

1939.
NEW ZEALAND.

COOK ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.—3, 1938.]

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

REPORT OF THE COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

In July, 1938, there was a change in the office of Resident Commissioner.

Mr. S. J. Smith retired from the position and was succeeded by Judge H. F. Ayson, who was formerly Resident Commissioner of the Islands.

Judge Ayson was also reappointed as Chief Judge of the High Court and Chief Judge of the Native Land Court.

FINANCE.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1939, amounted to £48,966 15s. 2d. and the expenditure to £58,016 2s. 5d., including capital expenditure of £2,455 19s. 6d., leaving a deficit of £9,049 7s. 3d. Subsidies from the New Zealand Government amounted to £21,000, and this figure is included in the above revenue.

The Revenue Account and Balance-sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1939, are printed on pages 14 and 15, Appendix A.

The Balance-sheet takes into account the value (after writing off depreciation amounting to £2,386 14s. 1d.) of all Administration assets as at 31st March, 1939, and all liabilities, and shows an excess of assets amounting to £80,396 16s. 10d.

Fruit-control Finance.—In addition to the control of oranges taken on 1st May, 1937, the Government took control of the exporting and marketing of bananas in the Cook Islands from 1st April, 1938, under the Fruit Control Regulations.

The year's operations as at the 31st March, 1939, resulted in a surplus of £402 10s. 6d., making a total Reserve Fund of £655 2s. 9d.

TRADE.

For the year ended 31st December, 1938, the value of exports was £73,184 and of imports £74,789, showing an excess of imports of £1,605.

For the previous year the corresponding figures were: Exports, £86,333; imports, £86,534.

Details are printed on pages 16 to 20, Appendix B.

During the year there was a considerable drop in the export of copra, as only 908 tons were exported, as against 1,629 tons for the preceding year. The value for the year ending 31st December, 1938, amounted to only £6,865, as against £28,337 for 1937.

The following table illustrates the trend of trade in the Cook Islands from 1925 to date :—

Year.				Imports.	Exports.	Total.
				£	£	£
1925	..	..	..	130,609	151,939	282,548
1930	..	..	..	103,468	109,438	212,906
1931	..	..	..	69,260	79,945	149,205
1932	..	..	..	63,585	73,409	136,994
1933	..	..	..	76,716	73,983	150,699
1934	..	..	..	61,449	59,307	120,756
1935	..	..	..	61,676	53,599	115,275
1936	..	..	..	72,576	67,556	140,132
1937	..	..	..	86,534	86,333	172,867
1938	..	..	..	74,789	73,184	147,973

Exports.—The following table shows the quantities of main exports over the last seven years :—

—	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Citrus fruit .. (Cases)	85,593	92,752	78,099	48,268	75,390	69,369	94,852
Bananas „	62,390	47,494	52,314	22,539	49,431	39,910	45,209
Tomatoes „	54,218	17,737	34,545	62,383	38,546	34,390	15,442
Copra (Tons)	1,294	1,545	963	1,353	689	1,629	908

Crop Prospects.—For the coming season the prospects in Rarotonga and in the Group Islands are for a light orange crop.

SHIPPING.

Overseas shipping at the Port of Avarua, Rarotonga, for the period under review comprised a total of twenty-eight vessels, as follows: Union Steam Ship Co.'s cargo-vessels, 1; Union Steam Ship Co.'s m.v. "Matua," 13; American cargo-vessels, 3; cruising vessels, 6; local schooners, 5.

LEGISLATION.

The only legislation passed in respect of the Group was the Order in Council dated 30th January, 1939, relating to the departure of persons from the Cook Islands.

MEDICAL.

There was an epidemic of influenza in May, and an outbreak of measles assumed epidemic proportions during the months of July and August, waning in September. No other serious outbreaks of sickness occurred.

Pratique.—On twenty-three occasions overseas vessels were inspected on arrival and pratique granted, except twice when measles occurred amongst the crew and twice on account of measles ashore.

The epidemic of measles dislocated the usual itinerary of the trading schooners and it was necessary to enforce strict precautions lest the disease be carried to uninfected islands. The auxiliary schooner "Tiare Taporo" had, previous to the discovery of measles in Rarotonga, taken the disease to Aitutaki, Penrhyn, and Manihiki. In all, it was necessary to examine these schooners sixteen times.

An epidemic, chiefly of rubella, broke out during the first week of July, and all schools, churches, Sunday schools and the picture-theatre were closed and gatherings prohibited. The schools were soon converted into temporary hospitals and quarantine stations. Many Europeans gave their assistance freely in the control of these hospitals, and numerous Maori male orderlies and female nurses (chiefly from the child-welfare organization) were offering. The ancient organization of Arikis, Mataiapos, and Rangatiras was appealed to, to supply Native foods, fish, and firewood. Stores contributed a great deal in the matter of food, &c., so that when all was working smoothly the call on the Government funds was not strained.

Dr. Rose was the sole assistant to the Chief Medical Officer until the arrival of Dr. Dawson, Medical Officer of Health of New Zealand, who remained one month.

Though the epidemic was generally of a mild type, there were several cases which ran high temperatures and threatened respiratory complications. No deaths occurred, however, and great credit is due to the close and continuous attention and careful watch maintained night and day by the medical officers, the nursing staff, and voluntary workers.

Fortunately, within two months the epidemic abated and restrictions were removed.

Staff.—Dr. Rose was appointed Assistant Medical Officer, and commenced duties on the 23rd May, 1938. The Chief Medical Officer was engaged chiefly in Rarotonga, but visited Mangaia and Aitutaki in August, and Mangaia, Mauke, and Atiu in September. He left in September for New Zealand and Fiji to connect with the "Tui Cakau," primarily to collect lepers from Pukapuka, Manihiki, Penrhyn, and Samoa and transport them to Makogai; he returned to New Zealand by R.M.S. "Niagara," and arrived back in Rarotonga on the 19th November.

Miss Butler, Matron, who had been in indifferent health during several months of the year, left on furlough on 7th January, 1939. Recent reports indicate that her present condition, following a major operation, is such that she will be unable to resume duties.

Sister McPhail during the early months of the year attended district work, including schools and child welfare. Her general district work was dislocated during the measles epidemic, when, however, she was able to give invaluable assistance in the campaign and in the control of the temporary hospitals. From 1st January she relieved Miss Butler in the hospital.

Native Medical Practitioners.—There are four Native Medical Practitioners attached to the Administration, and three students are in training in the Suva Central Medical School.

Public Health.—Bakeries have been inspected periodically.

Village Inspection: A thorough house-to-house inspection was made throughout in November and December by medical officers.

Child Welfare: This is the most important health movement on the Island, judging from the results thereof. The infantile death-rate per 1,000 live births was 60 for the year. The school roll is rapidly increasing, due to the increment from those becoming of school age. The child-welfare movement is extending to the Outer and the Northern Groups.

School Inspection: All schools were inspected during October and November. Where anæmic, debilitated children were noted, cod-liver oil and an iron tonic were provided. The card system as used in New Zealand is adopted, and tropical diseases are noted.

X-rays: There were eighty-five exposures during the year, and the X-ray proved an invaluable adjunct to diagnosis.

Leprosy.—In September last the Chief Medical Officer proceeded to the Northern Group to superintend the transportation of lepers to Makogai, Fiji, by the chartered schooner "Tui Cakau." In all, forty-three lepers from the Cook Islands were admitted to Makogai, as follows—

Manihiki: Two women, one man, one girl, four boys: Total, 8.

Rakahanga: One boy.

Penrhyn: Five women, ten men, nine boys, ten girls: Total, 34.

The high figure for Penrhyn is due to the fact that lepers from the Group had been concentrated there pending transfer to Makogai.

Hospital—

In-patients	307
Out-patients	9,465
Treatment:—	
(a) Injections—	
(1) Antitetanic serum	51
(2) Bicrool	8
(3) Colloidal calcium	179
(4) Gonococcol vaccine	67
(5) Novaisenobinzol	393
(6) Antityphoid bacillus	40
(7) Staphylococcol vaccine	12
(8) Solganol	8
(9) Sodium uorrhuate	8
(b) Anaesthetics—	
(1) General	49
(2) Local	402
(c) Operations—	
(1) Major	46
(2) Minor	676
(d) Confinements	57
(e) Artificial pneumothorax	22
(f) X ray	85
(g) Visits	1,463

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1938.			Births for Year ending 31st March, 1939.		Deaths for Year ending 31st March, 1939.		Arrivals and Departures Year ending 31st March, 1939.				Estimated Population, 31st March, 1939.			Marriages for Year ending 31st March, 1939.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Arrivals.		Departures.		M.	F.	Total.	
								M.	F.	M.	F.				
Rarotonga ..	2,798	2,475	5,273	116	101	63	42	83	94	66	65	2,868	2,563	5,431	36
Aitutaki ..	958	886	1,844	45	44	17	16	..	..	..	..	986	914	1,900	23
Mangaia ..	812	740	1,552	25	35	12	19	..	..	..	..	825	756	1,581	8
Atiu ..	591	529	1,120	29	16	16	11	..	..	..	..	604	534	1,138	5
Mauke ..	374	317	691	16	21	10	7	..	..	..	..	380	331	711	9
Mitiaro ..	152	127	279	11	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	163	133	296	1
Penrhyn ..	255	239	494	6	12	4	7	..	..	..	..	257	244	501	2
Manihiki ..	261	277	538	7	9	2	4	..	..	..	..	266	282	548	2
Rakahanga ..	153	154	307	9	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	158	154	312	2
Pukapuka ..	351	328	679	10	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	354	335	689	6
Total ..	6,705	6,072	12,777	274	262	135	117	83	94	66	65	6,861	6,246	13,107	94

MIGRATION.

The following return shows the migration to and from Rarotonga for the period 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939 :—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	67	74	55	49
Natives	16	20	11	16
Total	83	94	66	65

EDUCATION.

Schools.—The number of schools in the Cook Islands remains the same as at 31st March, 1938—twenty-four; twelve directly administered by the Administration, and six in the Northern Group being L.M.S. subsidized schools, and six Roman Catholic Mission schools.

The following are the schools, with the number of children attending each :—

Island.	School.	Roll Number.
<i>(a) Government Schools.</i>		
Rarotonga	Avarua (including European Side School)	391
	Arorangi	237
	Ngatangia	198
	Titikaveka	166
Aitutaki	Araura	510
Atiu	Atiu	236
Mangaia	Oneroa	232
	Ivirua	119
	Tamarua	75
Mauke	Mauke	92
Mitiaro	Mitiaro	51
Pukapuka	Pukapuka	145
<i>(b) London Missionary Society Schools.</i>		
Palmerston	Palmerston	34
Penrhyn	Omoka	66
	Tetautua	60
Manihiki	Tauhunu	64
	Tukao	22
Rakahanga	Rakahanga	65
<i>(c) Roman Catholic Mission Schools.</i>		
Rarotonga	St. Joseph's Convent	154
Atiu	Atiu Catholic	48
Mauke	Mauke Catholic	87
Mitiaro	Mitiaro Catholic	25
Manihiki	Manihiki Catholic	32
Rakahanga	Rakahanga Catholic	35
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	3,144

The total school population is 3,144, an increase of 130. The attendance has been very satisfactory, the average for the three terms being 93.4 per cent.

Staff: European.—In April last Mr. E. L. Breach arrived from New Zealand and commenced his duties as Head Teacher of the Ngatangia School.

Miss R. V. Callander also arrived at the same time as Organizing Infant-mistress, which is a new position. Miss Callander organizes the work of the lower classes in the four Rarotongan schools and also takes afternoon classes in teaching practice at Avarua and Titikaveka.

In December Mr. and Mrs. J. McGruther retired from Oneroa School, Mangaia, where they had served for the past fifteen years.

Buildings and Equipment.—All buildings have been kept in a good state of repair.

At Atiu concrete floors were laid down in the three buildings, and one was rebuilt with a permanent roof and walls. A concrete tank with a capacity of 2,500 gallons was built, so that the school now has a satisfactory water-supply.

Methods of Teaching.—Changes and improvements in methods of teaching have been put into practice. With Native teachers, this is necessarily a slow process, but the new methods are showing promise. Teachers are enthusiastic and have spent a great deal of time at the making of teaching apparatus, of which a very fair stock has been built up. Changes are more noticeable in the lower classes, which have now a brighter and happier outlook. In several schools the teachers are voluntarily devoting one afternoon each week to the preparation of teaching-material.

Classes for Native Teachers.—These have been reorganized with a view to improvements in academic standard and in teaching ability.

Classes to improve academic attainments are held on one afternoon weekly by the various European Head Teachers, and Titikaveka and Ngatangia have been grouped for this. A syllabus covering the requirements for the Student Teachers' Examination has been issued, but plans for the first examination in September last had to be abandoned owing to the measles epidemic. Native teachers are so eager to improve that in several schools extra voluntary classes are being held.

Classes in methods of teaching have been instituted on one afternoon each week at Avarua for Avarua and Arorangi teachers and on one afternoon a week at Titikaveka for Ngatangia and Titikaveka teachers. These classes are taken by the Organizing Infant-mistress and the Education Officer.

Health.—The health of the children throughout the year has been good. All schools in Rarotonga, and Araura School, Aitutaki, were examined by the medical officers.

It was unfortunate that a measles epidemic should have occurred. Measles were most prevalent at Rarotonga, although Aitutaki, Atiu, Manihiki, and Penrhyn were also affected. Schools on the affected Islands were closed from 3rd July until 3rd October, thus curtailing considerably the school year, with a corresponding detrimental effect upon educational work.

Dental.—As there was no dentist, work at the school clinic was discontinued during the year. A dentist has now been appointed, and dental treatment will again be carried on.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.—The main road has been kept in good order. Tapere (subsidiary) roads have been maintained by voluntary labour from the districts concerned. The Administration supplied food and assisted with trucks.

Bridges and Culverts.—All bridges and culverts were attended to during the year. A new bridge over the Takuvaine Stream was erected in place of the old bridge, which was swept away in a flood in 1936.

Water-supply.—All supply systems to the various villages have been maintained in good order. A portion of the Takuvaine 6 in. main was renewed.

Buildings.—All Government buildings have been repaired and renovated and most of them have been repainted during the year.

Transport.—All Administration vehicles were kept in good running-order.

AGRICULTURE.

Citrus.—Due to the pruning that was carried out in 1937 and 1938, the citrus trees in Rarotonga are putting on new growth, which accounts for the very light crop forming at present. Great difficulty is still experienced in inducing the majority of growers to take the trouble to prune their trees, even though the results obtained are obviously beneficial.

Pruning did not start as early as had been arranged, owing to the outbreak of measles. The system of cutting out the dead wood was carried out in the same manner as last year.

Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two cases of oranges were exported from Rarotonga. Reports from New Zealand stated that shipments arrived in a generally bad condition, the waste being as high as 30 per cent. in some shipments. The greater portion of this waste was caused by stem-end rot. During the year experiments were carried out with ethylene gas and debutting for the control of stem-end rot. Although these experiments were not conclusive, the fruit treated showed considerably less stem-end rot than fruit which was not treated, and it is proposed to extend this treatment throughout the Group.

The work at the Takuvaine Nursery is being carried on successfully. Five thousand seedlings were sent to Aitutaki during December, and these were planted out under the supervision of Mr. Reid, the Acting Resident Agent. Five thousand budded citrus plants at the Takuvaine Nursery—which number is sufficient for 50 acres—are progressing well, and should be ready for distribution at the end of the present year.

A further supply of seed was sown at the Ngatipa seed-beds.

Bananas.—Banana-planting was delayed for some time, but the folly of not planting was pointed out to growers, with the result that approximately thirty-three thousand shoots in excess of last year's figures have been planted.

In July the system of inspection at the wharf was introduced.

Reports on our bananas from New Zealand show that the quality of the fruit and the packing have greatly improved, which is most encouraging.

Mr. Newton, Produce Inspector of Samoa, spent the month of January in Rarotonga in an advisory capacity. Mr. Newton went fully into all branches of the banana industry and gave valuable advice, which is being followed as far as possible.

Tomatoes.—On account of the extremely poor shipping facilities, most of the growers decided not to plant tomatoes. The quantity planted was therefore disappointing, and only 15,442 cases were exported, in comparison with 34,390 cases exported during 1937. Prices realized were quite satisfactory.

Coconuts.—Coconut plantations remain unchanged, with little or no copra being manufactured. No new plantings are being made.

Domestic Crops.—The planting of domestic crops, which supply the Natives with the larger portion of their food-supply, appears to be on the increase and sufficient for requirements.

Noxious Weeds.—As little eradication work has been undertaken for nearly four years, active steps in this direction will be taken in the coming year.

Fruit-sheds.—Little or no repairs have been necessary to the seven district packing-sheds. These have been kept clean, and whitewashed when necessary.

Fruit-packing sheds have been built at Aitutaki, Atiu, and Mauke, at a cost of approximately £1,200 each. This cost does not include a considerable amount of free labour which was given by the Islanders concerned.

A shed for storing cases was also built at Atiu, at the cost of approximately £150.

In furtherance of the fruit-control scheme, transport facilities at Aitutaki, Atiu, and Mangaia were improved by the purchase of new motor-trucks.

Boating facilities were also improved at the Island of Mauke.

At Rarotonga it may be found necessary to have a central packing-shed to be used in conjunction with present district packing-sheds, as citrus fruit should be treated with ethylene gas, debuttoned, and otherwise processed.

Experimental Nursery.—The work on the experimental nursery has been kept down to a minimum, as it is considered to be unsuitable on account of its susceptibility to floods. The fruit trees growing there are receiving every care and attention.

Outer Islands.—In November the Islands of the Lower Group were visited by the Acting Director of Agriculture, and demonstrations were given in pruning and matters of interest were discussed with growers. During the coming year more attention will be given to these Islands if circumstances permit.

Fruit Control.—This was the first year of fruit control and many difficulties had to be contended with. On the whole, however, Government control of fruit worked more or less smoothly, although several shipments of fruit arrived in New Zealand in bad condition, and there were also losses owing to shipments being left behind through weather conditions.

Staff.—Mr. W. T. Goodwin, who held the position of Director of Agriculture for nearly three years, returned to New Zealand by "Matua," which sailed in May. Mr. M. B. Baker was promoted to fill his position in an acting capacity combined with his present position of Field Officer.

HIGH COURT.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—During the year under review a total of 1,251 criminal cases was dealt with in the manner shown in the following analysis:—

Burglary	1
Indecent assault	2
Assault	20
Attempted rape	1
Adultery (by married persons)	8
Gaming-house	1
Gaming by Natives	32
Escaping from lawful custody	7
Theft	27
Receiving stolen property	7
Arson	1
Wilful mischief to property	5
Provoking breach of the peace	2
Animal trespass	129
Obstructing the police	2
Obstructing a public place	1
Wilful trespass	17
Cruelty to animals	3
Using abusive language in a public place	1
Drunkenness	2
Manufacturing intoxicating liquor	26
Consuming intoxicating liquor	782
Having in possession intoxicating liquor	1
Selling intoxicating liquor to Natives	3

Breaches of local ordinances and regulations—

Cohabiting	4
Failing to register dogs	30
Keeping pigs in settlements	24
Failing to secure animals	1
Tethering animals in a public place	18
Using profane language	1
Loitering at night upon a public place after 10 p.m.	25
Shooting indigenous birds	1
Riding bicycle at night without a light	33
Furious riding	12
Breach of Fruit Regulations	13
Sunday trading	4
Breach of Education Regulations	4
Total	1,251

How dealt with—

Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	31
Convicted and fined	1,112
Convicted and discharged	66
Convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if called on	23
Cases withdrawn	6
Cases dismissed	10
Cases adjourned <i>sine die</i>	3
Total	1,251

Civil Jurisdiction—

Actions for debt	12
Actions for divorce	9
Applications for affiliation and maintenance	2
Application for letters of administration	1
Application to assess compensation	1
Application for possession	1
Total	26

General.—Owing to the outbreak of measles, no Court sittings were held during the months of July and August. Returns of Court work in the various Islands of the Group have been received periodically as communication permitted and the work appears to have been kept well up to date. With the exception of one case of attempted murder at Pukapuka, which was heard by Judge Morling of Samoa, no really serious offences were reported.

Chief Judge H. F. Ayson, after twelve months in New Zealand, returned to Rarotonga in July, 1938, and since that date he has taken the majority of cases brought before the High Court. Prior to Judge Ayson's return, Court sittings were taken by Mr. Savage, Commissioner, or, where the case was outside a Commissioner's jurisdiction, by Mr. S. J. Smith, Acting Chief Judge.

NATIVE LAND COURT.

From June, 1937, when Judge Ayson, Chief Judge of the Native Land Court, left for New Zealand, until July, 1938, when he returned to Rarotonga, the Cook Islands were left without the services of a resident Judge.

Mr. A. McCarthy, late of Samoa and now Registrar of the Supreme Court, Invercargill, has been appointed a Judge of the Native Land Court of the Cook Islands, and is expected to arrive in Rarotonga early in the new year, when arrears of work will be undertaken.

The position of applications pending is much the same as set out in last year's report, but it is to be expected that many more applications will be lodged when the Land Court resumes its sittings.

Records.—Steady progress has been maintained with the reconstruction of records. All orders with the exception of a few which require further looking into have now been drawn up, checked, signed, sealed, and filed.

The new Aitutaki registers have been checked from the minute books and all available documents, and they now record the true position of each investigated title.

The new registers for Rarotonga are now being typed.

It will be necessary at some future date to have plans endorsed on all the old investigation orders so as to avoid the necessity of going to the Survey Office for plans when a title is being searched. The same remark applies to all of Judge Gudgeon's orders in all Islands of the Group.

POST OFFICE.

The usual services have been maintained at Rarotonga and at all the post-offices throughout the Group.

Telephone Services.—During the year the telephone system gave every satisfaction. No serious interruption of any sort occurred. Reconditioning of lines was undertaken, and equipment renewed when occasion warranted. On the whole the service given to subscribers throughout the year has been of a high standard.

Mail-services.—The regular mail-service with New Zealand and the various Islands included in the itinerary of m.v. "Matua" throughout the year was carried out without difficulty. Mails were exchanged with all offices in the Group when opportunity offered.

Post Office Savings-bank.—The summary of transactions in this branch is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits, ordinary	21,535	4	1
Withdrawals, ordinary	21,973	6	10
Excess of withdrawals over deposits	£438	2	9

The total amount at credit of depositors on 31st March, 1939, was £28,609 9s. 1d., being £411 15s. 3d. in excess of the figures for the previous year.

Savings-bank Accounts—

Savings-bank accounts opened during the year	329
Savings-bank accounts closed during the year	95
Total number of accounts open	1,891

(An increase of 234 new accounts opened during the year.)

Savings-bank Telegrams: Since the inauguration of the system of withdrawing money by radio from the savings-bank at Rarotonga by those depositors in the Cook Group resident at Islands where branches of the savings-bank are situated, ninety such transactions have taken place, demonstrating that the privilege is appreciated and is a benefit to the public generally.

Postal-notes.—Number of notes issued, 1,350; value of notes issued, £579 17s. 5d.

Money-orders.—Issued: Number, 1,693; amount, £37,150 18s. 10d. Paid: Number, 317; amount, £3,725 2s. 3d.

A considerable reduction in the cable and radio rates between British Empire points came into force in September last, but as 99 per cent. of the radio traffic is with New Zealand the new rate will not affect the revenue to any extent.

Cook Islands Postage and Revenue Stamps.—Total sales (all sources), £2,473 14s. 11d. The foregoing figures show a large reduction when compared with the sales for the year ended 31st March, 1938; but that period benefited from the sale of "Coronation" stamps, the record sum of £22,277 being received.

RADIO.

There are at present eight radio stations under the control of the Cook Islands Administration. Of these eight, there are five stations in the Lower Group and three in the Northern Group. Rarotonga Radio is the parent station and maintains direct communication with all seven substations. In addition to direct communication with the subsidiary stations, the parent station maintains regular daily schedules with Wellington Radio, Apia Radio, and Suva Radio.

With the exception of Rarotonga Radio, which has two Europeans on the staff, and Manihiki Radio, operated by the Resident Agent, all other stations are operated by Polynesians.

A subsidiary station will be erected shortly at Palmerston Island, and this station will also be operated by a Polynesian.

Lower Group Substations.—Very little difficulty has been experienced during the past year in clearing traffic and maintaining schedules to the Lower Group stations at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, and Mauke.

Northern Group Substations.—Pukapuka Radio: This station did not function during October owing to illness of the operator. Otherwise, schedules have been maintained without difficulty.

Penrhyn Radio: The operator at Penrhyn is also Native Medical Practitioner and is called away at times on medical duties. Schedules have been maintained without difficulty.

Manihiki Radio: Manihiki was not operating during October owing to the illness of the Resident Agent. The Resident Agent is also radio operator, and his duties require him to visit Rakahanga at intervals throughout the year. During those periods the station was off the air.

Rarotonga-Radio.—Staff: Mr. T. B. Pickering, senior Telegraphist on the staff of Rarotonga Radio, died suddenly in November. Mr. J. D. S. Fahey, of Wellington Radio, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Puri Teariki, who has been temporarily stationed at Pukapuka Radio for a year, returned early in March and is now attached to the staff of the parent station.

Tonga Henry, who was trained at Rarotonga, was transferred to Pukapuka Radio.

Medical advice to Resident Agents and nurses in the whole Group amounted to 6,500 words.

Two thousand weather telegrams of fifteen thousand words were handled free of charge for the observatories at Wellington and Apia. Service telegrams totalled twelve thousand words.

Six thousand nine hundred and eleven paid telegrams of 133,130 words were handled by Rarotonga Radio. Revenue from paid messages amounted to the record total of approximately £1,809.

Total revenue for all stations in the Cook Group amounted to approximately £2,665, also a record.

Meteorological.—Weather reporting is becoming an increasingly important service and meteorological traffic has increased accordingly. Arrangements are being made to increase this service, and staff additions and alterations to existing schedules may be necessary.

POLICE.

The strength of the Rarotonga Police Force has been increased by one during the year, a temporary appointment having been made with a view to filling the vacancy caused by the death of Sergeant Teariki in March, 1938, the vacancy not having been filled at the time of the last annual report.

The following shows the total Police Force of the Group as at 31st March, 1939 :—

Island.	Chief Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Rarotonga	1*	2	7	10
Aitutaki	1	6	7
Atiu	1	4	5
Mitiaro	1	2	3
Mauke	1	3	4
Mangaia	1	5	6
Penrhyn	3	3
Pukapuka	3	3
Manihiki and Rakahanga	1	5	6
	1	8	38	47

* European.

The general conduct of all ranks has been satisfactory.

Very few serious crimes have been reported during the year. There were 1,251 prosecutions in the High Court, compared with 1,236 cases for the previous year.

One hundred and eight dogs were registered during the year and fees amounting to £54 collected. Thirty owners were prosecuted for failing to register their dogs. Several unregistered dogs were destroyed by the police.

The Chief Officer of Police, as Censor of Cinematograph Films, censored seventy-four films during the year. Two of these were rejected as being unsuitable for exhibition within the Cook Islands. Cuts were made in several others.

The same officer, as Bailiff of the High Court, served nine civil summonses and executed two writs of sale during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The total rainfall at Avarua, Rarotonga, for the year ended 31st December, 1938, was 82.27 in.

The heaviest rainfall in twenty-four hours was 6.33 in.

The highest reading of the Fahrenheit thermometer in the shade was 87 degrees on the 15th January, 1939; the lowest, 57.5 degrees on the 31st August, 1938.

The mean of the maximum thermometer was 80.79 degrees and of the minimum thermometer 71.06 degrees.

The lowest corrected reading of the barometer was 29.693 in. on 7th March, 1939.

LOWER COOK ISLANDS.

AITUTAKI.

Trade and Shipping.—Fifteen shipping calls were made at Aitutaki. M.v. "Matua," 3; schooner "Tagua," 5; schooner "Tiare Taporo," 6; yacht "Walrus," 1.

The total output of oranges for last year was 10,336 cases, which is a low figure.

High Court.—Criminal cases for the year totalled 199. None was of a serious nature. There were no civil cases, and no sittings of the Native Land Court were held.

Medical and Public Health.—The general health of the people has been satisfactory. There was an epidemic of measles (rubella) from July, 1938, to January, 1939, and also a mild epidemic of influenza during March, 1939. Apart from three visits of the Chief Medical Officer and the Assistant

Medical Officer, the medical work was carried on by the Resident Nurse. The Assistant Medical Officer was at Aitutaki for approximately two months on his second visit, during which time he performed forty major operations.

Schools have been visited and all children inspected once a month.

Cases attended—

(a) Out-patients and dressings	11,901
(b) Children examinations	4,240
(c) Injections	160
(d) Anæsthetics	77
(e) Operations	102
(f) Dental examinations	308
(g) Maternity cases	87
(h) Births	89

The child-welfare and Junior Red Cross organizations are progressing well.

Public Works.—Roads have been kept in fair order. Public buildings have been kept in good order and condition and have been painted throughout.

Education.—The school roll at 31st March was 451. The average attendance exceeded 95 per cent. over the year. Two open air class-rooms were rethatched.

Planting of Lands.—The people have steadily planted during the year and have ample Native foodstuffs. Over half a million plants of arrowroot, kumeras, taro, yams, bananas, coconuts, breadfruit, oranges, and pineapples were planted.

General.—Mr. A. A. Luckham, C.B.E., Resident Agent, left in December, 1938, and he was succeeded by Mr. A. V. P. Ford, solicitor, of Rotorua, New Zealand.

MANGAIA.

Trade and Shipping.—There were four calls by m.v. "Matua" and seven by schooners during the year.

Exports.—The main exports for the year were 21,000 cases of oranges, 1,000 boxes of tomatoes, and 202 cases of bananas. Only 25 tons of copra were produced.

High Court.—Criminal cases numbering 854 and 4 civil cases were heard. There were no cases of a serious nature.

Medical and Public Health.—The general health of the people has been good—9,122 cases were treated at the dispensary and, in addition, there were 117 injections for yaws.

Public Works.—Additions and improvements to the Makatea (main island) roads were made during the year. All buildings have been kept in good repair.

Education.—The general attendance of pupils has been good. Teachers' classes have been held regularly.

Planting of Lands.—The planting of foodstuffs has been carried on steadily during the year. Native food is plentiful.

General.—Owing to the large quantity of oranges exported, the past year for Mangaia has been a fairly prosperous one.

The Resident Agent, Mr. McGruther, and his wife, who was the Resident Nurse, resigned in December, and Mr. H. H. Hickling was appointed the new Resident Agent in February. Pending the arrival of the latter the Island Council managed the affairs of the Island.

ATIU.

Trade and Shipping.—There were four calls of m.v. "Matua" at Atiu and nine schooner calls.

A total of 21,196 cases of oranges was exported for the year. Owing to the low price offering for copra, none has been made.

High Court.—There was a total of 549 criminal cases, none being of a serious nature. No sittings of the Native Land Court were held.

Medical and Public Health.—The general health of the people for the past year has been good. The Island was visited by a Native Medical Practitioner in April-June, and a Native District Nurse, trained in Rarotonga, was appointed to the Island in June, 1938. There have been two visits by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The island experienced an outbreak of measles (rubella) in August and September.

The child-welfare movement has been organized and is progressing satisfactorily.

Cases treated—

Alimentary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891
Circulatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446
Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416
Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
A.T.S. injections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Bicreol injections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
Nose, eye, ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Nervous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Special tropical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Minor operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Worm treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Typhoid injections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

Two new concrete tanks, one 2,500 gallons capacity and the other 5,000 gallons, have been erected.

Public Works.—Government buildings have been painted throughout, and a new tool-shed has been erected and the new Courthouse completed.

A new road, one mile and a half in length, from Teenui to the Matai Landing has been made. The main road has been widened for a considerable distance.

Education.—The roll at 31st March was 230 pupils. The attendance was very good. This school has been under the control of a Native Headmaster.

The schoolrooms were rethatched during the year by the residents, and one new schoolroom was completely rebuilt with European timber and an iron roof. All three rooms were refloored with concrete.

Planting of Lands.—Planting during the past twelve months has been satisfactory. Several thousand plants of food-supplies such as taro, arrowroot, kumera, bananas, and yams have been planted.

General.—Monthly inspections of all dwellings have been made. The people are gradually building better homes, with concrete floors where possible.

The Island Council has met frequently and has been of great assistance in the work of the Island during the past twelve months.

MAUKE.

Trade and Shipping.—There were four calls of "Matua" at Mauke during the year and seven schooner calls.

High Court.—There were 244 cases before the High Court during the year, none being of a serious nature.

Medical and Public Health.—The general health of the people at Mauke for the past year has been good. Two visits were paid to the Island by the Assistant Medical Officer and one visit of a Native Medical Practitioner. The Island escaped the measles epidemic.

Mrs. G. Cowan, who had been acting as Native Nurse, was officially appointed in February, 1939.

Public Works.—A new road about two miles long has been opened up at the back of Ngatiarua Settlement, and this now gives easy access to the orange-plantations of Ngatiarua and Vaimutu districts.

Five new tanks have been erected, and the water-supply is now sufficient. All Government buildings have been kept in good order and have been painted regularly.

Education.—The roll at 31st March was ninety-two pupils. The attendance was good. Like Atiu, this school was under the control of a Native Headmaster.

Planting.—Plantings of Native foodstuffs have been satisfactory and the people have an ample supply.

MITIARO.

Mitiaro, with an area of 2,500 acres and a population of 230, lies 140 miles north-east of Rarotonga. There are considerable areas of makatea, or coral rock, and swamps, so that the area of cultivable land is not large.

At present the only export is copra, and although the Island grows good oranges, the quantity is not sufficient to warrant calls of the cargo-steamer.

The Island is administered by the Resident Agent of Mauke, which is some twenty-five miles distant. Transport is available by a good seaworthy boat. An Island Council takes charge of affairs during the absence of the Resident Agent.

The Island was visited by the Assistant Medical Officer in September. The general health of the people has been good.

Five new tanks were built, and the water-supply for the island is considered sufficient. The work of erecting the tanks was carried out with free labour.

NORTHERN COOK ISLANDS.

PENRHYN.

Trade and Shipping.—Nine vessels called at the Island during the past year: Schooners 6; yachts, 2; and the "Tui Cakau" to transfer lepers to Fiji.

Exports were mother-of-pearl shell, approximately 22 tons; copra, approximately 68 tons; and pipi pearls to the value of £300. The demand for mother-of-pearl shell is rapidly decreasing, and the price being offered for pipi pearls is very low.

A small quantity of copra only has been made on account of the low price offering and also on account of the fact that the people use more nuts for food than formerly owing to the decrease in demand for mother-of-pearl shell and pipi pearls.

High Court.—There were 156 criminal cases during the year, but none was of a serious nature.

Medical and Public Health.—Apart from two mild outbreaks of influenza and a mild epidemic of measles, the general health has been satisfactory. A Women's Committee has been organized in each village and performed good work in assisting in sanitation and hygiene.

Public Works.—The veranda at the Residency was renewed, and the Government wharf, on which the Residency stands, has been strengthened with a facing of cement. All buildings have been kept in good order and painted regularly. Tanks also have been kept in good order.

A new launch, 26 ft. long by 8 ft. 6 in. beam, with a Diesel engine, was built and launched.

Education.—The work and attendance at the two subsidized London Missionary Society schools has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Planting.—Planting has been steadily carried out.

General.—The year under review has been a very poor one for the Native people. The rainfall has been very light and the coconut palms have suffered badly for the want of water. Consequently, nuts have not been plentiful, resulting in a diminution of the food-supply.

MANIHIKI.

Trade and Shipping.—There were six schooner calls during the year. The "Tui Cakau" also called to transfer lepers to Fiji.

Only 2½ tons of pearl shell were exported. One hundred and forty-nine tons of copra were shipped, as against 272 tons in 1937 and 287 in 1936. The decrease is directly due to the very low price paid for copra during the year.

High Court.—For the twelve months there were 179 criminal cases, none being of a serious nature. One civil case was heard.

Medical and Public Health.—The general health of the people has been good. There was one mild outbreak of influenza and one case of measles. Fortnightly inspections of villages were carried out.

Public Works.—All roads have been kept in good repair. A mile of new road was made during the year along the lagoon shore into the coconut lands. Care has been taken to keep the water-supply in good order.

Two new latrines were built. A new veranda 70 ft. long by 16 ft. wide was erected at the Courthouse. The Government wharf in the lagoon was enlarged. A work-shed and tool-shed both of native materials have been built.

All the above work, including five large lime-kilns, was carried out by free labour, at little expense beyond food-supplies.

Education.—At the London Missionary Society's subsidized schools and the Roman Catholic schools work and attendance were satisfactory.

Planting Lands.—Attention is being paid to the planting of lands. The people are attempting to grow kumera, taro, arrowroot, and other island foodstuffs, and are meeting with some measure of success.

RAKAHANGA.

Trade and Shipping.—There were six schooner calls during the year. The "Tui Cakau" also called to transfer lepers to Fiji.

During the year 166 tons of copra were shipped, as against 175 tons last year.

High Court.—One hundred and fifteen criminal cases were heard, none being of a serious nature.

Medical and Public Health.—The health of the people has been good. The fortnightly inspection of the village was carried out regularly, and the Women's Committee assisted greatly in keeping the village clean.

Public Works.—Roads have been kept clean and in good repair. A new flag-pole has been erected in the centre of the village.

Education.—Work and attendance at the London Missionary Society's subsidized school and the Roman Catholic school were satisfactory.

Planting of Lands.—Planting has been steadily carried on, and puraka plantings increased 20 per cent. during the year. The people are attempting to grow kumera, breadfruit, taro, and bananas.

General.—The King George VI Coronation Sports-ground was finished in June after twelve months of work given free.

The people have spent much time in repairing and improving their houses.

Little rain fell during the year. The Island suffered a moderate blow in January, when minor damage was done.

PUKAPUKA.

Trade and Shipping.—There were two calls of the schooner "Tagua," one call of the Burns Philp schooner "Matafele," and a visit by H.M.S. "Leith." "Tui Cakau" called on her leper cruise.

Trade has been very poor, and only 37 tons of copra were shipped.

High Court.—Fifty-two criminal cases were dealt with; only one, attempted murder, was of a serious nature. This case was heard by Mr. J. Morling, Chief Judge of Western Samoa, during the course of a special visit by H.M.S. "Leith."

Medical and Public Health.—The general health of the people, except for two fairly serious epidemics of food poisoning and influenza in September and November, has been good.

Public Works.—A new Residency, partly of native materials, has been built. A small cottage was also built of native materials for the wireless operator. The boat-house has been kept in good repair and painted.

Education.—Attendance and work at the school were satisfactory.

Planting of Lands.—Taro and puraka planting have been steadily carried on.

General.—Ariki Pilato Vauvai died on 16th September, and Pilato Aritoa was elected Ariki in his stead.

Owing to the low price of copra the people are not producing any great quantity and are using the nuts for food.

PALMERSTON.

This Island (which consists of a number of islets of a total area of about 1,000 acres) lies 270 miles to the north-west of Rarotonga.

It is inhabited by about ninety descendants of William Marsters the elder, who went to Palmerston in 1862 to manage the Island for one Brander, a trader. The head of the family from the first wife is William Marsters the second, who is still alive at seventy-five.

Palmerston is an unfortunate Island so far as hurricanes are concerned. In 1914 there was a hurricane. At the end of March, 1926, the Island was completely devastated. Heavy gales damaged the island in February, 1931. The hurricane of February, 1935, again completely wiped out all coconuts and ground crops, and left the inhabitants dependent almost entirely upon fish. The Island is slowly recovering, but the people are still very poor.

The London Missionary Society (subsidized by the Government) maintains a school on the Island.

A large concrete tank erected by the Administration provides the water-supply.

During the coming year the Administration will erect a wireless-station at Palmerston, not only to provide communication but for meteorological purposes.

SUWARROW.

This Island, over which British sovereignty was proclaimed on 22nd April, 1889, contains an estimated area of 600 acres. It was first occupied by Messrs. Lever Bros., who carried on operations in pearl-shell diving, and experimented in the planting of gold-lipped shell from Torres Straits, but without success. The hurricane of 1914 completely spoiled the Island so far as pearl-shell was concerned, and a great deal of damage was also done to coconut-plantations on several of the islets.

The Island is 513 miles north-west of Rarotonga. It produces very little copra at the present time.

Owing to the fact that there is a safe passage through the reef, a portion of the Island was many years ago declared an Admiralty reserve.

The Island is a sanctuary for sea-birds, which are very numerous, and there is also good fishing in the lagoon and round the coast. A new lease of the Island is now being negotiated.

NASSAU.

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

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1939.

<i>Expenditure.</i>				<i>Revenue.</i>								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Administrative	6,829	2	8	Agriculture	1,963	5	6					
Agriculture	3,341	7	10	Education	194	14	9					
Education	9,306	5	8	Health	105	2	2					
Health	12,379	19	9	Justice	808	7	5					
Justice	1,633	2	0	Police and Prisons	276	3	8					
Police and Prisons	1,455	1	7	Post-office and telephones	4,023	19	5					
Post-office and telephones	2,823	8	7	Public works	138	11	2					
Public works	5,995	4	1	Treasury and Customs	17,901	4	10					
Treasury and Customs	5,907	9	5	Wireless services	2,555	6	3					
Wireless services	2,135	2	0					27,966	15	2		
				51,806	3	7	Grants in aid, New Zealand—					
Depreciation, buildings, furniture, plant, &c.				2,386	14	1	General	16,000	0	0		
Bad Debts Reserve				173	6	1	Freezer-reconstruction	5,000	0	0		
Freezer Reconstruction Reserve				3,629	18	8			21,000	0	0	
Writing off truck sold during year				20	0	0	Balance of Revenue Account			9,049	7	3
										£58,016	2	5
				<u>£58,016</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>				<u>£58,016</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

APPENDIX B.
COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.
RETURN OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Agricultural produce	New Zealand	539	
	Australia	37	
	United States of America	8	
	Samoa	4	
			588
Animals, live	New Zealand .. .. .	..	4
	Arms, ammunition, and explosives	New Zealand	100
	Hong Kong	19	
			119
Bags and sacks	New Zealand	320	
	United States of America	97	
			417
Boots and shoes	New Zealand	714	
	Australia	88	
	United Kingdom	37	
	Japan	220	
			1,059
Building material	New Zealand	525	
	Australia	133	
	United States of America	2	
	United Kingdom	78	
			738
Cement	New Zealand	504	
	United States of America	3	
			507
Confectionery	New Zealand .. .. .	..	577
	Cordage	New Zealand	452
United States of America		89	
Australia		5	
			546
Drapery— Apparel	New Zealand	2,244	
	United States of America	10	
	Japan	548	
	United Kingdom	57	
	France	2	
	Fiji	2	
	Australia	68	
	India	1	
	Belgium	2	
	Tahiti	5	
	Hong Kong	80	
			3,019
Articles of textile	New Zealand	686	
	United Kingdom	366	
	India	7	
	Japan	220	
	Hong Kong	47	
	Australia	48	
			1,374
Cotton piece-goods	New Zealand	1,161	
	United Kingdom	2,605	
	Hong Kong	7	
	Japan	301	
	Tahiti	1	
	United States of America	9	
	India	12	
	Australia	2	
	Austria	26	
	Switzerland	2	
			4,126

RETURN OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938—*continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
Drapery— <i>continued.</i>		£	£
Silk piece-goods	New Zealand United Kingdom Japan China	946 70 374 18	1,408
Drapery n.e.i.	New Zealand United Kingdom France Tahiti	1,411 175 1 30	1,617
Drugs	New Zealand United Kingdom Australia United States of America	1,220 4 11 8	1,243
Earthenware, glassware, and lamps	New Zealand United States of America United Kingdom Germany Canada Sweden Japan Hong Kong Australia	550 103 13 58 38 28 3 9 434	1,236
Fancy goods	New Zealand Japan India United Kingdom United States of America Germany Australia France Tahiti Czechoslovakia	993 63 22 214 41 20 17 1 2 5	1,378
Fertilizer	New Zealand	993	993
Furniture	New Zealand Samoa Hong Kong Tahiti France	574 1 35 5 1	616
Hardware	New Zealand United States of America United Kingdom Germany Norway Japan Sweden Fiji China Australia	1,708 43 309 31 22 24 1 10 4 27	2,179
Iron, galvanized	New Zealand United Kingdom	77 281	358
Machinery n.e.i.	New Zealand Australia United States of America United Kingdom	393 4 56 100	553
Machinery, electric	New Zealand United States of America United Kingdom Australia Hong Kong	1,368 139 221 54 10	1,792

RETURN OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938—*continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Matches	New Zealand	222	
	United Kingdom	276	
			498
Medicinal liquor	New Zealand	122	
	Australia	78	
	United Kingdom	67	
	France	58	
	United Kingdom	41	
	British West Indies	117	
	Spain	37	
			520
Motor-vehicles and bicycles	New Zealand	1,461	
	United States of America	52	
	United Kingdom	1,984	
	Australia	35	
			3,532
Nails	New Zealand	381	
	United States of America	1	
	United Kingdom	6	
	Australia	4	
			392
Oil, kerosene, &c.	New Zealand	301	
	United States of America	1,129	
	Dutch East Indies	76	
	Russia	77	
			1,583
Oil n.e.i.,	New Zealand	303	
	United States of America	233	
	United Kingdom	57	
	France	6	
	Australia	1	
			600
Paints	New Zealand	890	
	United States of America	38	
	United Kingdom	189	
			1,117
Paper, wrapping	New Zealand	322	
	Australia	39	
	United States of America	3	
			364
Provisions— Biscuits	New Zealand	652	
	Fiji	190	
	Australia	2	
			844
Butter Fish, preserved	New Zealand .. .. .	..	1,459
	New Zealand	405	
	United States of America	70	
	United Kingdom	3	
	Japan	59	
	Norway	14	
	Canada	79	
	Siberia	1	
			631
Flour	New Zealand	819	
	Australia	2,588	
			3,407
Meat, preserved	New Zealand	7,552	
	United States of America	2	
	Australia	12	
			7,566
Meat, salted	New Zealand .. .. .	..	401
	New Zealand .. .. .	..	585
Meat, frozen	New Zealand	371	
	Australia	24	
	United States of America	3	
			398

RETURN OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Provisions—continued.			
Provisions n.e.i.	New Zealand	2,127	
	United States of America	49	
	Australia	110	
	United Kingdom	54	
			2,340
Rice	New Zealand	239	
	Australia	370	
	Burma	43	
			652
Sugar	New Zealand .. .. .	..	2,872
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	New Zealand	307	
	India	1	
	Ceylon	2	
	Java	8	
			318
Soap	New Zealand	1,624	
	United Kingdom	23	
	Australia	1	
	Tahiti	1	
			1,649
Stationery	New Zealand	865	
	Holland	1	
	United States of America	13	
	Canada	1	
	United Kingdom	109	
	Australia	2	
	France	11	
	Belgium	1	
	Japan	1	
			1,004
Timber, sawn	New Zealand	1,346	
	United States of America	29	
	Canada	114	
	Australia	9	
			1,498
Timber, shooks	New Zealand .. .. .	..	8,701
Tobacco	New Zealand	3,320	
	Australia	12	
	United Kingdom	5	
	United States of America	227	
			3,564
Tools	New Zealand	394	
	Japan	10	
	Germany	26	
	France	1	
	United Kingdom	174	
	Australia	11	
	United States of America	13	
			629
Woodenware	New Zealand	772	
	United Kingdom	10	
	Germany	1	
	Hong Kong	23	
	United States of America	16	
	Australia	15	
			837
Miscellaneous	New Zealand	355	
	United Kingdom	7	
	United States of America	14	
	Germany	1	
	Tahiti	4	
			381
	Total		£74,789

Summary.

	£		£
New Zealand	57,227	Fiji	202
United Kingdom	7,421	Germany	137
Australia	4,327	British West Indies	117
United States of America	2,528	Other	545
Japan	1,823		
Canada	232		
Hong Kong	230		
		Total	£74,789

RETURN OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Article.	Exported to	Quantity.	Value.
Oranges	Samoa	10 cases ..	£ 5
	New Zealand	93,827 cases ..	37,589
Bananas	New Zealand	45,209 cases ..	18,540
Lemons	New Zealand	134 cases ..	47
Mandarines	New Zealand	755 cases ..	321
Grapefruit	New Zealand	126 cases ..	63
Tomatoes	New Zealand	15,442 boxes ..	7,179
Mixed fruit	New Zealand	94 cases ..	24
Paw paws	New Zealand	3 cases ..	1
Pineapples	New Zealand	48 cases ..	13
Coconuts	New Zealand	1,534 sacks ..	575
Coconut husks	New Zealand	2 sacks ..	1
Kumeras	New Zealand	91 packages	10
Taro	New Zealand	8 packages	2
Beans	New Zealand	30 boxes ..	6
Fungus	New Zealand	2 sacks ..	1
Orange-juice	New Zealand	5,172 gallons	1,738
Pearl shell	United Kingdom	Tons. cwt. qrs. lb. 8 7 3 22	204
Copra	United Kingdom	354 17 1 8	2,032
	United States of America	553 17 3 12	4,833
	Total		£73,184

Summary.

	£
New Zealand	66,110
United States of America	4,833
United Kingdom	2,236
Samoa	5
Total	£73,184

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (620 copies), £27.

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