

1931.
NEW ZEALAND.

COOK AND OTHER ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.-3, 1930.]

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

MEMORANDUM.

Cook Islands Department, 20th June, 1931.

I SUBMIT the annual report of the Cook Islands and Niue Administrations for the year ended 31st March, 1931.

The year under review has been a difficult one not only on account of the very heavy slump in the world's copra-markets, but also on account of heavy damage sustained in several islands of the Group through severe cyclonic conditions. Subsidies, as usual, were granted from Consolidated Fund in order to carry out the Government's comprehensive policy in regard to such services as public health, education, and wireless, for which the Territories' limited resources cannot provide.

A most pleasing feature of the year's operations is the increase in birth-rate of the Native population, which reached the high rate of 19·73 per thousand.

The existing financial depression is manifesting itself in the Territory, and copra—the mainstay of the people—is practically unsaleable in the world's markets.

Attention is drawn to the inclusion, in the published accounts, of the subsidies granted from Consolidated Fund towards essential public services, which in former years have been paid direct from the New Zealand Government accounts. This has the effect of showing in these accounts the total expenditure on the Territory without the need for reference to other parliamentary papers.

In keeping with the reductions being imposed in New Zealand on account of the financial depression, the Islands Administration services have been seriously curtailed, but, in the absence of extraordinary expenditure being necessary on account of storm damage, the coming year may be looked forward to with some degree of confidence.

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

REPORT OF COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

RAROTONGA.

FINANCE.

By the exercise of the strictest economy and the holding-up of all works other than those that were essential, the year closed with a credit balance of £1,191 3s. 10d. Receipts amounted to £38,847 2s., and payments to £37,851 13s. 7d. Revenue included grants from New Zealand, amounting to £17,483, to enable those services which are beyond the resources of the local Treasury to be carried out—*e.g.*, education, medical, and wireless.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure and Balance-sheet are printed on pages 14–17 herein.

The Balance-sheet takes into account the value (after writing off depreciation, £2,179 10s. 6d.) of all Administration assets in the Group as at 31st March, 1931, and all liabilities, and shows an excess of assets amounting to £78,264 8s. 3d.

TRADE.

For the year ended 31st December, 1930, the value of exports was £109,438 (1929, £124,486), and of imports £103,468 (1929, £106,835), showing an excess of exports of £5,970. With the exception of the year 1921, the total value of trade—£212,906—is lower than for any year since 1918, which can be attributed to the low prices that have ruled for copra and citrus fruits.

For details of imports and exports for the year see Appendix G, pages 19–25.

Protection.—From time to time Cook Islands producers have appealed to the Government for protection against the heavy importations of citrus fruits and bananas from sources outside of the Dominion's territories. At present New Zealand is importing from foreign countries citrus fruits to the value, in round figures, of approximately £75,000, this being about one-half of the total importations from outside sources. Australia is coming into the market with extensive new citrus-plantings and is able to swamp the New Zealand market at will—indeed, there is a danger that Australia will be using New Zealand as a dumping-ground in order to keep up her domestic prices, to the detriment of our own island trade. Bananas also are imported from Tahiti, Norfolk, Australia, and in large quantities from Fiji; while Tonga is reported to be preparing to enter the trade with large shipments. Given reasonable protection and suitable shipping-facilities, our own territories would be able to provide New Zealand with all citrus fruits, orange-juice, bananas, and tomatoes required, and the islands would to a greater measure become self-supporting.

Copra.—The output of copra has increased in the past two years, but the exportable value has declined considerably, as shown:—

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

The low prices ruling for this commodity are due to a heavy over-production of copra itself, and also of several oil seeds and oils which are in active competition with copra, and to the existence of a powerful combine which is alleged to be eliminating competition and controlling prices. Whale-oil production is also seriously affecting the copra market.

The following table, from a reliable source, is valuable for record as indicative of the competition surrounding the copra industry:—

	World Production.		Comparative Value.	Oil Content.
	1925–26.	1928–29.		
	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	Per Cent.
Copra	625,751	910,908	15 0 0	62
Palm-kernels	487,796	458,907	10 15 0	45
Ground-nuts (peanuts)	1,250,918	1,375,799	9 15 0	40
Soya beans	1,683,384	2,588,574	6 0 0	15
Linseed	1,473,325	2,034,525	8 10 0	30
Whale-oil	Barrels. 1,044,272	Barrels. 1,861,877	15 0 0	100

Shipping.—Overseas shipping for the year at the Port of Avarua was a total of thirty-five vessels, twenty-four being the San Francisco mail-steamer, six the Union Steamship Co.'s fruit-steamer from Auckland, and five miscellaneous.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions were satisfactory generally throughout the Group. All outer islands of both the Upper and Lower Groups were visited during the year. A senior Maori nurse from the Rarotonga Hospital spent some time at Mauke and Atiu. Reports from Aitutaki indicate an increased amount of sickness since the hurricane in February, due to lack of food and malnutrition amongst the people. Insufficient medical attention has been given to these outer islands owing to lack of staff during the absence of the Assistant Medical Officer on sick-leave.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

Name of Island.	Births.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rarotonga	80	85	28	22
Aitutaki	30	30	11	14
Mangaia	17	23	7	13
Atiu	26	21	10	11
Mauke	15	10	10	10
Mitiaro	6	12	..	3
Manihiki	2	3	3	2
Rakahanga	2	8	1	1
Penrhyn	7	12	4	1
Pukapuka	9	7	4	5
Palmerston .. ..	..	..	..	..
	194	211	78	82
Totals	405		160	

MIGRATION.

The following returns show the migration to and from Rarotonga from the 1st April, 1930, to the 31st March, 1931 :—

Arrivals.—Europeans: Adults—105 males, 79 females; children—7 males, 7 females. Natives: Adults—32 males, 31 females; children—15 males, 11 females.

Departures.—Europeans: Adults—100 males, 82 females; children—13 males, 15 females. Natives: Adults—25 males, 20 females; children—8 males, 5 females.

EDUCATION.

Schools.—There are eighteen schools under the control of the Cook Islands Administration; eleven of these are situated in the Southern Group, while the remaining seven are subsidized Mission schools belonging to the Northern Group. In the Southern Group the roll number was 1,725, and the average attendance 1,462; in the Northern Group, with a roll number of 382, the average attendance was 324. Total roll, 2,107; average attendance, 1,786.

During the past few years the more important work undertaken in connection with Education in the Cook Islands has been—

- (1) The construction of new courses of study for the pupils, in keeping with the conclusions arrived at by the conference of educational experts from New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Cook Islands, held in Wellington in January, 1926. (See annual report for 1926.)
- (2) The formation of classes for the instruction of Native teachers, the European staff of teachers being concentrated on this work, with the result that all Native teachers are now receiving regular instruction and training.
- (3) The establishment in 1927 at Avarua of a training college and normal school for Native teachers.
- (4) The establishment in 1930 at the Normal School at Avarua of a special class to enable the most promising pupils from all Cook Islands schools to reach proficiency standard without the necessity of going to New Zealand. Pupils are already attending from seven different islands—viz., Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mitiaro, Rakahanga, and Pukapuka.
- (5) The continuance of special classes in agriculture for Native teachers, students, and senior pupils.

That the efforts being made in regard to education are being appreciated by the Natives, and that they are willingly co-operating with the Administration, is shown by the fact that, during this year, at Tamarua (Mangaia) the people donated a site for a new school and themselves erected a new school building without expense to the Administration, and at Oneroa (the main village in Mangaia) a site for a new school is being provided free of cost. This site is a valuable one and is of considerable extent, and will be sufficient to provide for the school, large playing-areas, and also areas for agricultural classes. At Ivirua (also in Mangaia) the people have offered a similar site for a new school. At Ngatangia (Rarotonga) during the recent severe storm four Native-built class-rooms were destroyed, and these have been replaced by the parents at practically no cost to the Administration. Similarly, at Aitutaki the people have, at small cost to the Administration, reroofed three detached class-rooms which had been demolished by recent cyclones.

Special classes in agriculture have been held once a week for all Native assistant teachers on the islands, as well as for all the senior boys attending the Avarua School.

The dental nurse has attended to the children from all the schools in Rarotonga. There is a marked improvement in the dental condition of pupils. The most essential medical supplies are provided for each school.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the financial position, the programme of public works was necessarily curtailed during the year under review.

Government buildings, roads, bridges, and all Government properties have been maintained in good order.

In January, Mr. A. Tyndall, Engineer of the Main Highways Board, New Zealand, inspected all roads and bridges of Rarotonga, and reported upon the future policy in regard to maintenance and necessary new works. He reports that good value is being received for the outlay on roads and bridges.

Water-supply.—Full bore services have been maintained throughout the year. The Ngatangia Muri Matavera supplies, and also the Arorangi supply, require constant attention during heavy rains, and the question of removing the mains from creek-beds will have to be considered at an early date.

Foreshore Wall.—A lightly reinforced concrete retaining-wall has been built along the Avarua foreshore, where considerable erosion was taking place. The wall was severely buffeted during the gale and heavy seas in February, and stood the test without damage. Considerable expense was incurred in clearing away rocks and debris thrown on the main road and foreshore by the very heavy seas breaking over the wall.

Boat-slip.—A new boat-slip has also been built.

Reef-passages.—A further effort is being made to improve reef-passages in the Lower Group islands, and a considerable amount of work has been done on the main and subsidiary passages at the Islands of Mauke and Mangaia. Good work has also been done at the latter island in giving road access to plantation areas across the difficult *makatea* belt surrounding the island.

AGRICULTURE AND FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Throughout the Group crops for domestic use continue to be heavily planted.

Oranges.—The orange crop at Rarotonga was a heavy one, and large consignments were shipped to New Zealand. In comparison with former seasons the percentage of loss was not so high. Very poor prices were returned to growers during the season.

A slight increase is noticeable in orange-planting of budded trees of approved varieties. It is becoming apparent each season that the Valencia Late and Washington Navel oranges shipped to New Zealand stand handling and keep better than the native seedling. This is being constantly brought under the notice of Native growers, and it is anticipated that more extensive planting of approved varieties will result.

A considerable portion of the surplus orange crop was utilized by the Rarotonga Pure Food Products Co. in the making of orange-juice, and to some extent this compensated growers for the poor prices obtained in New Zealand markets.

Tomatoes.—Although there is a decrease in the area planted, cultivation was good. The pulping locally of ripe tomatoes obviated a considerable part of the usual loss by wastage of this fruit.

Grapefruit.—The small consignments of grapefruit which were sent to New Zealand realized good prices. The quality of this grapefruit has been very favourably commented upon, and it is stated to be better than the Californian varieties and equal to those of Florida. Plants of this variety are being propagated and distributed from the Experimental Nursery.

Bananas.—Each year more cultivated land is being utilized for banana-planting, with a wider use of cover-crops, such as cow-peas, and with more attention being given to crop-rotation.

Kumara.—An attempt is again being made to work up a trade with New Zealand in kumara, and prices at present being obtained give a satisfactory return to growers.

Domestic Crops.—Considerable attention has been given to the planting and cultivation of domestic crops. The *Au Vaine* (Women's Committees) of the different villages were mainly responsible for this activity.

February Gale.—Considerable damage from the gale in February resulted to the banana, orange, and domestic plants.

Monthly Notes.—The following subjects were dealt with during the year in the "Monthly Notes" issued to growers: January, "White Island Product"; February, "Tomato-culture"; March, "Tomato-mildew Control"; April, "Revised List of Growers"; May, "Fruit for Export"; June, "Citrus-preservation Investigations"; July, "Packing Citrus Fruit for Export"; August, "Banana Grading and Packing"; September, "Rat-control"; October, "Marking Cases for Export"; November, "Crop Tests—Experimental Farm"; December, "Papan."

PACKING-SHEDS AND FRUIT-INSPECTION.

Work in the packing-sheds has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. All graders have been fitted with packing-bins, so that oranges can be packed direct from the graders, thus obviating a considerable amount of handling. Two extra graders, elevator conveyers, and engines are now on hand for the Arorangi and Avatiu sheds, and these will greatly facilitate the work of handling the large quantities of fruit passing through these sheds. All the village packing-sheds have been repaired and put in order for the coming season by the Native growers.

Prosecutions.—During the year twenty-eight growers were prosecuted for breaches of the Fruit Regulations, principally for improper packing.

Regulations.—The Fruit Regulations have been amended to prohibit the shipment of oranges of sizes $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. (112), $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (96), and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (80), and tomatoes under the grade of 2 in.

Group Islands.—The Native growers in the Islands of Mangaia, Atiu, and Mauke are following on the lines of Rarotonga, and concentrating in village sheds the work of handling and packing oranges for export. They propose to control and work the sheds on the lines in operation in Rarotonga. An Inspector visited Mangaia and conducted classes in handling and packing oranges, and supervised the work of preparing the first shipment. During August he was stationed in Mauke, and organized the work of the three new district sheds. He also gave packing demonstrations. Another Inspector spent a month in Atiu. The new village sheds came under his attention, and the work of control was organized as far as possible. Both Inspectors reported favourably on the keen interest taken in the packing classes, especially by the school-children, the majority of the senior children proving very apt pupils.

Parasites.—The parasites (chalcid flies) which were taken to Aitutaki to combat the citrus scale are doing excellent work. The orange-trees which were dying are now in strong growth and are rapidly recovering from the depredations of the citrus-scale.

EXPERIMENTAL NURSERY.

The experimental area has been kept in a good state of cultivation throughout the year. Owing to the financial stringency, the previous policy of maintaining the Experimental Farm purely for experimental purposes has been altered, and part of the area will be devoted to producing revenue to assist to meet the expenditure incurred on the farm itself. An acre and a half has also been planted in annatto, with a view to meeting the New Zealand demand for this commodity for cheese-colouring purposes.

The experimental and propagation work is being continued on a limited scale, and the following plants were distributed during the year: Budded citrus, 423; grafted mangoes, 157; passions, 128; cashew-nuts, 14; pimento, 28; palms, 68; cassias, 22; coffee (*Excelsa*), 178; Malabar nuts, 6; proteas, 12; bamboo shoots, 112; kumara cuttings, 900; banana shoots (northern islands), 300; breadfruit, 180; orange seedlings, 20.

Agricultural Classes.—The Experimental Nursery was used for instruction and practical lessons by the school-teachers and students. The lessons during the year dealt solely with "Plant-propagation," as under: Propagation by seed; propagation by seed-boxes and soil; propagation by cuttings; propagation by layering; propagation by grafting; propagation by budding; propagation by inarching; propagation by planting of citrus; care of young plants; planting of banana shoots and selection; monthly planting notes; cultivation.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Eighty-eight occupiers of land were prosecuted for failing to keep their land free of weeds.

HIGH COURT.

RAROTONGA.

Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.—In Rarotonga for the year ended 31st March, 1931, the High Court dealt with 1,039 cases of criminal offences and breaches of regulations and local Ordinances, and fifty-eight civil cases.

LOWER GROUP AND NORTHERN ISLANDS.

In the Lower Group and Northern Islands the Resident Agents, who are Commissioners of the High Court with limited jurisdiction, held regular sittings throughout the year.

NATIVE LAND COURT.

The following cases were dealt with by the Court during the year: Succession, 78; confirmation of leases, 2; tribal title, 1; total, 81.

As the duties of the Resident Commissioner and Chief Judge of both High Court and Native Land Court are combined, and although as much time as possible is devoted to it, it is not possible to cope satisfactorily with arrears of Land Court work.

In order that the Native Land Court may complete the work commenced in the Northern Islands, as mentioned in last report, arrangements have been made for a surveyor from New Zealand to proceed to the Northern Group during the forthcoming year to survey the coast-lines of Penrhyn and Manihiki and to lay off district boundaries.

POST OFFICE.

Savings-bank.—Deposits for the year amounted to £14,898 10s. 1d., and withdrawals to £17,623 13s. 5d. Withdrawals exceeded deposits by £3,205 3s. 4d., whereas for the preceding year deposits exceeded withdrawals by £1,092 15s. 11d. Interest credited to depositors' accounts amounted to £856 0s. 10d. Interest arising from the investment of Savings-bank funds in New Zealand (credited to Cook Islands Administration) amounted to £1,208 10s. 6d. The balance in favour of the Cook Islands Administration is £352 9s. 8d. Accounts to the number of 1,116 remained open at the 31st March, 1931. The gross amount at the credit of depositors is £22,338 1s. 4d., practically the whole being invested in New Zealand on behalf of the Administration. During the year 122 new accounts were opened and 80 closed.

Money-orders.—Orders to the number of 952 were issued, of the value of £13,917 7s. 6d. Commission amounted to £111 7s. 9d. The number of orders paid was 394, amounting to £17,581 3s. 9d.

Stamps.—Stamp-sales amounted to £1,051 3s. 7d. From the 1st March, 1931, the postage-rate for letters was increased to a minimum charge of 2d. for each letter, and steps have been taken to introduce stamps of 2d. denomination.

Telephones.—Despite the severity of local atmospheric conditions at certain seasons of the year on telephone apparatus, the telephone system has functioned satisfactorily at all times.

Radiograms.—A total, covering all charges, was received for forwarded radio traffic amounting to £965 7s. 10d.

Mails.—Eight bags of mail-matter and twenty-eight parcel-receptacles were lost in the unfortunate sinking of the "Tahiti" on the 17th August, 1930, *en route* to Rarotonga from New Zealand. The mail-service to the various islands of the Group continues to be maintained on a satisfactory basis.

WIRELESS.

The radio-stations under the control of the Administration have maintained an efficient and continuous service. The sub-stations at the Islands of Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, and Mauke, all of which are operated by Native cadets, continue to work satisfactorily, and no trouble has been experienced. A 1½-kilowatt short-wave transmitter was installed at Rarotonga, and direct communication with New Zealand established. This has enabled a reduction of 6d. per word to be made in the radio charges, and (compared with last year) has resulted in an increase of over 18 per cent. in the amount of traffic handled. The expenditure of approximately £900 for the necessary apparatus fully justified itself at the time of the disaster to R.M.S. "Tahiti," when the Rarotonga station was able to do very valuable work in conveying messages between the stricken vessel and New Zealand and ships' stations.

Instead of replacing the storage batteries at Radio-Mangaia, a low-power valve transmitter with dry batteries for the power-supply is to be installed.

Fifteen radio receiving licenses were issued during the year, as compared with five last year.

POLICE.

The conduct of all ranks has been good. Efficiency and discipline have been well maintained, and in several instances commendable initiative has been shown by the Native police.

Group Islands.—All police officers stationed on the Group islands are Natives, and numbers are as follows, viz.: Mauke, one sergeant and three constables; Atiu, four constables; Aitutaki, one sergeant and five constables; Mangaia, one sergeant and six constables; Mitiaro, three constables; Penrhyn, four constables; Manihiki, five constables: total, thirty-three. In each of these islands the Resident Agent is in immediate control of the local Police Force. Reports from Resident Agents show that work and conduct of their police have been satisfactory. At the 31st March, 1931, there were ten prisoners in the gaol at Rarotonga, serving sentences ranging from three months to seven years. Twenty prisoners completed their sentences during the year and were discharged.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The total rainfall at Avarua (Rarotonga) for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1931, was 62.78 in., the highest fall recorded for twenty-four hours being 4.94 in. on the 22nd February. The highest reading of the Fahrenheit thermometer in the shade was 88°, on the 10th January, and the lowest 52°, on the 6th July and the 16th August. The mean of the maximum was 80.2°, and the mean of the minimum 67.4°. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.594 in., on the 15th February at 4 p.m.

Daily observations were taken of weather conditions (including barometer, thermometer, wind, clouds, rain, &c.), and a monthly return forwarded to the Director of the Meteorological Office at Wellington. Full weather reports are sent daily by radio to Apia for the purposes of the scheme of weather reports and storm warnings in the South Pacific Ocean.

STORM.

On the 15th February a hurricane passed to the east and south of Aitutaki and north of Rarotonga. Both these islands suffered considerable damage from the heavy wind and huge seas, although neither island felt the full force of the hurricane. At Aitutaki the seas broke over low-lying lands and destroyed the taro and puraka crops, whilst the gale destroyed nearly the whole of the

banana, breadfruit, and other food crops. Two-thirds of the orange crop were also lost, and coconut-trees suffered severe damage. It was found necessary to send from Rarotonga relief supplies of rice and flour, and the Natives of Rarotonga also donated many tons of Native foodstuffs. At Rarotonga the loss was 40 per cent. of the banana crop and one-third of the orange crop, but, fortunately, there was no damage to domestic crops. A report from a passing vessel stated that Palmerston Island was badly damaged by the hurricane, but no particulars are yet available. It will be remembered that this island was entirely devastated by a hurricane in 1926. Reports from other islands of the Lower and Northern Group show that, whilst a heavy gale and seas were experienced, no material damage was done, except at Mauke, where a tidal wave, following the wake of the hurricane, broke over the east and north coasts and did considerable damage to the landing-places.

LOWER COOK GROUP.

AITUTAKI.

Health.—Health conditions have been fair, but the infrequency of visits of doctors has thrown too much work and responsibility upon the island nurse.

Trade.—Exports: Copra, 416½ tons; oranges, 25,771 cases; other fruits, 80 cases; arrowroot, 8 tons.

Crops and Planting Returns.—The following table shows plantings for the half-year ended 31st March, 1931:—

Kumara	128,893	Arrowroot	45,082	Bananas	4,724
Taro	17,346	Tarotarua	5,836	Pines	4,801
Melons	1,566	Corn	877		

The hurricane in February destroyed nearly all crops. All Natives over the age of sixteen went to work with a will planting and clearing ground ready for planting, and many hundreds of plants were sent from Rarotonga to relieve the position. There has never been more planting done on the island than at present. Tapioca imported from Fiji and yams imported from Tonga are doing well.

Roads and Public Works.—A good deal of metalling and new roadwork has been carried out.

All buildings, including schools and Courthouse, have been kept in good repair; boats have been kept in first-class order.

Water.—The pumps fitted to the village wells have been overhauled, new parts fitted where necessary, and all water-supplies have been maintained in good order.

Wharf and Cargo-sheds.—A new cargo-shed, with capacity for storing 1,000 cases of fruit, has been erected, and will greatly facilitate work during shipment of fruit and copra. It was wired down, and withstood the hurricane.

Court Returns.—259 cases under the criminal jurisdiction and 10 civil cases were dealt with.

ATIU.

Agriculture.—Planting: Throughout the year there has been sufficient planting to meet all domestic needs. Owing to the poor demand for copra, the nuts have been utilized for planting larger permanent areas. With the ending of the orange season, weeding and planting companies have been formed in each district and are doing good work.

Agricultural exports: The orange season was fairly satisfactory—9,292 cases exported. Average output has been maintained. The average net price received by growers was 2s. 6d. per case. Copra exports for the period of six months were the lowest on record, only 66 tons being exported. The reason for this is, of course, the present market depression. Following are the exports of oranges for the past five seasons: 1926, 9,102 cases; 1927, 14,509 cases; 1928, 9,217 cases; 1929, 12,802 cases; 1930, 9,292 cases.

Health.—The health of the people has been satisfactory and there has been no sickness of an epidemic nature. A Maori nurse from the Rarotonga Hospital remained on the island for a month in July and gave treatment for yaws. The Assistant Medical Officer visited the island once.

The Village Health Committees established a few years ago continue to do valuable work. Village inspections are held at regular intervals.

Public Works.—Roads: The new coast road has been continued, and now links up the Ngatiarua, Teenui, and Mapumai district sections. The new road runs through difficult *makatea* (upraised coral) country, and progress is therefore slow. The metalling of the main road from the Port of Taunganui inland has been continued, 351 tons of new metal having been laid during the past six months. A gap of only 7 chains remains, and this will be completed before the end of the year. This all-weather road was much appreciated during the fruit season just closed; oranges were carted to the port in rainy weather, which has been impossible in the past owing to the red-clay country traversed by the road.

Public buildings: Minor repairs have been made to public buildings and tanks as required.

General.—In May, 1930, Rongomatane Kea Ariki died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mataio Kea. In September following, Rongomatane Mataio Ariki was accidentally killed whilst on a visit to Rarotonga, and Maka Kea, a brother of the deceased, was elected to the office of Rongomatane Ariki.

MAUKE.

Health has been good throughout the year, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza in February last, following the hurricane.

Trade.—During last orange season 8,613 cases of oranges were exported, and for the year ended 31st March 155 tons of copra were exported. For the 1931 orange season prospects are good, and it is estimated that the island can ship 20,000 cases.

Plantings.—Plantings for the year have been well maintained to keep up the domestic food-supplies.

Roads and Public Works.—The road round the island and roads inland have been kept in good repair, and after the gale in February fallen trees and debris were removed. An extension of 32 ft. was made to the cargo-shed, and the floor concreted. Under the supervision of the Island Council three new fruit-packing sheds of native materials were built inland. Each is about 80 ft. long and 24 ft. wide. Public water-tanks are in good repair. Considerable work has been done to open out the reef-passages, which will be of great benefit to future shipping and cargo handling, and further work is to be undertaken during next year.

High Court.—154 cases were dealt with by the Resident Agent sitting as a Commissioner of the Court.

MANGAIA.

Health.—The health of the island has been exceptionally good, the deaths being mostly of old people and chronic T.B. cases. The resident nurse gave 6,270 treatments, including 273 injections for yaws. For over two years the island has not had a doctor, except once while a vessel was working Mangaia.

Trade and Shipping.—Trade has been very bad, the orange crop being the lightest for many years. The price of copra was so low that many made only what would buy them necessaries, preferring to feed the rest of their nuts to their pigs. Exports: Oranges, 5,495 cases; bananas, 198 cases; tomatoes, 73 cases; coffee, 2 tons 6 cwt.; copra, 129 tons.

High Court.—Criminal jurisdiction, 405 convictions; civil jurisdiction, 3 cases.

Public Works.—Captain Willcocks arrived on the 1st December to carry out reef and road work. Two roads up on to the *makatea* have been finished, one at Tamarua and one at Oneroa. Another road at Tavaenga is about one-third done, which will give much-needed access to the coast from the plantation areas. Reef-work was not practicable up to 31st March on account of bad reefs. From April onwards conditions should be favourable. The island has responded well in the way of free labour: 150 men have turned out twice a week to clear away the spoil and do the road building and filling. A new cargo-shed has been erected at the Atiakoro landing. This shed is built on the same plan as the one erected at the Oneroa landing last year. The work was voluntarily carried out by the people of Mangaia.

Schools.—The three schools are working steadily. Teachers' classes are held twice weekly. The new school erected at their own cost by the people of Tamarua is a great improvement; the site is healthier, and teaching-conditions are much easier. A very suitable site has now been given at Ivirua by Tangi Vaipo and Tuakana, so all three villages are now provided for. It would be a great step forward to have our own school buildings in each village: Oneroa should have something more substantial and up-to-date. The Ivirua people are prepared to put up a building this year, of native material mostly.

Land Matters.—Disputes over ownership of land are continually arising and being referred to the Resident Agent, who can only arbitrate or try to bring about a settlement when the disputants will not abide by the decisions of their *Ui rangatiras*. There has been, no doubt, a good deal of land-grabbing by different ones, and there is pressing need to investigate ownerships by the Land Court. The older men are dying off, and the longer the matter is put off the harder it will be to get reliable evidence.

Land-planting.—Planting is steadily maintained, and a plentiful supply of food is assured.

Island Council.—The work of the Island Council has been very satisfactory. During the absence on furlough of the Resident Agent from February to May the Island Council carried on the administration of the island, maintaining law and order, and seeing to the necessary public works. They have been of the greatest help with the road and the reef work now being done, maintaining a supply of voluntary labour when required.

Returned Soldiers' Tombstones.—Two were erected, and unveiled on Armistice Day last.

General.—The hurricane season has been a quiet one. The new road and reef work have kept the people occupied and interested.

NORTHERN GROUP.

MANIHIKI AND RAKAHANGA.

Health.—Health conditions have been good. The Chief Medical Officer paid a visit in October, when all cases of sickness were seen, medical supplies replenished, and health-work generally attended to.

Trade and Shipping.—There were nine calls of schooners at each island. Copra shipped for the year was: From Manihiki, 280 tons; from Rakahanga, 261 tons. Sixteen tons of mother-of-pearl shell were also shipped from Manihiki. Goods to the value of £2,877 6s. 4d. were imported at Manihiki during the year, and the imports at Rakahanga amounted to £2,093 10s. 3d.

Planting of Lands.—During the year there was considerable planting of coconuts, puraka, and breadfruit. Both islands have a plentiful supply of Native foods.

Public Works.—The Government buildings have been repaired and painted. Concrete tanks at both islands have been kept in repair. The school building at Rakahanga has been reroofed. The boat-passage at Tukao (Manihiki) has been improved.

High Court.—Criminal jurisdiction: Manihiki—Criminal offences and breaches of regulations, 93; Rakahanga, 6. Civil jurisdiction: Two civil cases were dealt with at Manihiki.

Police.—There have been no serious offences during the year, and the three police officers in each island have carried out their duties well.

Island Council.—Regular meetings of the Island Councils were held.

PENRHYN.

Trade and Shipping.—The auxiliary schooner “Tiare Taporo” made five calls at the island during the year, and the auxiliary schooner “Tagua” two calls. Copra shipped for the year, 79 tons. The pipi-pearl industry has declined considerably during the past two years on account of the poor prices obtainable in London and on the Continent. Supplies of pearls from other fisheries throughout the world, and also the competition from culture pearls, have decreased the demand for the pipi variety of pearl. The lagoon abounds in mother-of-pearl shell, but for a number of years prices have not been payable. Recent reports from London show that there is practically no demand for the black-edged shell exported from Penrhyn and Manihiki. Both lagoon reserves have been thrown open for both machine and naked diving continuously until 1932. The pearl-shell output for the year was 27 tons.

Rat Pest.—Owing to heavy depredation of coconuts, a campaign against rats is in progress: 2,000 traps of the break-back variety have been distributed under the supervision of the Island Council and Native police.

Health.—Health conditions have been satisfactory during the year. The Chief Medical Officer paid a visit to the island in October.

High Court.—There were only twenty-nine cases for hearing this year, and none of a serious nature.

Police Department.—Police officers have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

Island Council.—Several meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Water-supply.—The two 5,000-gallon concrete tanks at Omoka and also the two at Tetautua are in good order, and there has been no shortage of water during the year.

Schools.—Attendance at the schools at Omoka and Tetautua continues to be satisfactory.

Foodstuffs.—Bananas sent from Rarotonga have been planted in both settlements and appear to be thriving. Breadfruit-trees are now in bearing, and there have been further plantings to the number of about four hundred.

General.—H.M.S. “Laburnum” paid a visit to Penrhyn on the 10th July.

REPORT OF THE NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

FINANCE.

The financial year closed with a credit balance of £353 14s. 9d. The finances of the island have been crippled not only by the visitation of no less than four cyclonic storms, which have devastated the growing crops, food-supplies, and houses of the people, but also by the fact that the world market for copra has so depreciated as to render the product almost unsaleable. By the strictest economy the total expenditure was kept down to a minimum. Receipts amounted to £15,000 13s. 10d., and payments to £16,357 1s. 5d., which reduced the cash balance of £5,029 2s. 3d. brought forward from the previous year and which had been accumulated with so much difficulty. Revenue included grants from New Zealand amounting to £4,556, principally on account of education and medical services. The Income and Expenditure Account and Balance-sheet are printed on page 15. The Balance-sheet takes into account the value of all Administration assets as at 31st March, 1931, and shows an excess of assets amounting to £27,233 19s. 9d. With an uncertain revenue, it has been a difficult matter during the past two years to carry on the general services of the islands, and projects such as road-improvements, additional village reservoirs, &c., have of necessity been held over.

TRADE.

Imports for the year totalled a value of £18,630 (1929, £19,107), and exports £15,877 (1929, £22,206).

The year has been a particularly unfortunate one for Niue. Severe drought conditions prevailed over the first half of the year, resulting in heavy loss of crops, especially Native food-supplies. Good rains came in October, but were followed almost immediately by a severe cyclonic storm on the 30th November, which caused heavy damage to plantations and the abandonment of a large cargo of bananas awaiting shipment—a heavy and serious loss to the Natives. Again, on Christmas Day, the island was swept by a severe cyclonic storm of hurricane force, which destroyed the greater part of the remaining crop, including almost the whole of the banana crop. 225 Native houses and two churches were blown down and all arterial roads were blocked, but fortunately there was no loss of life. With copra almost unsaleable in the world's markets, the Native people have been reduced to sore straits. They have borne their losses and hardships with wonderful fortitude, and are again busily engaged replanting their lands.

SHIPPING.

Overseas shipping totalled twenty calls—twelve by the New Zealand Government m.v. "Maui Pomare," upon which the island depends for its regular trade. The service given by this vessel is greatly appreciated by the islanders.

HIGH COURT AND NATIVE LAND COURT.

Criminal cases totalled 277, the majority being offences against morality and local Ordinances. Land Court work was light.

NIUE ISLAND COUNCIL.

Four meetings were held during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Native births and deaths were 114 and 66 respectively, most of the deaths being of persons sixty years of age and over.

Migration: 95 persons (11 Europeans) arrived, and 94 (10 Europeans) departed.

The total population at 31st December, 1930 (European and Native) was: Males, 1,828; females, 2,006: a total of 3,834.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health conditions have remained satisfactory generally. The principal diseases continue to be tuberculosis, filariasis, gonorrhœa, and yaws. Nothing can be done in the direction of a T.B. sanatorium with the present dearth of capital. With persistent treatment, the island has been practically cleared of yaws. The tendency of the past to conceal gonorrhœa or to have it treated with Native remedies is fast disappearing, and particular attention has been given to this disease for some years past. All lepers are under treatment at Makogai.

Care of Infants.—Much good has resulted from the careful and untiring attention of the medical and nursing staff.

POSTAL.

Total volume of business amounted to £10,304, as against £9,318 for the previous year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer mean for year, 29.928. Thermometer: Highest, 92; lowest, 55. As previously reported, the year has been one of the worst in the history of Niue. Weather reports are sent out twice daily by radiogram for the purpose of the weather report and storm warnings in the South Pacific.

WIRELESS.

The wireless has worked smoothly and well, and an efficient service has been maintained.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads, Government buildings, jetty, surf-boats, and motor transport have all been maintained in good order.

EDUCATION.

Average roll number, 265; average attendance, 234. The past year has been a successful one. The standard of work of former years has been maintained. With only one European teacher in Niue, it has not been possible to maintain the close supervision over Tufukia that is possible at Hakupu. The work at the former school, however, is being well carried out by the Native teacher in charge and his assistants. Native handicraft is maintained at a high level, and has very greatly improved during the last two years. Woodwork has been carried out by the senior boys, and a considerable quantity of school furniture has been made by them. Agriculture and gardening have been carried out as far as possible. At Hakupu a considerable area of fresh land was cleared and planted, with good results. At both schools good work has been carried out by the primers and juniors in improving the environment of the schools. Attention to school-gardens is a regular part of the work.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

COOK ISLANDS DEPARTMENT.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1931.

<i>Expenditure.</i>		£		s. d.		<i>Income.</i>		£		s. d.	
<i>Dr.</i>						<i>Cr.</i>					
To Salaries		1,667	0	0	By Balance carried down	26,727	14	2			
Advertising		16	8	5							
Cook Islands lepers, maintenance of		2,060	18	10							
Expenses of visit of private Secretary to Rarotonga		84	6	11							
Freight, cartage, &c.		1	16	6							
Fuel, light, &c.		49	0	0							
Grant to Bureau of Tropical Diseases		50	0	0							
Grants to Cook Islands Administration—											
Education	10,047	15	5								
Fruit-inspection	392	14	0								
Medical services	2,891	10	11								
Miscellaneous services	344	2	10								
Police	405	10	0								
Resident Commissioner's Department	1,614	8	11								
Wireless services	1,695	0	0								
		17,391	2	1							
Grants to Niue Island Administration—											
Education	1,641	0	0								
Medical services	1,600	0	0								
Resident Commissioner's Department	1,215	0	0								
Shipping-light	100	0	0								
		4,556	0	0							
Medical students, Fiji, maintenance of		50	12	6							
Postages, telegrams, &c.		329	4	11							
Printing and stationery		72	19	5							
School Journal, Cook Islands (cost of printing)		14	14	4							
Subsidy to Union Steam Ship Co. for steamer calls to Niue		450	0	0							
Travelling-allowances		162	8	9							
Visit of Secretary to Australia		65	0	7							
Sundry expenses		11	14	8							
Rent		80	0	0							
Reserve for losses		13	10	4							
Telephone services		15	8	4							
Depreciation		135	6	5							
		£26,727	14	2				£26,727	14	2	
To Balance brought down		26,727	14	2	By Balance carried down	47,602	4	3			
“Maui Pomare”											
Revenue Account (balance)	17,925	16	8								
Interest on capital	2,948	13	5								
		20,874	10	1							
		£47,602	4	3				£47,602	4	3	
To Balance brought down		47,602	4	3	By Excess of expenditure over income	48,037	11	10			
Interest on capital		435	7	7							
		£48,037	11	10				£48,037	11	10	

NOTE.—The following charges, for which the Department possesses no parliamentary appropriation, are included: (a) Rental value as assessed by the Public Works Department; (b) interest at 4½ per cent. on capital as at 1st April, 1930.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1931.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£		s. d.		<i>Assets.</i>		£		s. d.	
Capital		75,209	9	3	Accommodation for lepers at Fiji	4,248	18	5			
Creditors—					Stores on hand	8,719	1	0			
Departmental	26	19	6								
Sundry	1,559	5	4		Office fittings	93	8	11			
		1,586	4	10	Additions	112	8	1			
Depreciation Reserve		9,793	9	1					205	17	0
Writings-off in Reserve		13	10	4	N.Z.G.M.V. “Maui Pomare”	65,526	8	0			
Treasury Adjustment Account		45,541	7	7	Additions	1,386	15	4			
									66,913	3	4
					Assets in Suspense				13	10	4
					Official stamps				5	19	2
					Excess of expenditure over income				48,037	11	10
		£128,144	1	1					£128,144	1	1

NOTE.—These accounts are subject to audit.

APPENDIX B.

COOK ISLANDS DEPARTMENT.

M.V. "MAUI POMARE."—REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1931.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Salaries and wages	..	7,090	13	1	By Freights, passage-money, and miscel-	..	13,840	5	10
Overtime ..	..	718	10	7	laneous receipts ..	..	17,925	16	8
Pay in lieu of leave	..	74	2	8	Balance ..	..		
Labour at Island ports	..	438	10	2					
Labour during overhaul	..	421	6	5					
Victualling	..	1,432	13	11					
Cabin stores	..	306	3	1					
Deck stores	..	693	1	9					
Engine-room stores	..	298	14	9					
Fuel oil ..	..	2,781	5	11					
Lubricating-oil	..	1,181	2	10					
Laundry ..	..	74	18	3					
Repairs ..	..	9,563	1	2					
Painting ..	..	195	15	6					
Docking ..	..	66	17	2					
Survey fees	..	116	2	4					
Medical expenses	..	17	15	6					
Legal expenses	..	250	4	2					
Insurance	..	202	15	6					
Audit fee ..	..	60	0	0					
Rent, storage-shed ..	..	52	0	0					
Transshipping charges	..	79	8	8					
Stevedoring and tallying	..	1,237	5	10					
Harbour Board charges	..	172	10	6					
Towage ..	..	49	9	10					
Agency commission	..	165	1	8					
Printing and stationery	..	35	15	3					
Expenses, Advisory Committee	..	147	14	7					
Retaining-fee, Superintendent Engineer	..	300	0	0					
Miscellaneous expenses	..	166	15	1					
Depreciation on vessel	..	3,276	6	4					
		£31,766	2	6			£31,766	2	6
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Balance brought down	..	17,925	16	8	By Balance after charging interest on capital	20,874	10	1	
Interest on capital ..	..	2,948	13	5					
		£20,874	10	1			£20,874	10	1

NOTE.—Defective workmanship in the original construction of this vessel necessitated her lie-up for five months of the year under review, when very extensive repair works were undertaken. During this period the loss of revenue is estimated at £12,500. The revenue account shows a loss on actual working-expenses of £14,649, including a sum of £9,563 on account of repairs, against which a claim is being prosecuted against the builders. The loss was accentuated by the absence of freight, due to storm damage to banana plantations, in both Somoa and Niue, after the vessel had resumed the service.

Since the overhaul of the vessel she has run strictly to time-table, and her cargoes have been distributed in prime condition in Dunedin and Lyttelton (direct), and in Wellington and Auckland.

APPENDIX E.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION (RAROTONGA TREASURY).

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1932.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1930-31.	
		Estimated.	Collected.
	£	£	£
Ammunition	16	24	15
Aitutaki Wharf	23	..	..
Benzine	10	5	7
Copra export duty	1,800	2,100	1,920
Customs duties	11,000	11,500	12,102
Cinema licenses	10	15	10
Diving licenses	10	20	3
Dog-tax	110	120	111
Education	8,771 (a)	10,230	10,391
Freezer	100	..	59
Fruit-inspection	3,226 (b)	3,393	3,152
Film-censorship fees	15	20	17
High Court fees and fines	750	1,250	817
Hall licenses	6	5	7
Hospital and medical services	1,725 (c)	2,892	3,047
Lepers (maintenance)	1,960 (d)	..	..
Medical students at Fiji	100 (e)	..	..
Sanitation scheme	250 (f)	..	..
Water-supply scheme	500 (g)	..	..
Liquor	140	175	119
Marriage fees	30	30	31
Miscellaneous services .. .. .	..	344	412
Motor fees	185	190	185
Native Land Court fees	50	100	28
Passport fees	18	25	15
Police	383 (h)	406	420
Post-office box rents	8	7	8
Printing .. .. .	..	5	..
Reef passages, outer islands	500 (i)	..	..
Rents	293	293	295
Resident Commissioner's Department	990 (j)	1,614	1,614
Road rates	95	90	102
Shipping-fees	5	4	5
Stamp sales	950	950	1,051
Stock (Public Works Department)	10	10	..
Survey, Northern Group	600 (k)	..	..
Telephones	50	25	5
Trading licenses	750	800	747
Travelling and transport	928 (l)	..	..
Water rates	430	425	447
Wireless	906 (m)	1,695	1,705
School Journal	75 (n)	..	..
Totals	37,778	38,762	38,847

Including grants from New Zealand Government: (a) £8,521; (b) £126; (c) £1,725; (d) £1,960; (e) £100; (f) £250; (g) £500; (h) £383; (i) £500; (j) £990; (k) £600; (l) £928; (m) £806; (n) £75; total, £17,464.

Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1930-31.	
		Voted.	Expended.
Aitutaki salaries	£ 630	£ 680	£ 680
Atiu salaries	105	113	111
Aitutaki cargo-shed .. .. .	..	150	140
Aitutaki wharf .. .. .	..	..	61
Audit fees	175	250	157
Agricultural classes	25	25	25
Contingencies	900	1,307	1,158*
Courts	675	..	676
Dental Department	273	275	152
Education	9,351	11,140	9,489
Experimental Farm	250	350	317
Fruit-inspection	3,126	3,393	3,213
Furniture	150	200	185
Government buildings	850	820	931
Hospital and medical services	3,925	4,892	4,403
Hurricane relief	230	..	..
Lepers	2,120	250	99†
Lunatics	195	440	342
Mail subsidy	10	10	10
Mangaia salaries	151	175	151
Manihiki and Rakahanga salaries	325	270	270
Mauke salaries	386	421	302
Mitiaro salaries	86	86	86
Mangaia Cargo-shed Construction Account	25	..	151
Mauke Cargo-shed Extension Account .. .. .	..	..	7
Medical students (maintenance at Fiji)	100	..	..
Penrhyn salaries	310	340	340
Police	1,341	1,481	1,292
Post Office	415	585	502
Printing .. .. .	..	..	20
Prisoners	278	278	213
Public works	618	865	526
Pukapuka salaries	285	315	325
Resident Commissioner's Department	2,110	2,875	2,755
Roads, bridges, culverts, and foreshore	1,150	1,800	2,086
Reef passages	850	..	1,390
Sanitation scheme	250	..	..
<i>School Journal</i> , cost of printing	75	..	..
Superannuation (subsidy)	300	200	214
Subsidy, destruction flying-foxes and rats	100	100	102
Survey, Northern Group	600	..	..
Travelling and transport	928	..	..
Treasury and Customs	817	925	928
Trucks (upkeep and repairs)	200	420	373
Water expenses	300	400	225
Water-supply schemes	500	..	..
Wireless services	806	1,695	1,735
Hurricane Fund	752	183	1,710
Totals	37,048	38,574	37,852

* For details see Income and Expenditure Account Fund.

† In addition, the sum of £1,928 was paid direct from Consolidated Fund.

Summary.

	£
Estimated revenue	37,778
Estimated expenditure	37,048
Estimated surplus	<u>£730</u>

APPENDIX F.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1932.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1930-31.	
		Estimated.	Collected.
	£	£	£
Aid to revenue	400	400	416
Ammunition	150	140	189
Benzine	600	600	625
Bond storage .. .. .	..	..	1
Copra export duty	100	580	467
Customs duties	1,625	1,900	1,923
Dog-tax	50	50	61
Education	1,781 (a)	1,841	1,868
Fruit-cases	1,600	2,500	2,107
Fruit export .. .. .	..	..	79
Fruit-inspection fees	175	250	263
High Court (fees and fines)	125	125	188
Landing and shipping fees	1,150	1,250	1,201
Lepers (maintenance)	190(b)	..	..
Licenses, trading	100	100	113
Liquor-sales	130	130	112
Medical services	1,375(c)	1,800	1,838
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	21
Native Land Court fees	5	5	6
Office equipment .. .. .	..	..	21
Printing and stationery .. .. .	..	..	7
Prisoners (food, &c.) .. .. .	..	150	163
Public-works stock	600	600	596
Registration and permit fees	15	20	16
Resident Commissioner's Department	1,203(d)	1,215	1,215
Shipping-light	100(e)	..	100
Stamp-sales	500	500	269
Superannuation .. .. .	..	..	36
Travelling and transport	820	900	836
Wireless services	250	250	264
Totals	13,044	15,306	15,001

Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1930-31.	
		Voted.	Expended.
	£	£	£
Ammunition	100	100	62
Benzine	500	500	632
Dog-tax .. .. .	..	..	15
Education	2,231	2,091	2,359
Fruit-cases	1,200	2,000	2,748
Fruit export .. .. .	..	..	119
Fruit-inspection	100	150	145
High Court .. .. .	..	..	4
Interpreters and clerks	150	160	145
Jetty (upkeep of wharf, sheds, boats, and lighting)	250	450	441
Landing and shipping	700	900	706
Lepers (maintenance at Makogai)	290	150	61
Liquor	100	100	89
Medical and Hospital Department	2,575	3,200	3,178
Miscellaneous services	100	200	163
Niue Island Council	75	80	80
Office equipment .. .. .	..	..	69
Treasury and public office	50	100	..
Police	415	500	429
Printing and stationery	50	50	97
Prisoners	320	350	326
Public works	795	850	716
Rent .. .. .	..	30	10
Reservoirs, village	25	200	..
Residency (repairs)	30	150	7
Resident Commissioner's Department	1,103	1,215	1,215
Roads (repairs)	200	400	70
Superannuation (subsidy)	15	20	80
Travelling, transport, and maintenance of trucks, &c.	1,020	1,160	1,317
Wireless	650	900	1,074
Totals	13,044	16,006	16,357

Includes grants from New Zealand Government: (a) £1,481; (b) £190; (c) £1,195; (d) £1,203; (e) £100; total, £4,169.

SUMMARY.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure.

Estimated revenue	£	13,044
Estimated expenditure	£	13,044

APPENDIX G.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Agricultural produce	New Zealand	789	
	United States of America	90	
	Tahiti	22	
			901
Animals, live—			
Cow	New Zealand	15	
Dog	New Zealand	3	
Pig	New Zealand	10	
Sheep	New Zealand	15	
Geese	New Zealand	3	
Pigeons	New Zealand	5	
Turkeys.. .. .	New Zealand	2	
			53
Apparel	New Zealand	1,290	
	United Kingdom	1,141	
	United States of America	197	
	France	42	
	Tahiti	17	
	Australia	8	
	Japan	510	
	Belgium	71	
	Norway	10	
	Italy	9	
	Austria	4	
	Fiji	2	
	Germany	6	
Canada	15		
			3,322
Arms, ammunition, &c.	New Zealand .. .. .	..	350
Articles of textile not being apparel, &c.	New Zealand	406	
	United States of America	146	
	United Kingdom	608	
	Australia	9	
	Tahiti	5	
	Austria	16	
	Switzerland	27	
	Fiji	1	
	Hungary	15	
Bacon and hams	New Zealand .. .. .	..	314
Bags and sacks	New Zealand	504	
	United States of America	121	
	India	377	
Bamboo	Tahiti .. .. .	..	136
Beer	New Zealand .. .. .	..	278
Beverages, non-alc oholie	New Zealand	51	
	Tahiti	12	
			63
Bicycles and motors	New Zealand	2,154	
	United States of America	181	
	United Kingdom	333	
	Canada	1,847	
	Tahiti	2	
			4,517
Biscuits and bread	New Zealand	4,067	
	Tahiti	2	
			4,069
Boots and shoes	New Zealand	354	
	United Kingdom	290	
	United States of America	100	
	Australia	1	
	Straits Settlements	38	
	Canada	155	
	Tahiti	1	
Japan	29		
			968

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930—*continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.
		£ £
Brushware	New Zealand	40
	United States of America	10
	United Kingdom	40
	Germany	4
		94
Building-materials n.e.i.	New Zealand	272
	United States of America	77
	Australia	28
		377
Butter and cheese	New Zealand	1,959
Carriageware	New Zealand	32
	United States of America	105
		137
Cement	New Zealand	467
Cinema goods	New Zealand	624
	Tahiti	3
Coal	New Zealand	87
	Tahiti	6
		93
Confectionery	New Zealand	656
	United Kingdom	19
	United States of America	1
		676
Cordage	New Zealand	544
	United Kingdom	9
	United States of America	139
	Tahiti	4
	France	4
		700
Cotton piece-goods	New Zealand	1,154
	United States of America	694
	United Kingdom	3,901
	Tahiti	161
	India	23
	Switzerland	60
	Australia	6
	France	138
		6,137
Drapery	New Zealand	2,977
	United Kingdom	126
	United States of America	3
	Tahiti	16
	France	2
	Switzerland	12
	Spain	2
		3,138
Drugs	New Zealand	769
	United Kingdom	14
	United States of America	44
	Australia	72
		899
Earthenware, glassware, and lampware	New Zealand	277
	United Kingdom	79
	United States of America	277
	Germany	55
	Czecho-Slovakia	30
	Belgium	13
	Sweden	3
	India	23
		757
Fancy goods	New Zealand	308
	United Kingdom	176
	United States of America	51
	France	29
	India	12
	Tahiti	22
	Japan	67
	Australia	2
	Germany	26
	Czecho-Slovakia	3
	Holland	1
		697

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930—*continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Fertilizer	New Zealand	72	
	United States of America	7	
			79
Fish, preserved	New Zealand	594	
	United States of America	331	
	United Kingdom	19	
	Canada	759	
	Portugal	20	
			1,723
Flour	New Zealand	432	
	United States of America	15	
	Australia	4,188	
			4,635
Furniture	New Zealand	473	
	United Kingdom	23	
	United States of America	45	
	Tahiti	1	
	Austria	11	
			553
Hardware	New Zealand	2,204	
	United Kingdom	308	
	United States of America	420	
	Germany	44	
	Czecho-Slovakia	7	
	India	6	
	Switzerland	17	
	Spain	4	
	Norway	23	
	Austria	24	
			3,057
Hats and caps	New Zealand	31	
	United Kingdom	106	
	United States of America	12	
	Tahiti	14	
			163
Hosiery	New Zealand	5	
	United Kingdom	51	
	United States of America	38	
	Canada	25	
			119
Hops	New Zealand .. .. .	..	87
Instruments, musical	New Zealand	224	
	United Kingdom	12	
	United States of America	334	
	Germany	23	
	Australia	6	
			599
Iron, bar	New Zealand .. .. .	..	116
Iron, galvanized	New Zealand	709	
	United Kingdom	38	
			747
Iron, pipes	New Zealand .. .. .	..	134
Iron, wire	New Zealand	154	
	United States of America	49	
	United Kingdom	2	
			205
Jewellery	New Zealand	70	
	United Kingdom	17	
	United States of America	3	
	Germany	12	
			102
Leatherware	New Zealand	13	
	United States of America	2	
	United Kingdom	16	
	China	3	
			34

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930—*continued.*

Article.					Whence imported.	Value.						
						£	£					
Machinery, sewing	New Zealand	50	189					
					United Kingdom	62						
					United States of America	72						
					Germany	2						
					Australia	3						
Machinery n.e.i.	New Zealand	505	609					
					United States of America	47						
					United Kingdom	55						
					Australia	2						
Machinery, electric	New Zealand	158	660					
					United States of America	486						
					United Kingdom	1						
					Canada	15						
Matches	New Zealand	456	700					
					United Kingdom	244						
Meat, preserved	New Zealand	12,501					
					Meat, salt		765				
					Meat, frozen		914				
					Milk, preserved	New Zealand	872
											United States of America	112
Nails	United Kingdom	3	987					
					New Zealand	387						
					United States of America	83						
Oil, kerosene, &c.	Australia	2	472					
					New Zealand	544						
					United States of America	1,939						
Oil n.e.i.	New Zealand	238	2,483					
					United States of America	549						
					United Kingdom	63						
					Tahiti	2						
					France	2						
					Paints n.e.i.	New Zealand	369	854
United States of America	162											
United Kingdom	114											
Paper, wrapping	New Zealand	792	645					
					United States of America	2						
					France	80						
Perfumery	New Zealand	11	874					
					United Kingdom	43						
					France	161						
Photo goods	New Zealand	2	215					
					United States of America	54						
Plants and seeds	New Zealand	12	56					
					United States of America	5						
					Australia	6						
Provisions n.e.i.	New Zealand	2,637	23					
					United States of America	369						
					United Kingdom	106						
					Holland	5						
					Hungary	2						
					Straits Settlements	11						
						3,130						

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930—*continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Rice	New Zealand	283	
	India	551	
	Australia	193	
			1,027
Saddlery	New Zealand	52	
	United States of America	46	
	United Kingdom	11	
	Australia	2	
			111
Silk	New Zealand	364	
	United Kingdom	416	
	United States of America	50	
	Australia	1	
			831
Soap	New Zealand	1,921	
	United States of America	1	
	Tahiti	15	
			1,937
Spirits—	Whisky	New Zealand	14
		New Zealand	16
	Brandy	Tahiti	21
	Gin	New Zealand	31
		Rum	Tahiti .. .. .	207
			289
Spirits, methylated Stationery	New Zealand .. .. .	..	48
	New Zealand	680	
	United States of America	31	
	United Kingdom	36	
	Germany	3	
	Australia	1	
			751
Sugar	New Zealand	4,124	
	United States of America	7	
	Cuba	30	
			4,161
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	New Zealand	370	
	United Kingdom	13	
	United States of America	1	
	Ceylon	7	
	India	16	
			407
Timber, sawn	New Zealand	605	
	United States of America	425	
	Canada	275	
			1,305
Timber, shooks	New Zealand	10,227	
	United States of America*	4,759	
			14,986
Tobacco	New Zealand	3,293	
	United States of America	184	
	United Kingdom	95	
	Holland	45	
	Tahiti	20	
			3,637
Toilet preparations	New Zealand	87	
	United States of America	74	
	United Kingdom	17	
	Tahiti	16	
	France	65	
			259
Tools	New Zealand	185	
	United States of America	249	
	United Kingdom	54	
	Australia	52	
	Germany	19	
			559

* Timber, shooks, importations from United States of America for two years 1929 and 1930 = £4,759.

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930—*continued.*

Article.				Whence imported.			Value.	
							£	£
Wine—								
Port	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	29	
White	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	9	
				Tahiti	..	..	74	
Claret	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	14	
				Tahiti	..	..	89	
								215
Woodenware								
				New Zealand	..	..	185	
				United States of America	..	..	76	
				United Kingdom	..	..	3	
				Sweden	..	..	1	
				Tahiti	..	..	5	
								270
Miscellaneous								
				New Zealand	..	..	124	
				United States of America	..	..	53	
				United Kingdom	..	..	38	
				France	..	..	6	
				Italy	..	..	18	
				Australia	..	..	42	
								281
				Grand total				£103,468

Total Group cargo tonnage inward: 5,225 tons (by measurement).

Summary.

							£	£
New Zealand	..	..	..	69,976	Czecho-Slovakia	..	..	40
United States of America	..	..	..	13,320	Norway	..	..	33
United Kingdom	..	..	..	8,702	Cuba	..	..	30
Australia	..	..	..	4,628	Italy	..	..	27
Canada	..	..	..	3,091	Portugal	..	..	20
India	..	..	..	1,008	Hungary	..	..	17
Tahiti	..	..	..	871	Ceylon	..	..	7
Japan	..	..	..	606	Spain	..	..	6
France	..	..	..	529	Fiji	..	..	5
Germany	..	..	..	194	Sweden	..	..	4
Switzerland	..	..	..	116	China	..	..	3
Belgium	..	..	..	84				
Austria	..	..	..	51	Grand total	..	..	£103,468
Holland	..	..	..	51				
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	49				

RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF AVARUA (RAROTONGA) FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Article.	Exported to	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Oranges	New Zealand	Cases. 126,430	38,382
Bananas	"	53,493	34,272
Tomatoes	"	Boxes. 30,252	9,866
	Tahiti	11	4
		30,263	9,870
Mandarines	New Zealand	1,319	419
Limes and lemons	"	Cases. 413	255
Grapefruit	"	34	24
Kumaras	"	13	4
Taro	"	8	2
Coconuts	"	Sacks. 1,936	748
Fruit juice	"	Packages. 925	1,617
Fruit pulp	"	497	283
Fruit peel	"	18	62
Coffee beans.. .. .	"	Tons cwt. qr. lb. 0 5 1 18	22
Copra	United States of America	1,522 9 0 6	17,773
	United Kingdom	335 2 1 17	3,528
	Western Samoa	285 6 0 11	2,177
		2,142 17 2 6	23,478
	Grand total	..	£109,438

Total Group cargo tonnage outward: 11,233 tons, by measurement (fruit, &c.); 2,332 tons, by weight (copra and coffee).

<i>Summary.</i>							£
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,956
United States of America .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,773
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,528
Western Samoa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,177
Tahiti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grand total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	£109,438

APPENDIX H.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

EXPORTS FROM EACH ISLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Rarotonga.</i>			<i>Atiu.</i>		
		£			£
Oranges ..	77,233 cases	.. 18,761	Oranges ..	9,261 cases	.. 3,847
Bananas ..	53,271 „	.. 34,237	Lemons ..	35 „	.. 18
Tomatoes ..	30,191 boxes	.. 9,840	Bananas ..	4 „	.. 1
Mandarines ..	1,294 „	.. 414	Copra ..	157¼ tons	.. 1,331
Limes and lemons	361 cases	.. 230	Total ..	.. ..	.. 5,197
Grapefruit ..	14 „	.. 10	Cargo tonnage: 523 tons (by measurement),		
Taro ..	8 „	.. 2	157¼ tons (by weight).		
Kumaras ..	13 „	.. 4	<i>Manihiki.</i>		
Fruit juice ..	925 packages	.. 1,617	Copra ..	227¾ tons	.. 1,473
Fruit pulp ..	497 „	.. 283	Cargo tonnage: 227¾ tons (by weight).		
Fruit peel ..	18 „	.. 62	<i>Manuae.</i>		
Coconuts ..	1,815 sacks	.. 701	Copra ..	205¼ tons	.. 1,738
Coffee ..	5 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb.	.. 22	Cargo tonnage: 205¼ tons (by weight).		
Copra ..	234 tons	.. 2,683	<i>Penrhyn.</i>		
Total ..	.. ..	.. 68,866	Copra ..	51¼ tons	.. 331
Cargo tonnage: 8,357¼ tons (by measurement),			Cargo tonnage: 51¼ tons (by weight).		
234¼ tons (by weight).			<i>Rakahanga.</i>		
<i>Aitutaki.</i>			Copra ..	277¾ tons	.. 1,794
Oranges ..	25,771 cases	.. 10,607	Cargo tonnage: 277¾ tons (by weight).		
Bananas ..	28 „	.. 2	<i>Palmerston.</i>		
Mandarines ..	25 boxes	.. 5	Copra ..	26¼ tons	.. 170
Grapefruit ..	20 cases	.. 14	Cargo tonnage: 26¼ tons (by weight).		
Limes and lemons	17 „	.. 7	<i>Mitiaro.</i>		
Coconuts ..	66 sacks	.. 27	Copra ..	15 tons	.. 127
Copra ..	495½ tons	.. 4,195	Cargo tonnage: 15 tons (by weight).		
Total ..	.. ..	.. 14,857	<i>Suvarrow.</i>		
Cargo tonnage: 1,462 tons (by measurement),			Copra ..	27¼ tons	.. 176
495½ tons (by weight).			Cargo tonnage: 27¼ tons (by weight).		
<i>Mauke.</i>			<i>Nassau.</i>		
Oranges ..	9,024 cases	.. 3,515	Copra ..	157¼ tons	.. 1,426
Coconuts ..	55 sacks	.. 20	Cargo tonnage: 157¼ tons (by weight).		
Copra ..	158½ tons	.. 1,342	<i>Pukapuka.</i>		
Total ..	.. ..	.. 4,877	Copra ..	128 tons (by weight)	.. 751
Cargo tonnage: 514 tons (by measurement),					
158½ tons (by weight).					
<i>Mangaia.</i>					
Oranges ..	5,141 cases	.. 1,652			
Bananas ..	190 „	.. 32			
Tomatoes ..	72 boxes	.. 30			
Copra ..	171¼ tons	.. 1,450			
Total ..	.. ..	.. 3,164			
Cargo tonnage: 301½ tons (by measurement),					
171¼ tons (by weight).					

APPENDIX I.

NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION

RETURN OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Agricultural produce	New Zealand .. .. .	..	3
Ale and stout	New Zealand .. .. .	..	82
Apparel n.e.i.	New Zealand	430	
	Western Samoa	23	
	United Kingdom	89	
	Fiji	2	
	Tonga	9	
	United States of America	3	
	American Samoa	4	
		—	560
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	New Zealand .. .. .	..	170
Bacon and ham	New Zealand	19	
	Sweden	2	
		—	21
Bags and sacks	New Zealand	178	
	Australia	109	
		—	287
Beverages, non-alcoholic	New Zealand .. .. .	..	21
Bicycles and parts	New Zealand	823	
	United Kingdom	60	
	United States of America	9	
		—	892
Biscuits	New Zealand .. .. .	..	733
Blue	New Zealand .. .. .	..	16
Boats	New Zealand .. .. .	..	232
Boots and shoes	New Zealand	53	
	United Kingdom	34	
	Canada	2	
		—	89
Brushware	New Zealand	17	
	United Kingdom	2	
		—	19
Butter, cheese, &c.	New Zealand	151	
	United Kingdom	3	
	Sweden	5	
		—	159
Cement and lime	New Zealand .. .. .	..	213
Confectionery n.e.i.	New Zealand	129	
	United Kingdom	2	
		—	131
Cordage and twine	New Zealand	49	
	United States of America	17	
		—	66
Cotton piece-goods n.e.i.	New Zealand	402	
	United Kingdom	921	
	Australia	1	
	Tonga	4	
		—	1,328
Cotton, sewing	New Zealand	36	
	United Kingdom	27	
		—	63
Crockery and glassware	New Zealand .. .. .	..	26
Cutlery and silverware	New Zealand	12	
	United Kingdom	8	
		—	20
Drapery n.e.i.	New Zealand	97	
	United Kingdom	62	
	Western Samoa	3	
	American Samoa	2	
		—	164
Drugs n.e.i.	New Zealand	819	
	United Kingdom	10	
		—	829

RETURN OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1930--continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Fancy goods n.e.i.	New Zealand	305	
	United Kingdom	123	
	Australia	10	
		<hr/>	438
Fish, preserved	New Zealand	220	
	Canada	196	
	United States of America	4	
		<hr/>	420
Fish-hooks	New Zealand	5	
	United Kingdom	16	
		<hr/>	21
Flour	New Zealand	122	
	Australia	155	
	Canada	25	
		<hr/>	302
Fruit—			
Dried	New Zealand .. .. .	..	18
Fresh	New Zealand	43	
	United States of America	1	
		<hr/>	44
Preserved	New Zealand	59	
	United Kingdom	1	
		<hr/>	60
Furniture and joinery	New Zealand	200	
	United Kingdom	2	
		<hr/>	202
Glass, sheet	New Zealand .. .. .	..	6
Hardware n.e.i.	New Zealand	177	
	United Kingdom	15	
		<hr/>	192
Hats and caps	New Zealand .. .. .	..	9
Hosiery	New Zealand	15	
	United Kingdom	27	
	Japan	15	
		<hr/>	57
Instruments—			
Musical	New Zealand	63	
	United Kingdom	41	
		<hr/>	104
Scientific	New Zealand .. .. .	..	6
Surgical and dental	New Zealand .. .. .	..	17
Iron—			
Galvanized corrugated roofing	New Zealand .. .. .	..	507
Pipes	New Zealand .. .. .	..	16
Tanks	New Zealand .. .. .	..	101
Wire	New Zealand .. .. .	..	22
Jams and jellies	New Zealand .. .. .	..	41
Lamps, lanterns, &c.	New Zealand .. .. .	..	37
Lace	United Kingdom .. .. .	..	23
Machinery, printing	New Zealand .. .. .	..	5
Machinery—			
Radio	New Zealand .. .. .	..	121
N.e.i.	United Kingdom .. .. .	..	2
Machines, sewing	New Zealand .. .. .	..	20
Matches	New Zealand .. .. .	..	287
Meats—			
Preserved	New Zealand	1,118	
	United Kingdom	4	
	Sweden	2	
		<hr/>	1,124
Salted	New Zealand .. .. .	..	32
Milk, preserved	New Zealand	254	
	United States of America	9	
		<hr/>	263
Motor-cars and parts	New Zealand	1,386	
	Western Samoa	55	
		<hr/>	1,441

RETURN OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1930—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Nails	New Zealand .. .. .	..	129
Oils—			
Benzine and kerosene	New Zealand	539	
	Western Samoa	5	
	United States of America	305	
		—	849
N.e.i.	New Zealand .. .. .	..	156
Paints and varnishes	New Zealand .. .. .	..	201
Paper—			
Printing	New Zealand .. .. .	..	5
Wrapping	New Zealand	28	
	United Kingdom	1	
		—	29
Perfumery n.e.i.	New Zealand .. .. .	..	65
Photographic materials	New Zealand .. .. .	..	3
Pipes, tobacco	New Zealand .. .. .	..	8
Provisions n.e.i.	New Zealand	162	
	United Kingdom	1	
		—	163
Rice	New Zealand	221	
	Australia	20	
		—	241
Rugs	New Zealand .. .. .	..	56
Saddlery and harness	New Zealand .. .. .	..	21
Silk	New Zealand	103	
	United Kingdom	22	
		—	125
Soap	New Zealand .. .. .	..	309
Spirits, whisky	New Zealand .. .. .	..	30
Stationery and books	New Zealand	266	
	United Kingdom	84	
	Australia	12	
		—	362
Sugar	New Zealand .. .. .	..	196
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	New Zealand	70	
	Sweden	1	
		—	71
Timber, sawn	New Zealand	227	
	United States of America	69	
		—	296
Timber, shooks	New Zealand	1,455	
	United States of America	445	
		—	1,900
Tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars	New Zealand	351	
	Western Samoa	1	
	Australia	787	
	United States of America	5	
		—	1,144
Toilet preparations n.e.i.	New Zealand	34	
	United Kingdom	2	
		—	36
Tools	New Zealand	84	
	United Kingdom	6	
		—	90
Trunks and portmanteaux	New Zealand .. .. .	..	19
Umbrellas	New Zealand .. .. .	..	10
Vegetables—			
Fresh	New Zealand	32	
	Sweden	1	
		—	33
Preserved	New Zealand .. .. .	..	21
	Total		£18,630

							£
<i>Summary.</i>							
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,863
Western Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	955
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	867
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total							£18,630

RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Article.	Exported to	Quantity.	Value.
Arms	New Zealand	..	£ 5
Bananas	New Zealand	Cases. 21,456	9,787
Baskets	New Zealand	Dozen. 984 $\frac{3}{4}$	642
	Norfolk Island	6	4
	American Samoa	22	14
		1,012 $\frac{3}{4}$	660
Canoe	Western Samoa	Number. 1	3
Coconuts	New Zealand	200	2
Coconut fibre	New Zealand	lb. 100	1
Copra	New Zealand	Tons. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,911
	Western Samoa	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,765
	Destination unknown	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	706
		335 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,382
Fancy goods n.e.i.	New Zealand	..	12
	United Kingdom	..	2
	Fiji	..	2
	American Samoa	..	4
	Hawaii	..	4
		..	24
Fans	New Zealand	Dozen. 6	5
Fungus	New Zealand	lb. 4,468	144
	Western Samoa	1,226	39
		5,694	183

RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1930—*continued.*

Article.			Exported to			Quantity.	Value.						
Hats	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	Dozen.	£		
						1,203 $\frac{3}{4}$	802						
						6	4						
						4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4						
						1,214	810						
Mats, table	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	4	2		
						9	3						
												13	5
												Cases.	
Taro and yam	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	21	10		
												Total	£15,877

							<i>Summary.</i>	£
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,323
Western Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,807
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hawaii	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Norfolk Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Destination unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	706
Total							..	£15,877

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (555 copies), £41.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1931.

Price 9d.

