Medical Supplies and Assistance."</i>		£	s.	d.
Drugs ..	..	299	8	8
Instruments and appliances	..	21	2	2
Utensils	..	1	14	0
Medical books	..	2	12	8
Towels	..	1	3	6
Calico ..	..	3	13	4
Kerosene	..	2	3	3
Brandy	..	0	16	0
Sugar ..	..	0	16	0
Bicycle sundries	..	6	15	4
Benzene	..	1	14	3
Native assistant	..	16	10	0
Sundries	..	1	6	1
		<u>£359</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

D.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Details of Item "Tufu School—Working-expenses."</i>		£	s.	d.
Caretakers (Native couple)	..	36	0	0
Lamp ..	..	4	1	9
Lighting	..	4	9	4
Stationery	..	9	17	10
Renovating desks and forms	..	2	13	9
Repairs to Native houses	..	8	12	6
Sundries	..	0	7	6
		<u>£66</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

E.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Details of Item "Miscellaneous Services."</i>		£	s.	d.
Boat-crew	..	5	17	0
Interpreter	..	2	14	0
Rent of gaol-site	..	0	12	0
Porterage, errands, &c.	..	3	10	3
Food for Native labourers	..	14	6	6
Food for prisoners	..	1	2	8
Native assistance	..	9	13	3
Charing and cleaning	..	3	18	0
Council meetings	..	1	7	9
Lighting	..	9	19	0
Weeding Government grounds	..	2	12	2
Sundry expenses Esini manslaughter case, Malden Island	..	1	10	6
Repairs to flags	..	0	10	9
Bicycle sundries	..	0	14	4
Landing and shipping mails	..	0	2	5
Purchase of horse	..	24	1	9
Harness	..	1	1	0
Horse-feed	..	17	17	5
Lanterns	..	1	10	0
Travelling-expenses, Resident Commissioner	..	0	14	6
Buckets	..	0	10	0
Sample hats	..	0	6	0
Tobacco purchased for general purposes (in stock 31st March, 1914)	..	12	2	10
Set of scales	..	0	12	8
		<u>£117</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

F.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Public Works Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.
Furniture, Government residences	109	8	6
Roadside tanks	85	7	10
Avatele—Fatiau Road	134	12	2
Improvement of live-stock	39	19	0
Peta Hill Road, widening and regrading	957	5	9
Purchase of land at Vaimilo	125	0	0
Additions and alterations to dispensary	37	15	4
Additions to Medical Officer's residence	9	14	3
Additions to schoolmaster's residence	20	0	0
Quarantine station	50	12	9
	<u>£1,569</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

G.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Liquor Account for Year ended 31st March, 1914.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Supplies	3	13	2	By Sales	7	16	0
Freight	0	5	0				
Duty	2	13	0				
Balance	1	4	10				
	<u>£7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

Profit and Loss Account

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash transferred to general revenue	1	4	10	Balance, 31st March, 1914	1	4	10
	<u>£1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>£1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

Niue, 15th April, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Port of Alofi.—Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Agricultural produce, not otherwise enumerated ..	New Zealand	£ 37	£
	Australia	1	
Animals, living—			38
Horses	New Zealand .. .. .	..	19
Goats	Malden Island .. .. .	..	5
Pigs .. .. .	.. .. .	5	
	New Zealand	12	17
Fowls .. .. .	.. .. .	..	1
Apparel and slops .. .. .	.. .. .	887	
	Australia	65	
	Malden Island	13	
	United Kingdom	7	
	United States	54	
	Germany	32	
	German Samoa	117	
			<u>1,175</u>

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Alofi.—Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
		£	£
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	New Zealand	324	351
	Australia	8	
	German Samoa	19	
Bacon and hams	New Zealand	9	10
	Australia	1	
Bags and sacks	New Zealand	241	251
	Australia	10	
Beer and stout	New Zealand	5	10
	German Samoa	5	
Beverages, non-alcoholic	New Zealand	15
Bicycles, and parts of same	"	49
Biscuits	"	489	544
	United Kingdom	2	
	Malden Island	2	
	German Samoa	51	
Blue	New Zealand	8
	"	117	
	Australia	1	
	German Samoa	1	
Boots and shoes	United Kingdom	2	121
	Malden Island	2	
	German Samoa	51	
	"	2	
Building material, not otherwise enumerated	New Zealand	68
	"	99	
Butter and cheese	Australia	5	104
	"	
Carriages, and parts of same	New Zealand	293
Cement and hydraulic lime	"	35
Confectionery	"	21	29
	German Samoa	7	
	United Kingdom	1	
Cordage and twine	New Zealand	53	56
	Australia	3	
Cotton piece-goods	New Zealand	1,193	1,663
	Australia	86	
	German Samoa	352	
	United States	32	
Drapery	New Zealand	784	935
	Australia	34	
	Germany	69	
	German Samoa	37	
	United Kingdom	11	
Drugs and chemicals	New Zealand	376	398
	Australia	9	
	German Samoa	11	
	United Kingdom	2	
Earthenware and glassware	New Zealand	55	69
	Australia	10	
	German Samoa	4	
Fancy goods and toys	New Zealand	181	222
	Australia	33	
	German Samoa	3	
	Germany	5	

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Alofi.—Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Fish-hooks and lines	New Zealand .. .	£ 68	86
	Australia .. .	3	
	German Samoa .. .	15	
Fish, preserved .. .	New Zealand .. .	504	536
	Australia .. .	22	
	United Kingdom .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .	9	
Flour .. .	New Zealand .. .	112	145
	Australia .. .	8	
Fruits— Preserved .. .	New Zealand .. .	25	34
	Australia .. .	6	
	United Kingdom .. .	3	
Fresh Furniture .. .	New Zealand	116
	Hardware .. .	..
	..	290	
	..	14	
	..	5	
	..	4	
Hats and caps .. .	New Zealand .. .	89	131
	German Samoa .. .	13	
	United States.. .	29	
	
	
Hosiery .. .	New Zealand	140
	
	
	
Iron, galvanized corrugated	460
Instruments, musical	110
Jams	25	28
	German Samoa .. .	2	
	United Kingdom .. .	1	
Machines, sewing .. .	New Zealand .. .	12	23
	Germany .. .	11	
Matches .. .	New Zealand .. .	250	303
	Australia .. .	2	
	German Samoa .. .	19	
	Germany .. .	32	
Mats .. .	New Zealand	2
	
	
	
Meats, preserved	952	1,023
	Malden Island .. .	60	
	German Samoa .. .	9	
	United Kingdom .. .	2	
Milk, preserved .. .	New Zealand .. .	60	65
	German Samoa .. .	1	
	United Kingdom .. .	4	
Nails .. .	New Zealand	54
	
Oils— Kerosene	128	130
	Australia .. .	2	
Not otherwise enumerated Paints and varnish .. .	New Zealand	34
	
Paper	11	13
	Australia .. .	2	
Paper .. .	New Zealand	11

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Alofi.—Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
		£	£
Perfumery and toilet preparations .. .. .	.. .. .	90	
	Australia	8	
	Germany	13	
	German Samoa	6	
	United Kingdom	1	
			118
Photographic goods	New Zealand .. .. .	..	20
Pipes, tobacco .. .. .	.. .. .	41	
	Australia	9	
	Germany	1	
	German Samoa	2	
			53
Potatoes and onions	New Zealand	13	
	Australia	1	
	German Samoa	11	
			25
Provisions, not otherwise enumerated	New Zealand	109	
	Australia	14	
	German Samoa	5	
	United Kingdom	8	
			136
Rice	New Zealand	173	
	German Samoa	28	
	United Kingdom	2	
			203
Saddlery and harness	New Zealand .. .. .	..	110
Salt .. .. .	.. .. .	..	3
Silks .. .. .	.. .. .	88	
	Germany	22	
	German Samoa	6	
			116
Ship chandlery, not otherwise enumerated	New Zealand .. .. .	..	33
Soap .. .. .	.. .. .	219	
	Malden Island	4	
	United Kingdom	4	
			227
Specie	Australia .. .. .	..	1,141
Spirits—			
Brandy	New Zealand .. .. .	..	3
Gin and Geneva .. .. .	.. .. .	..	8
Whisky .. .. .	.. .. .	9	
	German Samoa	4	
			13
Perfumed	New Zealand	7	
	Australia	4	
	Germany	11	
			22
Stationery and books	New Zealand	94	
	Australia	12	
	United Kingdom	4	
			110
Sugar	New Zealand	110	
	Australia	8	
	United Kingdom	2	
			120
Tanks, iron	New Zealand	16	
	German Samoa	20	
			36
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	New Zealand	42	
	German Samoa	1	
	United Kingdom	2	
			45
Timber, sawn	New Zealand .. .. .	..	86
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes .. .. .	.. .. .	714	
	Australia	9	
	German Samoa	50	
	United States	111	
			884

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION—*continued.**Port of Alofi.—Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Tools	New Zealand ..	£ 51	73
	Australia ..	21	
	German Samoa ..	1	
Trunks—	New Zealand ..	5	13
	Australia ..	8	
Wine—	Australia ..	1	2
	German Samoa ..	1	
Claret	German Samoa ..	4	9
Hock	Australia ..	5	
Woodenware	New Zealand ..	..	24
Total .. .. .	..	..	£13,761

		Total Values.	£
New Zealand	10,772
Australia	1,566
Malden Island	93
United Kingdom	64
United States of America	226
Germany	196
German Samoa	844
			<u>£13,761</u>

Niue, 3rd January, 1914.

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.*Port of Alofi.—Return of Exports for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.*

Article.	Where exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Arrowroot	German Samoa ..	3,424 lb.	£ ..	£ 50
Copra	New Zealand ..	407 tons	8,946	9,993
	German Samoa ..	53 ..	1,047	
Cotton	New Zealand ..	460 tons	..	3
	Fancy goods .. .. .	.. .. .	14	29
Fruit, fresh	German Samoa ..	.. .. .	15	2
	New Zealand ..	14 cases	..	117
Fungus .. .. .	.. .. .	73 cwt.	..	28
Haberdashery	Australia ..	.. .. .	..	4
Hardware	New Zealand ..	.. .. .	..	..
Hats, plaited .. .. .	.. .. .	2,732 doz.	1,624	3
	German Samoa ..	52 ..	27	
Nails	New Zealand ..	.. .. .	..	3
	.. .. .	2,784 doz.	..	1,651
Specie	Australia ..	.. .. .	..	187
	Vegetables, not otherwise enumerated	New Zealand ..	5	7
Yams	German Samoa ..	.. .. .	2	96
	New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ ton	2	
	Australia ..	10 tons	90	
.. .. .	German Samoa ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton	4	96
	.. .. .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	..	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	£12,170

	<i>Total Values.</i>						£
New Zealand	10,720
Australia	305
German Samoa	1,145
							<u>£12,170</u>

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

Niue, 3rd January, 1914.

SIR,—

Niue Island Administration, Niue, 14th August, 1913.

I have the honour to inform you that it has come to my knowledge that Niue Natives are purchasing certain classes of perfumed spirits, such as lavender-water, eau-de-Cologne, Florida-water, &c., for drinking purposes. As the habit is likely to become a popular one with the Natives, I recommend that an Order be made by His Excellency the Governor under section 17 of the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, prohibiting the importation into Niue of certain perfumed spirits and perfumery, as was done in the case of Rarotonga in 1907. (See Report for 1908, page 37.)

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,
Resident Commissioner.

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

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration Department, Wellington, 30th October, 1913.

Further to my letter, No. 606, of the 24th September last, I have now the honour to forward to you herewith thirty copies of an Order by His Excellency the Governor prohibiting the importation into Niue of certain perfumed spirits and perfumery except under conditions.

As provided in the preamble, the Order has this day been published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

The attention of the Auckland daily papers has been drawn to the Order, so that shippers may be warned of the prohibition prior to the sailing of the "Kereru."

I have, &c.,

F. G. TWISS,
Clerk in Charge.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Order prohibiting the Importation into Niue Island of certain Perfumed Spirits and Perfumery except under Conditions.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

WHEREAS by section seventeen, subsection (b), of the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, it is provided that the Governor may from time to time, by Warrant or Order, prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, the importation into the said Islands of arms or other munitions of war, intoxicating liquors, opium, or any other article of any kind which in his opinion is likely to be injurious to the inhabitants thereof; and by subsection (c) of the said section seventeen it is further provided that the Governor may impose fines for the breach of any such Warrant or Order, and may make provision for the recovery of any such fine by forfeiture of the ship or goods, or otherwise: And whereas in the opinion of the Governor the importation of certain perfumed spirits and perfumery into Niue Island except under conditions is likely to be injurious to the inhabitants thereof by reason of their using the same as drink of an intoxicating nature:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by the said Act, and of every other power and authority enabling me in this behalf, do hereby order that, from and after the date of the publication of this Order in the *New Zealand Gazette*, the importation of the following perfumed spirits or perfumery—to wit, Florida-water, eau-de-Cologne, lavender-water, and bay-rum, or any colourable imitation thereof respectively—into Niue Island shall be prohibited except subject to the following conditions:—

1. Any person desiring to import any of the said perfumed spirits or perfumery shall apply in writing to the Resident Commissioner at Niue for permission to do so, and such application shall state the amount of such perfumed spirits or perfumery proposed to be imported. The said Resident Commissioner may thereupon, if he thinks fit, give permission in writing for such importation.

2. All perfumed spirits or perfumery imported pursuant to such permission shall be imported in separate packages addressed to the importer (being the person so applying for permission to import) through the said Resident Commissioner.

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

4. Every person or his agent importing perfumed spirits or perfumery in accordance with this Order, and every person selling such perfumed spirits or perfumery, shall keep a full and true account of all such perfumed spirits or perfumery sold by him, showing the date when and the person to whom such perfumed spirits or perfumery were sold. Such account shall be open for inspection by the said Resident Commissioner at any time.

5. Any person importing any of the aforesaid perfumed spirits or perfumery except in accordance with the provisions hereof, or any person contravening in any way the provisions of this Order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered in the Resident Commissioner's Court at Niue, and in addition the said Resident Commissioner may seize and forfeit for the benefit of the Crown all perfumed spirits or perfumery imported contrary to the provisions of this Order.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

M. POMARE.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (650 copies), £24.

Price 1s.]

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1914.

