

Vol. 1 No. 7 (Feb. 20, 1931)

Date : 7/17/26, 3:08 AM

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-333507665>

Copyright varies by issue and article

Reason for copyright status: Serials have an open range of dates.

Copyright status was determined using the following information:

Material type: Literary, dramatic or musical work

Copyright status may not be correct if data in the record is incomplete or inaccurate. For more information regarding Copyright in Library Collections visit <http://copyright.org.au> and <https://www.library.gov.au/services/copyright-library-collections>

The National Library of Australia supports creativity, innovation and knowledge-exchange but does not endorse any inappropriate or derogatory use. Please respect indigenous cultural and ethical concerns.

THE Pacific Islands Monthly

THE ONLY JOURNAL CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND TERRITORIES AND GROUPS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH PACIFIC.

Vol. 1—No. 7

Registered at G.P.O. Sydney, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper

SYDNEY : FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931

Per Annum, posted, 6/6.
Single Copy, 6d.

SOLID FIJI

Exports Exceed Imports

A FIJIAN'S WORD OF ADVICE

"Fiji is absolutely solid. Our assets are above our liabilities and we practically have no debt. Our exports are far ahead of our imports."

In this brief but convincing manner, Mr. Thomas Horne, managing director of Messrs. W. Horne and Co. Ltd. of Suva, and a vice-president of the Suva Chamber of Commerce, described the present economic position of Fiji in a recent interview. And, just to give a little more force to his remarks, he added, "And don't forget, the Fiji £1 banknote is worth the full 20 shillings."

Mr. Horne arrived in Sydney last month, coming South for health reasons. His many friends throughout the Colony will be pleased to know that he has recuperated and plans to return to Suva in March.

FIJIANS ARE FORTUNATE

Mr. Horne related a most interesting story to show how the Fijian native views the present world-wide slump.

"A Fijian asked a Government official why the price of copra was so low, and the official referred him to me for an explanation. I told the native that there was over-production of nearly every commodity. There was more sugar than the world required, more copra, more coffee, more tea. The result was that prices of produce were low and this caused much unemployment and poverty. There was no chance of copra going up for some time."

The old Fijian, who is 85 years of age—but who can still hunt a coconut with his teeth—thanked me for the information.

"Addressing the assembled natives this old man said:

"This is an object lesson to all you young people here. The island is ours and no one can take it away from us. My advice to you is to plant up and produce yams, taro, bananas and coconuts. If you have not enough food to keep you going while your plantation is growing, you can live on the products of the bush. You have a sea all round you where you can catch fish. You can raise poultry and pigs. If the world comes to the point where you have no money, do as your forefathers did and make your clothes out of bark. After what Mr. Horne has told us, we are better off in Fiji than anywhere else in the world."

SPECIAL ARTICLES ON COPRA

A careful investigation of the Copra Market was made by the editor of The Pacific Islands Monthly (Mr. R. W. Hudson) during his visit to London in January. He obtained a great deal of valuable data from men in England, Germany, Holland and Ceylon, who have made a lifelong study of the production and treatment of oil seeds. At Suva, more particularly in relation to the Copra Industry.

The result of this inquiry which, it is hoped, will be of assistance to South Sea planters in their present difficult situation, will be published in a serial article in this journal, commencing in the March issue.

The article will explain some of the causes of the present depression and will give practical advice as to the probable future of the Copra Industry.

Those who are not regular subscribers to this journal should make certain of obtaining this useful information by immediately sending in their order for the paper.

FIJI MINING COMPANY

Mount Kasi Mining Co. (No Liability) has been registered in Sydney with a capital of £15,000 in 100,000 shares of 3/- each.

The first place of intended operations is the island of Vanua Levu, Fiji. Intending subscribers are E. J. Whitehead, A. E. Brown, W. Mitchell, C. T. Griffiths, T. L. Stark, I. B. Brown and T. G. Peck.

Search For Oil

Prospects in New Guinea

Dr. Woolnough's Report

From Our Canberra Correspondent
CANBERRA, February 14.
THE Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Blakely, has received a voluminous report from Dr. W. G. Woolnough,



DR. W. G. WOOLNOUGH

Commonwealth Geologist, who recently returned from a trip abroad.

Dr. Woolnough's mission was to inquire into the most up-to-date methods of prospecting for oil, and most of his time was spent in America. He has returned hopeful that oil will be found in Australia.

So far as Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea are concerned, Dr. Woolnough has never entertained any doubts about the existence of oil there, but one trouble has been that the mud-stone formation of the country, where borers have been put down, has militated against successful work. Possibly better results will be obtained in future.

For a considerable time the Commonwealth Government was financing operations in Papua, which were being jointly conducted by Commonwealth and Anglo-Perian Oil officials, but owing to the financial stringency, it was compelled some time ago to restrict its operations, and at present they are practically at a standstill.

Generally speaking, it seems more likely that oil will be discovered in payable quantities in Papua or the Mandated Territory before such a discovery is made in Australia. It is said that the Anglo-Perian Company holds this view, and it will be interesting to see what Dr. Woolnough has to say about it in his report.

Chinese Commissioner To Visit Pacific Islands

Mr. Yu Chuen Hsien, special commissioner from the National Government of China, arrived in Sydney on January 30.

He has been sent to investigate the affairs of overseas Chinese and to supervise and direct the Fourth Conference of the Australasia and South Pacific Kuo Min Tang (Chinese Nationalist Party) branches.

If time permits, he intends visiting the South Sea Islands.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared Papuan ports during 1928-29 was 171. Of that number, 163 were British owned. The total tonnage was 184,946.

ACTING-ADMINISTRATOR OF NAURU

Mr. Gabel's Appointment

From Our Canberra Correspondent

MR. CARL GABEL, who has been appointed Acting-Administrator of Nauru, left for the Islands by the S.S. Clydebank.

He will remain at Nauru for three months during the absence on leave of the Administrator, Mr. W. A. Newman, who is spending a holiday in Australia.

Mr. Gabel has acted as private secretary to Mr. Beasley ever since the latter assumed office as an Assistant Minister in the Scullin Government. During Mr. Gabel's absence, Mr. J. L. Mulrooney will act as private secretary to Mr. Beasley.

BEE CULTURE

In Gilbert and Ellice Groups

As the Mexican bee has been found to thrive in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, steps are being taken there to carry out experiments in apiculture on a large scale.

The last annual report of the Colony, for the year ended June, 1929, states that the expenditure of a few hundred pounds each year in this direction would be justified by the great possibilities which might lie in the establishment of a beeswax industry.

MINING IN N. GUINEA

Inquiry Into Conditions

From Our Canberra Correspondent

CANBERRA, February 14.
THE Commonwealth Government recently appointed Mr. H. S. King, formerly Under Secretary for Mines in Western Australia, to visit New Guinea and report on the mining conditions there.

Mr. King was expected to arrive at Rabaul on February 5. His inquiries will probably occupy a couple of months.

Copra exported from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands during 1928-29 totalled 4,122 tons and was valued at £55,657. For the previous twelve months 4,896 tons were exported and the value was £54,853.



A mangrove swamp in New Guinea. As told in the accompanying article, places like this are the favourite haunts of the Anopheles mosquito.

TROPICAL MANKIND'S GREAT FOE

The History of Malaria Fever

Some Hints for its Prevention and Treatment

Specialy written for The Pacific Islands Monthly by two tropical practitioners

MALARIA is such a common, homely sort of an occurrence in the routine of tropical life that very little notice is taken of it. So frequently does it obtrude that we come to regard an attack—especially in the other fellow—as a "touch of fever," and many a conscientious planter or official struggles on with his work simply because it is not considered playing the game to give way to it too easily.

This is an error which is paid for rather dearly, for malaria is one of tropical mankind's greatest foes.

LOOK at malaria's record; delve into its history and you will find that it has been blamed as our cause of the downfall of the Roman Empire, and it always in the past has been a deterrent to the work of civilisation in the tropics.

The ambition of the French to cut the Panama Canal was frustrated by malaria; early efforts at mining in Papua were held back by its malign influence; one might even say that the British lost Sumatra largely on account of its heavy toll on officials at Bencool.

If that's not making, or rather making, history, well, what is?

Even at the present day the position is not much better.

Dr. Torrance, in his interesting book, "Tracking down the Enemies of Man," states that:

"Female mosquitoes cause a greater number of deaths every year than the number of citizens brought into the world by the mothers of any of the great nations. This is a startling statement, but facts bear it out. Actual records show that these insects kill two million people a year."

Anybody with experience of the disease could believe such figures.

For instance, about two years ago the natives in a little village in Torres Straits, where malaria is by no means common, were attacked almost to a man and many deaths resulted. Lawrence Hope knew what she was talking about when she described malaria's "Gifts: Death and Delirium."

INVESTIGATIONS BY HERODOTUS.

The story of the investigations into malaria fever, which have now brought us to a very complete understanding of the disease, reads like a romance. It started in a very early stage of the

world's history with a remarkably accurate description of the disease by Herodotus in the fifth century B.C. In the Middle Ages our knowledge did not advance, in fact, that was a period of the world's history when no-thing advanced, but in 1840 we read of two doctors, Morton and Terbi, first using Cinchona (quinine) in the treatment of ague. That WAS a step forward, a discovery worthy of being commemorated on the records of the world's progress, and yet, outside of academic circles, who has ever heard of the names of these benefactors of humanity?

In 1880 the French doctor, Laveran, discovered the parasitic nature of malaria and demonstrated the various forms of the parasite found within the blood corpuscles of its victims of the disease. But these forms only constitute one phase in the life history of the parasite, and the germ requires another host than Man for the completion of its life cycle.

It is to two great Englishmen that we owe the final solution of how we catch malaria. The great Manson, working patiently in his laboratory in Amoy, China, conceived the idea that the mosquito would be found to be the causative agent in malaria, and he was right. His theory to his young colleagues, who finally solved the problem of mosquito transmission. His experiments were confirmed by Samborn and Low at the London School of Tropical Medicine. We believe that Dr. Low practised in the Pacific, and some of those who read this little article may have made his acquaintance.

HOW INFECTION TAKES PLACE. Let us briefly summarise the process of mosquito infection, remembering that it is the female that causes the disease, the male being a poor, harmless sort of crank who lives upon fruit juices only.

In 1900 the tropical colonies of England, Holland, France, Germany, Italy and America were danger zones for white men. The mosquito had absolute reign of way and worked as still do whenever the opportunity is given them. The female blood-suckers gorge themselves with human blood, at the same time sucking into their bodies young germs that patiently swim in the blood, waiting for transference to their new home.

Then, after a few days, these same females hunt up a new victim, suck a meal of blood, and for payment pump into the blood stream mature and dangerously developed malaria germs, each of which at once takes possession of a red blood cell. In this cell the parasite lives and multiplies into a family, in the process destroying the blood cell. Thousands and thousands of parasites develop and destroy enormous numbers of blood cells. The effect of this on the human victim is soon strikingly shown. After a number of days, approximately twelve, this causes periodic fevers, anaemia, a large spleen and numerous other conditions, producing loss of vitality and weakening the body, leading to prostration and possibly death.—Torrance.

In all respects but one the identification of the offending Anopheles mos-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

TROPICAL MANKIND'S GREAT FOE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

quito—for no other species carries malaria—is a matter for detailed examination, but we are able to "spot" the culprit because he stands on his head to bite, while the innocent type of insect lies down to do it.

Is there anyone left in the tropics to-day who still believes in the old-fashioned theories that ague comes from night air, chills or marsh zones? The writers met one some years ago, but perhaps he was the last. He had

had malaria and was talking of the advisability of avoiding the beach at nightfall, though his house was full of mosquitoes and he was resignedly if not cheerfully putting up with them, as he doubted if they really had anything to do with his illness.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

"The basis of malaria prevention is the fact that the particular species of mosquito are indispensable for the propagation of the parasite. Practical measures, therefore, have for their object the extermination of these insects, or, failing this, the prevention of their bites."—(Manson.)

Intensive war against the mosquito has been carried out in Malaya and Panama, as well as other parts of the tropics, but these wholesale methods are properly the work of public bodies, and do not concern us here. Suffice it to say that by drainage of swamps and pools, clearing away of undergrowth, screening of communities, stocking of pools with larvicide, and spraying marshy areas with petroleum from aeroplanes, wonderful results have been obtained, and districts, if not countries, previously malarious have been rendered comparatively healthy.

But individuals can do much to lessen the risk of catching malaria by taking a few simple and inexpensive precautions, and, for the convenience of P.I.M. readers, we summarise the chief measures, feeling sure that none of them are impossible of execution, even in the most isolated districts.

1. Build your house away from mosquitoes. Avoid the proximity of native dwellings, where infection is probably rife. Do not have trees too close to the house, but remember positions too exposed are equally as bad, as high winds are a potent cause for chills and relapses. Do not build near a swamp, and shun the mangrove, which is the special home of your enemy.

2. Destroy breeding places around the dwelling. Drain any stagnant pools and keep your garden free of rank weeds. Screen your tanks, or, at any rate, cover the inlet holes with a film of petroleum.

Turn the tin in your rubbish heap face downwards, for Madame Anopheles is just particular about a choice of home for her young.

3. Keep Mosquitoes out of the House: If you can afford it, screen the whole house, using gauze mesh, not larger than twelve strands to the inch, and, if you can't, at least gauze in a corner of your verandah, where you can sit in peace and safety at night before you retire under the mosquito net.

By these measures you will escape a very troublesome visitation.

4. Drug Prophylaxis: This may appear an easy way out of the difficulty, unfortunately, it cannot be relied upon to protect, and indeed there are doubts as to its being any use at all.

Personally, one of the writers stayed off infection during a two months' tour in the Papuan bush by taking five grains of quinine every day in the form of plain tablets. We are of opinion that quinine prophylaxis is most likely to be of use when travelling and recommend it in this form.

TREATMENT OF THE ATTACK.

When a man is down with malaria he does not want to be bothered with alternative methods of treatment, logical as they are. With a raging head and aching body, wrapped up in his blanket, possibly on patrol with only natives to help him, he will probably only raise sufficient energy to grab his quinine bottle and swallow some down. Probably he will not take enough. A normal strong adult should adopt the canal zone treatment forthwith. Only two drugs will be required, though some preparation of aspirin may relieve his headache—calomel and quinine.

Take 15 grains of quinine at the first sign of an attack and continue at the rate of 45 grains a day. When the fever

falls, reduce the dose to 30 grains a day for a further ten or twelve days, and then (blessed relief) discontinue it altogether. Five grains of calomel at the outset is an invaluable adjunct to a quick recovery.

Manson's method of five-grain doses times a day, the first being given after sweating has begun, has been almost superseded by the canal zone treatment, but in the case of women and children may be preferable; the quinine must be given day and night and its use kept up, as Manson advised, for six months after.

Most elaborate methods of giving quinine, such as by the bowel or intramuscularly, can only be used, or, at least explained, under medical guidance, while for practical purposes it is better not to mention any other drugs that have been used in the treatment of malaria, as they may lead one astray from the straight and narrow path of quinine therapy. It is a truism to say that the man who cannot take quinine in the ordinary way is better out of the tropics.

In cases of blackwater, the dreaded boon companion of malaria, it is of the utmost importance to remember that no quinine must be given, as it undoubtedly aggravates the symptoms.

When the tropical dweller goes back to the temperate zone, let him beware if he is carrying a few latent parasites in his blood, for at the first touch of cold they will come to life and may be the means of spoiling a much-needed holiday. Guard against this possibility by regular daily doses of quinine (say 10 grains) until you can keep them up until you can assume you are out of danger.

In conclusion, any little stray thought about malaria is not without interest, and it is an aspect of the matter which easily may be missed. It is with perfect justice that we blame Madame Anopheles for all our malarial troubles. This little lady, clad in velvet and gauze, comes unbidden to her sanguinary feast on our tender bodies and she leaves some very deadly mementoes of her visit. But she pays dearly for her

effect on the insect as it has on ours.

But why should we worry over that!

Severe Storm at Apia



A scene at Apia, Western Samoa. A storm struck the town last month and, it is reported, some damage was done.

Cook Islands' Public Service

Further Changes Rumoured

From Our Rarotonga Correspondent

FURTHER changes in the medical staff at Rarotonga have been announced.

Dr. R. L. Christie, chief medical officer, retired and Dr. E. P. Ellison is returning to Rarotonga to fill the vacancy. Also Dr. A. J. Brase, assistant medical officer, is being transferred to Niue.

A rumour is current that Mr. E. A. Reid, Director of Agriculture, is retiring on superannuation on March 31. Mr. Reid is one of the oldest Government officials, and it will be a sad blow to the Administration when he leaves.

It is also current that Mr. D. W. R. Healey, Private Secretary to the Resident Commissioner, is leaving us in April.

Rev. T. Dent returned to Sydney by the last Malakal holiday. For the past three years he has been engaged on mission work in the Gizo District of the British Solomon Islands.

Balancing the Ledger

New Guinea Affairs

Plan of Rigid Economy

"IN spite of reducing taxation on copra by about 10/- per ton, we hope to be able to come very close to balancing the ledger at the end of the financial year. This has been made possible only by rigid economy in expenditure."

The Administrator of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea (Brigadier-General E. A. Wisdom) made this statement on his arrival in Sydney by the Montoro. He is on his annual visit to Australia, and has already proceeded to Canberra to discuss administrative affairs.

He added that a big drop in the price of copra had been a severe blow to the planters, and also to the Territory, as 93 per cent. of its production was copra. Owing, however, to the assistance given by the Commonwealth Government, reduction in taxation and the help of the merchants, the planters were likely to pull through.

"A BIG GOLD PRODUCER"

General Wisdom said that the production of gold had slowed up considerably, owing to the working out of alluvial and concentration by the large companies, which had acquired most of the leases, in development. Large plants were being put into operation. It would be probably 18 months or so before production increased to any extent, but after that there was no doubt in his mind that New Guinea would be a very big gold producer.

Planting in Cook Islands

Statistics for Rarotonga

From Our Rarotonga Correspondent

PLANTING returns for Rarotonga for the past three years include the following:

Oranges	Bananas	Tomatoes	C. Fruit	Pine
24	164,819	193,170	1,821	—
—	—	—	—	—
404	264,582	451,893	1,307	8,061
—	—	—	—	—
457	264,126	441,379	1,308	8,060

Dairying Industry

New Wealth for Fiji

Good Yields From Grass-Fed Cows

"DAIRYING is a new industry in Fiji, and butter factories have been erected at Tailevu, Navun and Rewa. The prospects for dairying are very encouraging and experienced men with capital should succeed."

That statement is made in a pamphlet issued by the Fiji Tourist Bureau. Some dairy farmers stoutly maintain that their good lands carry a beast to the acre, continues the report. There is evidence, however, of over-stocking on some dairy farms and it is doubtful if the average flat lands will carry continuously without hand-feeding, more than a beast to 11 acres.

However, the carrying capacity of good flat lands compares very favourably with that of similar lands in other dairying countries. The future prospects of dairying depend upon the development of the export trade, as present production is in excess of local consumption. The quantity of fresh butter exported in 1927 was 434 cwt. Prices obtained on the London and Canadian markets are favourable.

There are no official figures giving the average butter-fat return per cow in the Colony. It is known, however, that the average butter-fat return is somewhat low as compared with most other dairying countries, for the reason that there is so much grass available the year round, and it is possible to make dairying pay without going to the expense of purchasing special foods. There is no doubt that stall-feeding would pay, even at the present time, for those who are able to afford the extra cost.

AVERAGE BUTTER-FAT RETURN.

The Government veterinary officer gives the following figures: "In the Tailevu dairy scheme, with butter-fat at 1/4 per lb, the cows give an average return of 41 per month, or, in other words, 10lb. of butter-fat per cow per month."

"In some places the yield is increased by half as much again, this being in direct response, of course, to the care taken of the cows. In other places, the average might be somewhat less than 10lb. per month. In another case, where some hand-feeding was done, three cows gave an average of 10lb. of butter-fat per week each, or of 43lb each per month. These cows were Fiji bred."

"I think it can be said for grass-fed cows the average yield of butter-fat compares favourably with that of dry-country, and that the yield can be increased very greatly, as it is elsewhere, by hand-feeding."

MRS. W. HARSE

Death in Papua

From Our Papua Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, Jan. 7.

NEWS has been received of the death of Mrs. Walter Harse, wife of Dr. Harse, a former medical officer in Port Moresby.

Dr. Harse had retired from the Service not long ago, and with Mrs. Harse was living on his rubber estate near Samarai.

Mrs. Harse had not been in good health for some time, but the news of her death came as a great shock. She was very much esteemed by her many friends in the Territory. Her charm of manner and ready wit endeared her to all.

News has been received from Salamoa of the serious illness of Mr. Hugh A. Mackenzie, late Lieutenant in the Australian Navy. Later reports are to the effect that Mr. Mackenzie is now convalescent.

ROSS & BOWMAN Ltd.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS

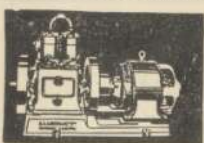
Sydney's Leading Monumental Masons.

Suppliers of Memorial Works to all Groups of the Pacific Islands.

Designs and Estimates on application Free of Charge.

31 FLINDERS STREET - SYDNEY

"Reliable"
is its
middle name



Lister
RELIABLE
Lite

LISTER-LITE was specially designed for homes such as yours—homes far away from the services of electrical experts. Tested and patented before it reaches you, Lister-Lite is as perfect as modern engineering methods can make it. It will bring you all the conveniences of a big city electric supply, day after day, month after month, for years on end with never a hint of trouble.

Free of

Australian Customs Duty

When you order your Lister-Lite, it will be shipped to you ex bond, thus saving the extra cost which Australian Customs duty would entail. Fill in and send the coupon below for particulars of reliable Lister-Lite.

DANGAR, GEDYE & CO.
LTD.

10-14 Young Street, Sydney,
Australia.

Lister-Lite
BRITISH BUILT

Please send me details of Lister-Lite.
Name _____
Address _____



By Appointment

SENIORS PHARMACY
246 George Street, Sydney

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST
Importers of Finest

Drugs, Chemicals and High Class Toilet Requisites

Prescriptions, Medicines, etc., despatched promptly to all parts of the Commonwealth and Pacific Islands

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS A SPECIALITY

Trusses Made According to Requirements.

A Trial Solicited from Readers of The Pacific Islands Monthly

Cook Islands Notes

From Our Own Correspondent

RAROTONGA, January 4. THE Government schools closed up for the holidays just prior to the sailing of last mail steamer, and the majority of the European teachers sailed by that vessel on their yearly vacation in New Zealand. They will return by the Manuwa on January 27.

The Resident Commissioner, accompanied by the Medical Officer and the Director of Agriculture, recently made an inspection of all villages in connection with the work being done by the "Au Vaine" (Women's Committee). As a result of this inspection, the Silver Cup presented for the cleanest and best kept village was this year awarded to Arorangi.

A concert in aid of funds for the Rarotonga Sports Association was held recently and was most successful—the general opinion was expressed that the entertainment was one of the best of its kind seen here.

The horse races, which were to be held on New Year's Day on the beach, were postponed until January 10, this being in order to allow the natives sufficient time to cut bananas for export by the steamer on January 5.

ADMINISTRATION STAFF CHANGES

Two changes in the Administration staff are taking place this week. The Postmaster, Mr. E. C. Hardie, who has been 9 years in Rarotonga and is returning to the N.Z. & A. Dept., is being replaced by Mr. W. H. Davis, of that Department. The Matron, Miss G. F. Siskie, who has had twelve years in Rarotonga and is returning to New Zealand, is being replaced by Miss T. Butler, from the Nile staff.

A farewell party in the form of a Fancy Dress dance, was given to Mr. and Mrs. Hardie at the "Bachelors Quarters" on the night of December 27, by the two inhabitants thereof and two young ladies—the whole being themselves DEKOBMDWRHJBW. Over 50 Europeans were present and a most enjoyable evening was had by all.

SWEPT TO SEA

Young Settler Drowned

From Our Norfolk Island Correspondent

NORFOLK IS., January 15. A VERY sad fatality has been reported on Norfolk Island.

A young New Zealand settler named Wright went with a companion to gather small crabs for bait at the rocky base of the cliffs at Herdston.

The other man went home and Wright was to follow shortly. When 10 o'clock struck and there was no sign of him, "Bluesy" Lloyd went back to look for him and found his fishing tackle, but nothing else. Wright had gone and no trace of him has been found, though search parties, both along the shore and round the coast in boats, have looked for him. The sea was heavy at the time, smashing in among the rocks and making a thorough search very difficult.

The deepest sympathy is felt for his father, who is on the island, and for his mother, two sisters and brother in New Zealand.

HANDLEY & LAWS

Plantation and Mining Agents
Manufacturers' Representatives
Company Local Agents and
Public Officers
RABAU, - - NEW GUINEA

The WALDORF
Cremorne Pt., Sydney,
N.S.W.



UP-TO-GATE PRIVATE HOTEL.
Conveniently situated ten minutes
ferry trip from the City. Frequent
steamer service.

Large airy rooms commanding extensive
Harbour views. The service and attention
are all that could be desired. Hot
and cold water, laundry and electric
iron for guests' use. Billiards, etc.

INCLUSIVE TARIFF.
£3/7/- per week 10/6 per day.
Tel. Y 1450. Mrs. E. P. CRANHAM.

NEW GUINEA NEWS

Holiday Festivities — Bonus on Copra —
E. & A. Service Inaugurated

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAU, January 5. CHRISTMAS festivities at Rabaul were marred by inclement weather, heavy rain falling on all days except Christmas Day.

The New Guinea Club, as usual, arranged a splendid entertainment for the local children, over 140 of whom attended the club on the afternoon of Christmas Eve. Most of the children came in fancy dress and, as they were attended by mothers and friends, the club premises, as well as the large marquee erected for the occasion, were crowded. The Administrator opened the proceedings with a speech to the children, after which presents were given to all by Father Christmas (Mr. Joe. Holmes, the popular stores man-

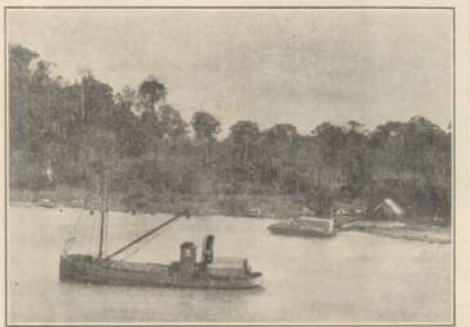
sufficient deterrent, and it would seem advisable for offenders to be sentenced to severe public floggings.

HIGH EXCHANGE RESULTS IN

When advice was received in Rabaul of the rise in the exchange rate to £15/17/6 per cent., the Returned Soldiers' Association (Rabaul Branch) promptly got in touch with the whole of the firms and asked that the whole of the increase be passed to the copra producers.

The firms have notified that an additional bonus of £12/6 per ton would be granted, and the prices now payable in Rabaul are London parity, less £5 per ton for Hot Air, £2/6 per ton for

Progress at Lae, New Guinea



In the centre of the picture is the new wharf erected by Bulaka Gold Dredging Co. at Lae, Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Parts of the first 500 tucker wharf are on the right. A railway line is being constructed from this wharf to the aerodrome, half a mile away. In the foreground is the new steam lighter, Delta.

ager of Carpenter & Co. Ltd.). Ten, followed by a Punch and Judy Show, completed the proceedings.

The Deutscher Club arranged a dance for members and their friends on Christmas Eve. The club premises were quite inadequate to cope with the number wishing to attend and the Regent Theatre was used for the occasion. The committee of this club lived up to its reputation and entertained nearly 200 people in great style.

Winnamuting Hotel, with every room booked some weeks ago, was the popular resort on Christmas Day. One hundred guests sat down to dinner, whilst it would appear that half of Rabaul migrated to this popular resort for the dance that followed.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that Boxing Day opened with heavy rain storms and that in consequence the race meeting arranged by the Kokopo Sports Club had to be postponed, also the race ball that was to take place in the evening at the Kokopo Hotel.

RACE MEETING AT LUKANAL

A very successful meeting was held by the Rabaul Amateur Turf Club on New Year's Day at their Lukanal Course on the outskirts of Rabaul. The attendance was not up to that of former meetings, evidently a sign of the hard times, but the racing was most and the course benefiting by the rains that fell at Christmas, was in excellent condition.

The principal event of the day was won by an outsider, Greta Boy, owned by Mr. Alan Fuller, a popular member of Burns, Philp's staff. His Honour, the Administrator, presented the Waverly Cup to Mr. Fuller at the conclusion of the races. Two of the keenest and strongest supporters of the Turf Club, Mr. V. D. Pennsfather and Mr. J. Sabin, each secured popular wins.

ASSAULT ON WHITE WOMAN.

A lady visitor to Rabaul was violently assaulted recently by a native on the road to Namanula. She was badly hurt and suffering from shock, and had to receive treatment at Namanula Hospital.

Her assailant was arrested, but for some inexplicable reason the lady refused to make a charge or give evidence with the result that the native got off scot-free. In many cases here when white women are molested by natives, it is understandable that they are reluctant to give evidence in open court, but the present instance was apparently, one of common assault, and it is regrettable that in the interests of the community that the lady did not allow the natives to be tried and punished.

From Salomoa, there are disquieting reports of white women being molested and in spite of every precaution being taken by Government officials, it is reported the assaults continue.

It would appear that terms of imprisonment in "Calaboose" are not a

The Only Watch FOR THE Tropics

Absolutely moisture proof—no more rust.

This watch is specially built so that damp cannot gain access to the fine mechanism inside. Each watch is fitted with an outer and inner glass and extra cap to movement. The winding crown is inside the case—yet easily got at. There is no way for moisture to enter the watch.



A Pure Nickel Watch, fitted with stainless and rustless 15-jewelled movement. With Clear White Dial, only 65/- With Luminous Dial - - - 70/-

Smart Dressy Wrist Watch, complete with strap. Sterling silver case of most modern style. 15-jewelled high-grade movement. Price - - - - - £4/10/-

Both watches are first-class timekeepers. Both are guaranteed waterproof. Both are warranted to wear 10 years. Both are kept in order 12 months. Free.



The Ideal Wrist-band for the Tropics. A chromium-plated metal band which is rustless and suitable for wear with gold, silver or nickel watches, 12/6 post free. Send your Name and Address for Big Free Catalogue, and mention this page.

Angus & Coote Ltd. Sydney's Leading Jewellers
500 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY

PERFECT PROTECTION

AGAINST

RUST AND CORROSION

FERRODOR

ANTI - CORROSIVE PAINT

Resists the destructive influences of salt-laden atmosphere. Used for the past 15 years by the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. on their Fiji and Australian buildings, and by N.S.W. Govt. Railways for bridges and all exposed iron and steel work.

Write for full particulars and colour card to Sole Agents—

WILLIAM ADAMS & COMPANY LIMITED
175 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

ALWAYS FRESH



This Air-tight Tin guards Champion's goodness for you
CHAMPION TOBACCO

1570

FIRES without fire engines need "SIMPLEX" CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHERS



They will put fires out much quicker than water—are easy to use—only need a few shillings to re-charge—and are guaranteed to pass all regulations. You need them.

The Australian Governments have installed thousands of Simplex Hand Extinguishers.

Write now for full details to the makers.
Wormald Bros. Ltd.
"PARK WORKS," YOUNG ST.,
WATERLOO, SYDNEY, N.S.W.



Painless extractions. Reliable fillings. Gold crowns and comfortable and lasting work.

28 OXFORD ST., over Wilkins,
139 ELIZABETH ST., two doors from Market St., Sydney.
Beam Wireless and Cable Address: "Faintplate," Sydney.

Have Teeth by Post

If you are unable to visit Sydney, I can make you comfortable, natural and long lasting teeth by means of my well-known method of "Self Taken Impressions." Cut out this advertisement, attach your name and address, and post to me for full particulars.

SPENCER NOLAN, Dentist

177 OXFORD ST., opposite McAlvaha;
139 ELIZABETH ST., two doors from Market St., Sydney.
Beam Wireless and Cable Address: "Faintplate," Sydney.

Bennett, Lorimer & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Merchants

20-22 KNOX STREET - - - SYDNEY

Suppliers of all Fittings, Equipment and Ingredients for the Baking, Pastrycooking and Confectionery Trade. Dried and Canned Fruits, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli and Australian-grown Prunes, packed in airtight tins specially suited for tropical climates.

Our Agency Department is competent to handle sales of all Island Products.

We invite Correspondence from Buyers and Sellers.
Bankers: Commercial Bank of Australia.

CABLE ADDRESS: "PRUNES," SYDNEY - - - CODE: BENTLEY'S
20-22 KNOX STREET - - - SYDNEY

Vitality and Health are the Main Factors in Every-day Life

Put yourself in the hands of Specialists who have made an intelligent study of your requirements: it is vital to your health.

We are known everywhere as the Suppliers of the Right Goods and which put the VITAL into VITALITY. 35 years is our record of supplying Fresh Fruit, Vegetables and Produce to the leading Houses throughout the world.

GET FULLY ACQUAINTED WITH US

Tel.: MA 4799; FX 4350 Private
Cable Address: PIGS, SYDNEY. Code: BENTLEY'S

C. G. PIGGOTT

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
SYDNEY.

Office, Bulk Stores & Packing House: Fruit Exchange, Sydney
Sales Dept.: Fruit Exchange and City Markets, Sydney

Bank of N.S.W. Bankers.

SUGAR CULTIVATION

New Industry For Papua

From Our Canberra Correspondent
CANBERRA, February 10.

LATELY an entirely new form of development has presented itself in Papua—the cultivation of sugar cane. When, some time ago, an application was received for a large area of land at Saigara, in the Northern Division, which it was intended to develop as a sugar plantation, those engaged in the sugar industry in Australia were much perturbed; but in reply to questions in the Federal Parliament it was stated by the Government that the sugar grown in Papua would not be allowed to come into competition with the Australian product.

On this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor says in his last report: "Papua or some part of the island of New Guinea is I understand thought to be the original home of the sugar cane. Some of the best cane grown in Queensland came from Papua, and during the year under review an American expedition came to the territory with the object, which I believe they achieved, of finding a type of cane which would resist certain forms of disease."

The land selected at Saigara is said to be very suitable for sugar, and as labour should be readily available the plantation ought to succeed.

"Some apprehension was expressed in the Commonwealth lest the cultivation of sugar in Papua might affect the industry in Queensland, but such fears are without foundation. The Papuan sugar will not be exported to Australia; the import duty would make that impossible."

"It will be sold in the markets of the world and there is ground for confident hope that our advantages of climate, soil, rainfall and labour will enable Papuan planters to compete successfully against producers in any other country."

THURSDAY ISLAND TOPICS

Retrenchment in Marine Industries — Fewer Tourists Arriving —
Electric Light For Hospital

From Our Own Correspondent

THURSDAY IS, January 27.

TO what extent the marine industries will be carried on during the next two years is very uncertain, but, doubtless, efforts will be made to continue production as far as possible.

In the meantime retrenchment is the order of the day and over 100 Japanese, mostly old hands in the industry, left for their homes early in February.

The prosperity of local industries depends on overseas demand, and if it

is now completed and ready for use.

"TREAACLE" AND THE SHARK.

The admission of another case of shark bite to the Torres Strait Hospital—this time a Malay who was attacked at Hagerston Island—recalls many similar occurrences in the past and reminds us of the constant risk that attends the crews of fishing and diving boats. The most famous of all these tragedies was that of Treaacle, an aboriginal from the Lockhart River, whose narrow escape from death has been featured in many newspapers all over the world. So well-known is Treaacle's exploit that not less than a member of the medical research council in London wrote and asked for a photo of this hero for publication in a book to be devoted to the subject of diving accidents.

Treaacle's whole head and neck were engulfed in the monster's mouth, but he managed to escape with terrible injuries, and was nursed to recovery in the local hospital. Treaacle died of cancer two or three years ago, a notable fact in itself, as this disease is fortunately very rare among the aborigines.

Cases of this sort do not make very pleasant reading, but they are worth recording if only to stress the remarkable fortitude that is shown by natives who have been attacked.

From far away Coconut Island, a little wind-swept, coral atoll that is described with great sympathy and charm by Alain Gerbault, in a recent book of travels, comes the hero of another such exploit, and one is glad to make a public tribute in this article to Johnny Maori's courage. Though shockingly injured and unable to receive medical assistance for some 20 hours, he proved a true stoic in hospital. It was generally believed by those who nursed him that the little black pipe that, lit or unlit, stuck out of his mouth throughout his long illness, was the chief factor in saving his life. Some years ago, the same man was captured at sea while out alone in his dinghy; for less than five days he drifted to and fro through lonely waters of the Straits before he was rescued—truly a very stout-hearted fellow—and we are glad to record that most of our island folk display wonderful powers of endurance and personal bravery.

As an example of this, another incident may be quoted, in which a white lad was diving for trepan in the company of



One of the volcanic islands in Torres Strait.

should improve, work will proceed here much as usual, in spite of the low state of the tide.

One result of the hard times is the small number of passengers arriving and leaving the ports, as people cannot afford to travel for pleasure, and business depression does not warrant much coming and going.

CURTAINMENT OF MISSION

Local news, as may be imagined, is conspicuous by its absence. The Bishop of Carpentaria reports that the balance-sheets of the various mission enterprises under his charge came out



Thursday Island town and harbour. Some of the kitchen engaged in marine industries can be seen lying close to the wharf.

better than was expected, but the prospects for 1931 are not so hopeful and curtainment of expense in some way will have to be adopted.

The David Pitt, a cutter owned by Mr. Harvey, of the Papuan Industries, was sold to Mr. Hines, of Daru, recently.

SWISS ANTHROPOLOGIST'S VISIT.

Dr. Wieritz, a well-known Swiss anthropologist, who had been on a previous visit to Dutch New Guinea, returned there from Daru at Christmas after spending some time in Western Papua on anthropological work among the natives. After his first visit, he published a book, which is said to have been very clever, but, being in German, is beyond the ken of most of us. It is hoped that any new work of his, especially with regard to Papua, will be translated into English.

HOSPITAL'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Torres Strait Hospital was submitted to subscribers at the annual meeting on January 20, and it shows the financial position, which has always been very sound, to be satisfactory. Though the income is bound to drop during the current year, the management, which is carried on by a committee of business men, has been always marked by a careful policy of husbanding resources and yet keeping the institution up-to-date.

Further improvements are promised during the year—electric light and an X-ray plant—and these have been made possible chiefly owing to a handsome donation of £515, made by the pearlers in 1929. The compression chamber dis-

an aboriginal from a very uncivilised part of Cape York Peninsula, when they were ruined at by a shark. The native, without a moment's hesitation, caught hold of his white companion and lifted him clean out of the water, quite ignoring his own danger. Both of them escaped injury.

Sharks usually make their attack in "dirty water," and in too many cases the victim has never been seen again, but there have been instances in which natives have effected their escape by gouging out the eyes of the shark. Action of this sort seems to be the most effective form of counter attack.

"50 TRIPS IN FAIR FIJI"

A MOST interesting booklet has been just issued by the Fiji Publicity Board to tell tourists what the Colony has to offer them.

As its title implies, itineraries of fifty trips have been prepared and the visitor may make his choice from among these. The beauty spots of the Group are so numerous that it is estimated three months is required in which to visit them all.

The booklet is attractively illustrated. It shows that the Colony is doing all it can to boost its tourist traffic.

The total population of Papua in 1929 was 1,825, which represents an increase of 95 on the figures for 1928.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 1929, the value of goods imported into Papua totalled £381,271. The value of exports for the same period was £337,395, consisting mainly of copra, £214,051, and rubber, £46,616.

N.G. Goldfield News

From Our Own Correspondent

WAU, January 25.

ON January 17, Miss Ann Macaulay, daughter of Mr. Alex Macaulay, of Scotland, was married to Mr. Walter Spence, of Wau.

The Warden, Mr. McLean, officiated and the bride was given away by her friend, Mrs. Stewart. Miss Giffon was bridesmaid. The reception was held at the Wau Hotel that night. All Wau turned out to make cheerful speeches and wish the pair all happiness.

Mrs. Spence—the wife of Salomon's popular medical officer—Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Birnie, flew up with Pilot Ray Paver to spend a few days in the cool mountains. Mrs. Birnie was accompanied by Little Heather Innes.

There are now 35 women on the goldfields, and the little palm-leaf hut community of last year seems to have suddenly evolved into a young city—we expect a Cathedral and a Bishop to eventuate at any time now.

Mrs. Charles Booth is back on her original claim on the Bulolo, and doing very well indeed. Everyone is delighted to know of the good luck.

There is some talk of a local club being formed now that the new recreation hall is built. Very successful dances were held during the Christmas season.

SOME BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

One of the most interesting features of Wau at present is the beautiful gardens almost everywhere. Masses of dahlias, roses of choicest varieties, pansies, snap, etc., bloom profusely in almost every garden. They are all from seeds brought from Sydney to Salomona and thence by plane to the locality. The vegetables are even a greater surprise, most home gardens producing fine English potatoes, lettuce, peas, cabbage, etc. Where, two years ago, giant fig trees waved in the wind, one now sees young orchards, which promise a wealth of southern fruit in the near future.

Mr. Norman Neal, of the Day Dawn Mine, who has a pretty home on the mountain slopes, where he built the first Wau house, has been able to pick ripe figs and passion fruit palms and his imported apple, peach, plum and pear trees give promise of bearing well.

Edie Creek also has a number of women and a few very fine homes have been built there already. In these days of universal depression, it is good to hear of some rapid development and prosperity.

NEW GUINEA AEROGOLD

New Guinea Aerogold Co. Ltd., with a capital of £10,000 in 1,000 shares of £10 each, was registered in Sydney on January 20.

The objects of the company are to acquire mines, mining rights, etc., and to carry on the business of miners.

The first directors are: C. Leshua-Burlington, P. Jacques, D. S. Wylie, G. Macdonald, H. St. J. Gribben.

The trade of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands for the year 1929-30 showed the value of imports £190,436 and exports £340,372.

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

How to Order Your Copy

Fill in the following form, and post direct to Pacific Publications, Union House, 247 George Street, Sydney.

or lodge with any of the stores of Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., W. B. Carpenter & Co. Ltd., or Morris, Redburn Ltd., or Whitten Bros. (General and Post Monthly), or James Muir (Mara).

To Pacific Publications, Union House, 247 George Street, Sydney.

Please send me The Pacific Islands Monthly for a period of _____ months from receipt hereof.

Herewith find sum of _____, being subscription in advance at rate of 8/- per annum, post free. O/S

Please charge to me at the rate of 8/- per annum. (Strike out those not wanted.)

Name _____

Full Address _____

Signature of person sending the order.

Date _____

TONGA'S CHARMS

Tips for Prospective Tourists

From Our Nukualofa Correspondent

It is first of all perhaps necessary to emphasize the fact that these tips are not for the straight-out round-trip tourist, who jumps off the mail boat for 30 hours and then pines on.

Such transient visitors see the sights in the whirl and clatter of motor buses, importunate taxi drivers, vendors of island fruits and peddlers of native craft. They view the famous flying foxes, the gushing blow-holes on the "tikau," the stately "lasi" (tombs) of century-dead kings, and the mysterious trillion crested in dim ages past by some forgotten race. Then, when the whistle blows, they hop aboard and, hot and bothered, wonder if they allowed the right aperture for that last snap.

These tips are not for such! In a friendly way, I want to talk to the other kind. By this, I mean the man who is either fired out with worry over his overdraft, or the fall in price of wheat or wool, or the share-market, and who must have a couple of months complete rest in some peaceful setting to regain something of his lost youth.

First of all, the mail-boat return fare from Sydney to Tonga will run you into £5, and if you come from New Zealand it works out at about £10 less.

If you are a golfer, you will bring with you your best clubs, because our links deserve the best—they are good



A tourist attraction in the Tonga Group—the "Lika" at Nukualofa.

links and the bunkers not too exasperating. If you fancy tennis don't forget to bring a "tropical gut" racket. Should you lean towards the ancient game of bowls, fetch along the set you used in the last championship; our greens are good and our players have cleared up some fair travelling leisure from time to time.

If you are, by any chance, a disciple of Isaac Walton, get hold of a strong rod with a quality silk line suitable for trolling and an automatic spinner about 6 inches in length. It may be that you would like to explore the outer reefs and outlying islands. If so, this is a good tip; if you haven't got one yourself, borrow from a friend his little outboard motor and put it in your kit. Rowing boats are to be had at an insignificant daily or weekly rental and the outboard will enable you to visit and explore any one of a dozen coral islets in a day.

Besides, in adopting this course, you so when and where you like without bowing to the wishes of some obstinate and probably expensive launch owner. And if you take a native lad with you he will gather you in rock-oysters, or clams, or crayfish, just as your fancy directs him. Then on the sand, watch him cook for you in the native fashion. You will wish for nothing better than this.

If you don't wish to indulge in any of these pastimes, and just want to bask in the sun or sleep under a coconut palm all day, then all you require is a couple of changes and a toothbrush. The great thing about Tonga is that if you don't want to be fussed over you can safely rely on the local folk to respect your wishes. They are a people people.

Do you sometimes frequent the silent movies? We have them three nights a week—the "talkies" were ruled out by the Chamber of Commerce or somebody on the ground that it would perplex the native if he was forced to learn the American language to understand the picture—quite right too, most of our English worries him enough.

The other nights of the week are generally used up in playing bridge, or watching the native girls dance, or, but perhaps you don't like dancing.

By the way, we have a high-power wireless station, but I think the third business man usually views it with disfavour. A visitor has told me that about the biggest mistake he had ever made in his long life was when he conveyed to his manager the information that the office could keep in touch with him if necessary.

Well, when you arrive you will naturally want accommodation at the capital town, Nukualofa. We have no hotels, but we have a good boarding house

PAPUAN NEWS

Rubber Production Again Normal—The Manufacture of Power Alcohol Presentation to Native Heroes—Rain at Last.

From Our Oua Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, Jan. 7.

AS regards copra, the outlook since last month is even less promising, due to the extremely low price, £13/10/- in London and somewhere about £2/10/- in Port Moresby.

Plantations find this price quite unprofitable and refuse to sell, preferring to store until the market seems more promising. All overhead costs have been reduced to a minimum for some time and even under these conditions it is considered wiser to store and wait better times.

Rubber, on the other hand, has risen to 4/15-16d. per lb., making it nearly 9d. lb. with the bounty, which is distinctly cheering. It is certainly a happier time for rubber people, and in the security of their present position already their forebodings seem vanished and forgotten and the worries of others just faintly reminiscent of their own trying times two months ago.

THE FUTURE OF COFFEE

Coffee is still waiting to be proved, though from reports its future seems assured. A small bounty per lb. is offered by the Government.

It has been remarked that it is a pity the country had pinned its faith on only two products, and that attention

in the West of Papua. Here the river abounds in sago and nipa palms.

Mr. C. E. Lane-Poole, in his report on the Forest Resources of Papua, 1925, writes: "Papua has in her nipa palm a very large source of this motor fuel. It has the advantage that it has been used for the manufacture of alcohol in other countries." Mr. Lane-Poole mentions the Philippines and suggests a careful study of the Philippine industry should be undertaken before a beginning is made in Papua. It is to be hoped the company will meet with every success in this enterprising venture.

NATIVES HONOURED

The Lieutenant-Governor, on December 12, in the village of Hanuabada, made presentations to Iqou-Kevau and Gari-Dai, the two heroes in the Vaviri disaster in which these two natives, in total disregard of their own safety, rescued a white woman when the Vaviri was wrecked and turned turtle.

The presentations were pass-books containing deposits made from the public fund. That of Iqou-Kevau amounting to £443/5, and Gari-Dai's to £29/10.

His Excellency addressed a large gathering of natives, through an interpreter, and gave a vivid and realistic description of the disaster and the horror of the situation and the danger to the lives of everyone on board, and how, in spite of their fear for their own lives, these two boys stayed with Mrs. Berge and her child and supported her in the storm for hours until they reached shore.

"These two boys," said His Excellency, "were another kind, they were not afraid." He added that the white people throughout the Territory were very proud of the Papuans, who had been so brave. His Excellency then told the natives that medals were being presented to them, medals far more important than money, in the eyes of white people, and that a great honour was conferred upon them.

Lloyd's medals are being sent to these natives for their bravery. In a communication to the High Commissioner for Australia, the Committee of Lloyd's says: "The Committee are of opinion that the bravery and devotion exhibited by these two men merits the award of Lloyd's medal for saving life at sea." In reply to the Governor, the chairman of the village council spoke in a stirring manner and told how the Hanuabada people always wished to behave as these two men did.

Never before in the history of Papua has such an impressive scene been held, and the scene will live vividly in the minds of both the natives and the white people who witnessed it.

A QUIET CHRISTMAS

Rain at last has come to Port Moresby and the water question is now a thing of the past. For most householders have their tanks fairly full, and much rain is expected. Christmas has been very quiet commercially and socially. The news comes up from Melbourne that Melbourne has been very quiet commercially and socially. The news comes up from Melbourne that Melbourne has been very quiet commercially and socially.

DEATH OF A PIONEER

Another pioneer died the other day. Mr. W. Christie. He was one of a notable family of brothers who came over from Cooktown in the early mining days, and were among the first on the Lakakamu, the Lakak, and the Mambar goldfields. He was a fine citizen, upright and honest, and respected by all. Mr. Christie had only just returned from a long promised trip to Scotland and, on the way back, was taken ill. His condition was considered serious and there was very little hope for him on his arrival. He will be very much missed by his old Cooktown friends who remember the good old days and the happy times spent on the Palmer River and New Guinea.

NOVEL GOLF COMPETITION

A very interesting afternoon was spent on the golf links, when the members entertained the small native caddies. Competitions were arranged on their behalf and a big spread afterwards, which they enjoyed very heartily. The competitions were quite exacting, and yet the small natives came through with flying colours. The clubs had to be self-made, both wood and iron. The proficiency, initiative and style were disconcerting, to say the least of it. These small caddies range from 7 to 10 and 12 years of age. They are equipped with regular caddies and are paid by the secretary on receipt of a card which each player hands over after the game. The afternoon's trial will be given to them in recognition of their smartness and intelligence.

BELLATRIX SAILS FOR NOUMEA

After completing her annual overhaul in Port's Dock, Sydney, the French naval sloop, Bellatrix, left on February 2 for Noumea. The Bellatrix had been in Sydney for a month.

"A GOLDEN LINING"

Prosperity Ahead for New Guinea

From Our Canberra Correspondent

CANBERRA, February 10.

MR. Mulrooney, of the Prime Minister's Department, who accompanied Mr. P. E. Walcott to New Guinea, as secretary, has returned to Canberra charmed with the "Islands of Gold," as he describes the Territory.

"Australians who want a change of environment," he said, "could not do better than go and see for themselves the wonderful wealth contained in the group of islands mandated to Australia. They will find a succession of panoramas, enchanting in their magnificence and charm, and so far as my experience goes they will find nothing much to complain about in the climate."

"New Guinea's isolation has its advantages, of course, to those who have transferred their domicile to the Territory, though at the present time this may be regarded as a blessing in disguise. The residents have heard sufficient of the problems confronting the rest of the world to make them content with their own conditions. There is, however, considerable unemployment, and if the present low price of copra continues the difficulties will increase. There may be dark clouds for a while, but one can see the golden lining."

ABSENCE OF AUSTRALIAN GOODS

Mr. Mulrooney touched upon a matter of much importance when he stated that "a remarkable and disappointing feature is that none of the many stores make a display of Australian goods."

In fact, he added, the tendency was to push the products of other countries to the detriment of those from the Commonwealth.

Australia has proved herself an excellent foster-guardian of the islands, and it was regrettable that her efforts had not met with more practical appreciation.

"Duxbar"

Wet-Proof Cartridges

Specially Loaded For Pacific Islands Conditions

There is no other cartridge that puts up such satisfactory performance as the "Duxbar," for it is specially and scientifically loaded with smokeless diamond powder, and its wet-proof qualities assure its effectiveness under all conditions.

"Duxbar" means sure shooting, for being

"NOBEL" - Made

its reliability is guaranteed from cap to

turnover.

"Grand Prix" (Smokeless Powder)

"Universal" (Black Powder)

"Kyblack" (Black Powder)

are other "Nobel" productions famous for

reliability and effective performance.

The name "Nobel"

Is Your Sure Guarantee

of Satisfaction



W. Holmes

Ship, Launch and Boat Builder

McMahon's Point - - - Sydney

Cable Address: "HOLMAC," SYDNEY.

Use the Wireless Service

for your overseas communications

FOR the most speedy, economical and efficient services to Australia and overseas route your traffic for Great Britain, North and South America and all European countries for transmission "Via Beam."

Lodge your message at the Wireless Station marking it

"Via Beam"

The longest direct wireless telegraph service in the world.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (AUSTRALASIA) LTD.

Page Six

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931

Pacific Islands Monthly

Published once a month, and circulated among residents of:

New Guinea Fiji Solomon Is.
Papua Tonga New Hebrides
Norfolk Is. Samoa New Caledonia
Cook Is. Niue Ocean Is.
Gilbert Is. Tahiti Thursday Is.

Read also by residents of Australia and New Zealand who are interested in Pacific Islands trade and activities.

Publisher: Pacific Publications,
Union House, 247 George Street,
Sydney. Tel.: BW 3031.

Editor: R. W. Nelson.
Advertising Representative: A. W. Cummins,
187-189 Queen Street, Melbourne.

London Representative: H. M. Hoops, 88 Fleet
Street, London, E.C.4, from whom copies
of this journal, and advertising rates, may
be obtained. Tel.: City, 2063.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per annum, post free, within British
Empire, in advance, 4/-; boxed, 5/-
Per annum, post free, beyond British
Empire, in advance, 5/-; boxed, 6/-

ADVERTISING:

Channel: Per single column inch 8/-
Outright, 4/- 1/-, and 1/- per inch, according
to conditions.

Changes of advertising copy should reach
publishers by 15th of each month.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Contributions on matters of interest to
Pacific Islands residents are invited, and
will, if accepted, be paid for, on
publication, at the rate of 1/- per line,
special payment for photographs. No respon-
sibility is taken for contributions forwarded;
but, if return is desired in the event of rejec-
tion, a stamped and addressed envelope should
be enclosed.

DISTRIBUTION:

In Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain
copies may be obtained from, and subscription
orders lodged with, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch,
Limited.

In the Pacific Islands, copies may be ob-
tained from, and subscription orders lodged at,
any of the stores of Messrs. Burns Philp & Co.
Ltd., Messrs. Satai Philp (South Seas) Co.
Ltd., Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd., and
Messrs. Morris Hedstrom & Co. Ltd.

Vol. 1.—No. 7 FEBRUARY, 1931

PAPUA'S POTENTIAL
WEALTH

PAPUA is feeling the pinch at present as much, if not more, than other Island Territories. Her two main industries, copra and rubber, were among the first to slump in price in the world-wide depression. As Papua is a young country, she has had little opportunity to build up reserves and therefore her economy is tied her over the trying times is not great.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, in his last annual report, says: "Our present economic position, far from being due to a lack of effort, but to sheer bad fortune, but my confidence in the future of Papua remains unshaken." Undoubtedly, Papua has experienced better times. The present state of affairs is teaching planters that it is inadvisable to restrict themselves to only two products. They are now looking round for other suitable crops to cultivate, and already coffee and sugar are being planted. Meanwhile, the Commonwealth Government has come to the aid of rubber producers. It has granted them a bounty of 4d. per pound and has also imposed a duty of 4d. per cwt. on all rubber entering Australia from countries other than the Australian territories. This has resulted in the re-opening of plantations and tapping is proceeding. Copra planters, as elsewhere, have received a severe setback through the depressed market. However, the dedicated coconut factories have been absorbing quite an amount of green coconuts, for which a good price has been paid, and this has given some measure of relief to plantations, especially those near the factories. The dedicated coconut industry is one which gives promise of steady development. It was established in 1925, when 40 tons were exported. In 1927-28 168 tons were sent away. This figure was more than doubled in the following year, the export value for the period being over £16,000.

There is no doubt that great mineral wealth exists within the Territory. Gold so far produced has been worth over £2,000,000. A substantial portion of this amount has been due to the individual effort of prospectors, who worked the old fields. There is still a vast area of Papua of which little is known. Surely it is not too much to expect that somewhere a worthwhile gold find will be made. Should this not be the case, then, with modern methods of treatment, the working of some of the low-grade propositions should amply repay costs. Another instance of Papua's bad fortune is provided by the unsuccessful attempt to work her copper deposits. The New Guinea Copper Mines must have invested about £500,000 in their efforts to develop the Astrolabe Mineral Field. They would probably have been successful, but for the fall in the price of copper in the post-war depression. Petroleum is another mineral that

TROPICALITIES

Written for The Pacific Islands Monthly by "Soo-serpent"

ONE learns with surprise, from the report of the British Resident Commissioner in New Hebrides, of the extent of the volcanic eruption which occurred in Ambryn, on June 28, 1929. The disturbance commenced suddenly, with little preliminary rumbling, and the flow of lava from Mount Bembow was enormous. The main lava stream proceeded in a westerly and south-westerly direction for twelve miles before entering the sea, and in places this lava stream was a mile wide. Two smaller subsidiary flows worked along the coast for a distance of three miles. About 100 of the 6,000 natives on Ambryn were forced to evacuate the island and were temporarily maintained by the Administration on Malekula. Mount Bembow, which had not previously erupted since 1913, quietened down on June 30.

THE various British Islands administrations in the South Seas, who find it so difficult to provide adequate plantation labour at a suitable price, could go for information to New Caledonia and New Hebrides, where the French are making extensive use of indentured Tongkinese and Javanese. The system seems to work quite well. The labour is cheap the men are well cared for, they are reliable and steady workers, and the French authorities see that they are carefully collected and returned to their own countries at the expiry of their term of engagement.

M. Guyon, New Caledonia administrator, in a recent official report said: "We have received the congratulations of the Governor-Generals of Indo-China and of the Dutch East Indies for our treatment of our Indo-Chinese and Javanese workers. They have opened wide the doors of New Caledonia and New Hebrides to us. We sent the two Governments to investigate the conditions under which these labourers work and live, and the inspectors have reported satisfactorily to their respective Governments what they have seen. The inspectors from the Dutch East Indies had reported that the Javanese workers in New Caledonia and New Hebrides found conditions of life there very superior to those which they experienced in their own country. The inspectors from the Netherlands Indies reported that the Tongkinese were made at a pleasant residence by officials in Indo-China."

The main trouble seems to be an inherent enmity between Javanese and Tongkinese. They fight on sight, and keep the New Caledonian gendarmes in the district concerned everlastingly on the jump.

THE pineapple is coming into increasing use in the United Kingdom. According to a London trade report, pineapple, until comparatively recently has been looked upon as an ingredient in fruit salads, or the Sun-dried treat in private houses and boarding establishments. Thanks to the publicity efforts of the Malayan Government, pineapple is fast becoming a valuable adjunct in almost every

may be yet found in the tertiary rocks of the Territory. Although £1,000,000 has been already spent in looking for the elusive black gold, the geological information recently obtained points more than ever to the possibilities of rich oil fields being discovered. That fact can be surmised from the latest reports of the Anglo-Persian geologists, who have done much work in Papua and the adjoining Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Papua possesses prospects above the ordinary. Her land can produce the best of tropical produce, and even now she exports copra, rubber, cocoa, coffee and cotton. Her mineral wealth is known to include gold, cerium, silver and copper. She has a Government which is broad of vision, and her commercial concerns have proved that they have courage and enterprise. After weathering the present storm, it is certain the Territory will forge ahead to more prosperous times.

Sonosomo Church, Taviuni, Fiji



The Methodist Church at Sonosomo, Fiji. In the front of the Church is the grave of the Rev. Wm. Cross, who was one of the pioneer missionaries. He entered the Wesleyan Methodist ministry in 1827 and was first appointed to the Tongan Islands in 1833. He was later transferred to Fiji, where Rev. David Cargill, founded the Christian Church in Fiji.

Sketch by courtesy of The Missionary Review.

Notable Men of The Pacific



Hon. Henry Marks, C.B.E., late Mayor of Suva

AN outstanding citizen of Suva, and one who has done much for the development of the Colony of Fiji is the Hon. Henry Marks, C.B.E.

Born in Melbourne in 1861, he arrived in Fiji when 20 years of age, and has since resided in the Colony. The high regard in which he is held can be judged from the following, which is part of an appreciation published on his recent retirement from the position of Mayor of Suva. It was said that during his career he had been honoured with the confidence of the Government and of his fellow citizens in a very marked degree, and he had come out of public life with a fine record of public service, of fair dealing, of a rich generosity, which had left him rare monuments to his public spirit and liberality.

Resides being the founder of the firm of Henry Marks & Co. Ltd., he has established other big business connections. He is at present chairman of directors of the Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd. and Scurry & Co. Ltd., and a director of Morris Hedstrom Ltd., Brown & Joek Ltd., Fiji Oil Mills Ltd., and Fiji Pastoral Co. Ltd., and also stated to be one of the largest property owners in the Colony.

In civic life he proved an untiring worker. He has been a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils

of Fiji, and was for many years a member of the Suva Municipal Council. He has just retired from this last named body.

Mr. Marks always has had the progress of the Colony at heart and has been responsible for many useful reforms. It was due to his foresight and effort that the Government introduced a Fiji currency. He has had the honour of seeing his name on every bank note issued by the Government since the scheme was adopted sixteen years ago.

His generosity has known no bounds. He and his company donated £5,000 each to the Great War. He later induced the Government to support the erection of a hospital as a War Memorial and headed the subscription list with £5,000 from himself and £5,000 from his company. When the fine big hospital became a reality, he donated a complete X-ray plant, which has been a great aid to the sick and suffering.

His services to the Colony were recognised by His Majesty the King in 1915. However, some greater recognition of his sterling citizenship and loyalty is hoped for by the public of Fiji.

In 1883, Mr. Marks married Miss Annie Abrahamson. There are two sons and three daughters.

In and About the Islands

Mr. W. P. Burrow, M.I.E. Aust., recently retired from the N.S.W. Railway Department and left by the January Morinda for Papua, where he will reside with his youngest son, who is an engineer with Coconut Products Ltd., Aroa.

Rev. Fr. P. B. Seward, of the Christchurch Diocese, N.Z., is on a visit to Levuka. He is the guest of Rev. Fr. Roth.

Inspector James Taylor, head of the Rabaul police, is at present in Sydney on furlough. He has had several years' experience in New Guinea, and while assistant district officer at Salamoa, he made a very interesting patrol over the main range into the district around Mt. Lawson and later conducted patrols in the Watut Valley, where he succeeded in establishing friendly contact with new tribes of natives. He is regarded as one of the most efficient of the New Guinea officials.

Mr. Corrie of the Native Affairs Department, Rabaul, is holidaying in Sydney.

The death has been announced of Mr. Louis Godinet, of Apia, Samoa, after a brief illness.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McGilvery arrived in Sydney this month from New Guinea. Mr. McGilvery acted as manager of Guinea Airways Ltd., while Captain Cross was in Europe.

Mr. George Arnold, who is very well known throughout New Guinea and Papua, came to Sydney by the last Morinda.

Mr. T. Yeomans, a member of Pacer Development Ltd. staff, is at present in Sydney.

Sir Gould May, noted London doctor, and his sister-in-law, Lady May, whose husband was formerly Governor of Fiji, arrived by the Morinda on February 5, from England. They are on their way to Suva.

Mr. A. Travers Black, a mining expert, who has been associated for many years with gold-mining in New Guinea, returned to Sydney by the Morinda on February 5.

Mr. J. J. McHugh, Fiji Government Printer, accompanied by Mrs. McHugh, is in Australia on vacation.

Mrs. Bensley, Rev. T. Dent and a number of Tongan teachers, who are attached to the staff of the New Zealand Methodist Mission Society, arrived in Sydney on January 7 by the Mataram, from Solomon Islands.

Rev. L. M. Thompson, of Fiji, arrived in Sydney by the last trip of the Sonoma. He is representing Fiji at the annual meeting of the N.E.W. Mission Conference, which opens in Sydney at the end of February.

Intensive Penetration of New Territory

New Guinea Administration's Policy

ALREADY over 117,000 of the half-million native population of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea have been visited by Government officials, and new tribes are coming under control every year.

MR. E. W. P. CHINNERY, well-known anthropologist to the New Guinea Administration, who recently returned from a world tour, told this to a representative of The Pacific Islands Monthly to illustrate the progress being made in the Territory towards obtaining closer contact with the natives.

In opening new country, he stated that the Government pursued a policy of intensive penetration. Each District Officer endeavoured to bring the unknown portion of his territory gradually under control, small areas at a time. These were extended according to the facilities for consolidating the influence of control. It was slow and inconspicuous work, but as it was followed by intensive administration and medical supervision and control, it was, in the circumstances, the most effective way of developing new territory.

Mr. Chinnery said that, before being brought under control, the natives lived in a state of inter-tribal warfare and had practices such as cannibalism, headhunting, infanticide, immolation of widows, etc. These had to be modified before they could proceed along the lines of European development. This was partly because of the loss of life involved by these constant killings and retaliations, which, added to deaths from other causes, were a drain on the community—which probably in most cases were not counterbalanced by the birth rate—and partly because it was impossible to lead into avenues of peaceful progress natives who live in continual fear of being pounced upon by enemies.

The Government realised the relation of these practices to native social and religious life and it was endeavouring to introduce Western standards in such a way that useful institutions would be damaged as little as possible. In other words it aimed at purifying native institutions instead of suppressing them.

TRAINING OF CADETS

MR. CHINNERY gave interesting facts as to how the Government was facilitating the carrying out of this policy. It had established a system of training cadets of its District Administration staff in anthropology. These young men, chosen in the first place for educational and general capabilities, spent two years on the out-stations under the supervision of experienced district officers and then, having proved themselves likely to be successful officials, were attached for a year to a School of Anthropology, at Sydney University, where they received training in anthropology, the elements of tropical hygiene, surveying, etc. They then returned to the Territory to take up positions as patrol officers.

NEW GUINEA PROBLEMS CREATE INTEREST

Regarding his trip abroad, which was made on a Rockefeller Research Fellowship in order to enable him to make special studies of human biology, Mr. Chinnery said that in the United States, England and Europe, he found great interest was being taken in all matters relating to New Guinea administrative problems and in the economic possibilities of the country.

Mr. Chinnery gave four lectures before the League of Nations, one to the directors of Placer Development Ltd. and Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd., left Sydney by the *Moldavia* for London on January 23.

MR. J. A. Carpenter, of the firm of Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd., left by the *Montoro* on February 14 on a business trip to New Guinea.

The Very Rev. Father Joseph Bender, M.S.C., recently appointed Superior of the Sacred Heart Missionaries in the Vicariate of Rabaul, is returning to New Guinea by the *Montoro* which sailed on February 4.

The Rev. Father Jerome, S.V.D., of Juso station, in the Vicariate of Eastern New Guinea, where he has been a missionary for 20 years, with the Society of the Divine Word, sailed by the *Montoro* for Madang after a holiday in Sydney.

Dr. Felix Speiser, an ethnologist, of Basel, Switzerland, has expressed to the Administration of New Guinea (Brigadier-General Wadman) his appreciation of the courtesy and assistance received by him from officers of the Administration during his recent visit to the territory to make an anthropological and ethnological study of the natives of New Britain.

Mr. Frank R. Short, a director of Placer Development Co. and Bulolo Gold Dredging Co., was a passenger to Sydney by the *last Montoro*.

MR. C. O. LELAND, of Danville, Va., returned here by the *Sonoma* on January 24, after a brief visit to Victoria.

Share-Farming Copra

Experiment by Gizo Planters

Fighting the Depression

Written for The Pacific Islands Monthly, by Mr. Leslie F. Gull, of British Solomon Islands.

A GROUP of planters in the Gizo District of the British Solomons is trying out a system of share-farming with their native labourers, as an alternative to shutting down altogether.

In this, they have the sympathetic assistance of the District Officer, Captain Midgeway, who has been at great pains to explain the scheme to the boys and to assure them of its fairness.

The settlers feel deeply grateful for the help accorded, as the attitude of industry of most officials hitherto has been one of Olympian aloofness, verging on boredom, rather than one of help and understanding.

In its essentials, the scheme now being tried means that the planters hand the working of their estates over to their boys, paying them an agreed price for the copra produced, and labour contracts are cancelled and the boys provide their own rations.

Something of the sort had to be done as plantations would have to close down. It amounts to a change from the contract or indenture system to a system of payment by results.

Under the contract system, the cost of native labour fell roughly into three divisions:

1. Wages, equal £1 per month, per boy.
2. Recruiting and transportation, equal £1 per month, per boy.
3. From this it will be noted that out of an approximate total cost to the planter of £2 per month, the labourer received only £1 as wages.

It was put to the boys that by breaking away from their system and working "free," they could earn substantially more, even after buying their own food.

The planter could give more because he was relieved of the expense of rationing, and maybe by having a high-gaining labour force they would be possibly more inclined to work with him for a longer period and thus spread—ing and repatriation.

30 PER CENT OF PLANTERS ADOPT SCHEME

A trial of this scheme was made. It proved so successful that other estates followed suit and boys even approached their masters with a request to be allowed to work under the new system. To-day, perhaps, 30 per cent of the planters of the Gizo district are working on the new basis. The boys are all making more than their previous wages, many are making more than double—after paying for their own food. These net earnings should be increased when the boys grow their own food and land freely offered them by their white co-partners.

The plan has been in operation over six months and has given satisfaction to all concerned. The planter now knows where he stands, as he only pays wages. The boys, in their turn, are handling more money than ever before. Incidentally, the incentive to earn more has greatly increased the labourer's efficiency.

But it is still only an experiment and one to be encouraged and aided by a wise Administration. For out of it might very well come the salvation of industry in the Solomons.

The same plan succeeded in Fiji when the Colonial Sugar Refining Company faced with a similar problem, virtually handed over its estates to the Indians for working on a similar basis.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

While the plan is in its infancy perhaps the less regulation there is the

Mr. E. V. HAYES

Death in New Guinea

LEADING RABAU SOLICITOR

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAU, January 15. BY the sudden death of Mr. Edmund Vaughan Hayes, on December 22, at Namanua Hospital, this Territory has lost a trusted, honourable and well-liked citizen.

Mr. Hayes was a leading barrister and solicitor and was well-known and universally liked and esteemed throughout the Territory. He was the son of Mr. R. E. Hayes, K.C., of Melbourne, and was educated at Melbourne Grammar School and Melbourne University, where he took his B.A. and LL.B. degrees.

During the military occupation of this Territory Mr. Hayes filled with distinction many onerous and responsible judicial and legal positions, including those of Crown Law Officer and Acting Judge. On the advent of Civil Administration Mr. Hayes went into private practice and for many years was the leading solicitor here. During the past two years he has suffered from a distressing and extremely painful illness which interfered with his work, but in spite of this, he gamely carried on up to the day of his death. Mr. Hayes was a leading member of the Local Clubs and Institutions. His kindness and generosity were well-known.

Mr. Hayes married Miss Margaret Littlejohn, daughter of Dr. Littlejohn, Headmaster of Scotch College, Melbourne, about nine years ago.

NEW AERIAL CO.

Successful Operations in N. Guinea

From Our Own Correspondent

WAU, January 25. MR. RAY PARKER leaves by the *Montoro* for Port Moresby, where he will reassemble a "Parker" plane, brought by the *Le Maire* from Balavia for a new company, the New Aerial Transport Co.

Mr. Parker has been busy trying for this new concern for the last few months and has averaged four trips a day from Salamua to Wau. This is a fine performance.

The Pacific Aerial Transport Co. has been flying the Junker that Captain Rothé brought from Germany for Captains Ross, Bond and Taylor. Mr. Bob Parker has taken the mechanic and has done yeoman service.

better. But in one respect Governmental support is necessary and desirable, that is along the lines of requiring a boy to give some earnest money or to sign some undertaking to remain with his co-partner for a reasonable period in return for the generous advance the latter has voluntarily made in the boy's status and remuneration.

As things are, the whole of one's labour force could cease work at a moment's notice and demand to be sent home. Planters had to take, and still take, that risk. But they ask that the Government should now take steps to have that risk minimised.

Later, of course, when this native race is more educated and more responsible, even the small amount of regulation now sought could be removed.

Smelting Works at Thio, New Caledonia



A view of Thio, the most important nickel mining centre of New Caledonia. At the foot of the escarpment can be seen the smelting works of the Societe Le Nickel.

HIGH EXCHANGE

Beneficial to Planters

CHANCE FOR AUSTRALIA TO REGAIN ISLANDS TRADE

Written for The Pacific Islands Monthly by Mr. G. R. Souter, Managing Director of Messrs. McLeod, Bolton and Co. Ltd.

ALTHOUGH to the majority of importers in Australia the recent big increase in the rate of exchange on London, or decrease in the value of Australian money abroad, to the extent of £39/10/- per cent, is something in the nature of a calamity, yet to planters in those island groups served by Australian Government subsidised steamers, it should be a matter for considerable rejoicing.

It will give to plantation owners and exporters, who are in a position to seize and make good the opportunity, a means of raising an unexpected investment, which will go towards counterbalancing the loss they have incurred by the recent decline in the world prices of their products.

It will also provide a unique chance for Australian manufacturers to regain their lost trade with those territories, for whereas island merchants and traders would have to pay £150 in London or on the Continent for £100 worth of goods, they will be able to buy the same goods in Australia for about £100. It might be thought that the cost of imported goods in Australia would be correspondingly higher with the new rate of exchange, but this is not the case. Due to the depression and the accumulation of stocks, wholesale prices are low at the present time.

AUSTRALIA'S LOST TRADE

Many of us have watched, with increasing dismay, the steady decline during the past ten or fifteen years in trade relations between Australia and the Islands. There were reasons for this, as there are reasons for all such adverse movements of trade, and it would take more than a few words to summarise them.

The Navigation Act, with its consequent restriction of shipping and high cost of such services, the land restrictions and high cost of handling copra on the wharves and the definite exclusion by tariffs of other island products represent but the wrapping of an ignorant legislature and its satellites of uninterested officials. We have to be thankful that out of the present slough of dependency, caused by Australia's mismanagement, an opportunity has arisen.

The ill-wind of Australia's misgovernment and over-borrowing abroad will blow somebody some good. The drainage of Australia's commercial expenditure will have a reflex in an advance to island producers and to island trade with Australia.

As those shipping through Australia will have their money available for expenditure somewhere, money will buy more here than abroad, certainly seem to favour a return to pre-war times, and as well-known, Sydney was the entrepot for trade with the Islands.

FIJI'S TRADE

Decrease For Year

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, January 29.

THE figures for 1930 of the total trade of the Colony have been published. They show a decrease compared with 1929. The imports for 1930 totalled £129,164, as against £148,606 for 1929. The customs duty collected was £288,762, against £220,108.

The exports were as follows (those for 1929 are in brackets):
Sugar: 90,770 tons, value £558,853 (£520,204)
Copra: 25,882 tons, value £269,324 (£239,204)
Rice: 1,000 tons, value £248,979
Banana: 64,822 tons, value £97,176 (£82,100)
Mangoes: 12,135 tons, value £12,137 (£8,848)
Rubber: 2,297 lbs., value £269 (£815 lbs., value £734)
Tea: 120 tons, value £11,209 (£81 tons, value £11,470)
Other articles: 160,226 (£291,929)
Total: £1,488,100 (£1,770,299).

NATIVES' BAD HEALTH

Caused by European Garments

LEAGUE OF NATIONS REPORT

CABLED advice from London states that the League of Nations mission has completed its report on the survey of health conditions in the Pacific Islands, after visiting Fiji, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Information on depopulation was not available, but the mission agreed that it is now stabilised after the earlier considerable depopulation.

The mission adds that an important cause of the natives' terrible mortality from chest disease is due to the adoption of European garments, which they do not know how to wear, leaving on wet clothes, with deadly results.

NEW PAPUAN COMPANY

PAPUAN Rural Products Ltd., with a nominal capital of £25,000, in 11 shares, has been registered in Sydney. The objects of the company are to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land in Papua and to carry on the business of sugar growers.

Subscribers to the company are J. Burns, R. E. Marshall, A. Henry, D. G. McGowan, G. L. McNab, C. P. Sanderson, C. V. Higham.

The population of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, on June 30, 1929, comprised 29,450 natives, 781 Chinese and 262 Europeans.



Tank Requisites at Reduced Prices

1in. Tank Cocks, 40/- doz.
1in. Tank Cocks, 50/- doz.
Less 10% on 3-dozen lots
50-50 Solder, 114d. per lb.

Write for particulars of any plumbing or building goods.

SWANS LIMITED

410-412 ELIZABETH STREET
NEW GENERAL MERCHANDISE

FOR BETTER VALUE IN ROPES AND CORDAGE J. SCOTT LIMITED

Manufacturers of all classes of
MANILA FLAX AND COIR ROPES, BINDER TWINES,
SISAL TWINES, LASHINGS & ALL CLASSES OF CORDAGE

Head Office and Stores:
163 CLARENCE STREET - - - SYDNEY
Box 251 DD, G.P.O. Phone B 2861.
Works, Robey St., Mascot. Trade Mark, "Renown."
Cable address: Roperyard. Codes: Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Edition

"At Your Service!"

McILRATH'S Ltd.

Exporters of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
Of all Descriptions

202 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

Special Attention Given to Orders from Pacific Islands and all Goods Promptly
Packed for Despatch Thereby. WRITE FOR EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Brunton's
FLOUR
ASK FOR IT

ESTABLISHED 1868.

GARDNER HEAVY OIL ENGINES

7 to 3,000 H.P. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL

COLD STARTING - - - SUITABLE FOR MARINE AND GENERAL INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

FERRIER & DICKINSON LTD.

26 CLARENCE STREET - - - SYDNEY - - - N.S.W. - - - AGENTS

THE "OVERTAXED" TONGAN

Scrutiny of Conditions in the Group

From Our Own Correspondent

NUKUALOFA, January 20.
Is the Tongan just taxed or over-taxed?
Since the appearance of two letters in the No. 4 issue of the P.I.M. on this all-important subject, the question has motivated many of the inhabitants here into interesting, if at times heated, discussions. I shall be obliged if you will allow me to refer to certain misrepresentations contained in the aforesaid correspondence and, by so doing, hope without recourse to either rancour or bitterness to lead Tonga Ma Tonga and Ikai Ka Ka to a more optimistic view of the actual state of the Tongan native.

I will treat shortly with T.M.T. As a basis I will quote my statement which appeared in P.I.M. No. 2 regarding a Tongan whose annual average return from his section for copra works out at about £55. I wrote that every year out of that return, he had contributed to the Treasury 54/- for taxes and land rental, this being roughly 3 per cent. of the monetary copra productiveness of the soil that the Crown gave to him. In dealing with this perfectly clear "statement of fact," T.M.T. writes, inter alia, "Your readers are left to infer that this annual contribution constitutes the whole burden he has to bear."

No wonder! Why should T.M.T. imagine that intelligent readers will infer anything so preposterous? In my article I stated: "On the whole this typical native is, I think, quite contented with his lot."

You observe the impression was gained by his general demeanour; of course, he may have discussed many burdens under a vile cloak of seeming happiness—he may have been burdened with a raging wife—and you must remember that I did say he was slightly worried about something.

But now let us get on to the serious article and study the figures that variegate the effort of Ikai Ka Ka. Firstly, he agrees with me fairly well in the

matter of native taxes, but then sides with apparently wants me to classify and tabulate such things as duties, court fees, fines, licences and those hundred and one items that go to make up a country's revenue. He must be referred to the estimates for such information—I know the binding is bad and the contents dull in the extreme, but the Government has made a fairly efficient attempt to classify its revenue under neat little headings.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN TONGA

I take exception to the inference contained in his third paragraph that the natives are discontented and that the kingdom is not prosperous. Tonga is definitely one of the very few countries in the world at the present time that has no unemployment; that has no pauperism; that has no beggars (statistics) a value of exports that far exceed her imports. The copra exported in the years 1928-29 exceeded the previous two years by 7,387 tons.

I.K.K. says off-handedly that "hundreds of taxpayers do not possess land." This is a sweeping and aggravating statement, because you can't pin him down. Of the 6,000 taxpayers how many hundreds are without property? Such an unsupported statement must tend

I.K.K., we add to this sum 12½ per cent. duty and say 7½ per cent. for freight, insurance, etc., thus arriving at an approximate landed cost of £204,000. Now, the trader adds to his landed cost anything from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent., according to the nature of the commodity for sale, but we will assume that the average amount added, to cover his "overhead" and give him a fair profit is 25-3 per cent., and we get a figure of £271,000.

From this sum, I.K.K. reveals that the Europeans absorb about one-tenth, so it can be reduced to £243,900. I.K.K. infers that the native uses up this balance each year, but I think we can safely deduct from £46,000 to £50,000 for local purchases made by the Government and the Missions, and for stocks devoted to the traders' internal requirements in renovating their existing stores and absorbed in directions not affecting the native. If this is agreed to the traders are still left with say £200,000. I will admit that the traders during the past few years have not been increasing stocks and, that being so, will concede that the natives do purchase from the traders £200,000 in goods annually (£7,14/- per head of the population).

MISSION COLLECTIONS

Is this sum there is still another absorbing channel. And why is it that these effusions, which appear from time to time in overseas papers, echo any mention of Mission collections? There is no apparent reason for this.

CHINATOWN, RABAU



A photograph of Chinatown, Rabaul. Mr. To Chuen Hsien, a special representative of the Chinese National Government, may visit here shortly in the course of his investigations into the affairs of overseas Chinese.

to throw suspicion on a correspondent's bona fides. Every country has its quota of inhabitants not adaptable to agricultural pursuits, but it is known that this category is extremely small in Tonga. Ask the native civil servants; ask the native mechanics; ask the native taxi-drivers; only in isolated cases will you discover one without an allotment.

In any case, I.K.K. cannot deny that there is plenty of land available. I view the whole of this third paragraph with some distrust, and I am sure it is true. His jibe at my statement "Bananas may yet be the salvation of Tonga" is childish. Can he assure readers that an "eye of prophecy" that the bottom will not drop completely out of the copra business in this or the next decade? Take my tip, my friend, and watch those bananas grow!

But let us get on to this seventh paragraph. A misplaced comma here worried me for a time into thinking this paragraph a Chinese puzzle. I definitely do not agree with his assessment of the nation's income because his figures won't stand the acid test. I have taken the copra figures over a period of four years (1926-1929) and I have obtained from a reliable source the prices paid on the "beach" to the growers and I have submitted all my calculations to a third party for verification. As near as possible it can be ascertained that the average price paid for the period was £210,000 per annum.

THE AVERAGE RECEIPTS
Now that is the simplest method we can employ to arrive at the Tongan's average receipts? The answer seems easy. Find out what the nation spends and, if we can discover this, we know that we have reached the lowest figure that can be fixed as receipts. A man can only spend what he has to spend. I.K.K. has given us a starting figure. He places the value of annual imports at £190,000. From this we will deduct £28,000 as an estimate of direct imports for the Government, leaving £170,000. In concurrence with

secret. The numerous denominations operating in the Pacific are doing splendid work amongst the natives. They have built many churches and schools and they employ hundreds of preachers and teachers, most of whom are drawn from the native populations. It is obvious that a successful Mission must pay ministers and teachers a wage commensurate with duties to be performed.

These Missions have a long chain of churches and schools to build, and when they have to be kept in a thorough state of repair. Still, in the absence of recent data, it is difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the average annual amount paid by the Tongans for these services in their islands.

In Sir C. Mitchell's report to the Home Parliament, in July, 1887, among certain disturbances in Tonga, he states: "I may here state that for several years previous to 1882 the subscriptions of the islanders in support of their Mission were very large, amounting in fact to several thousand pounds in each year. Out of this the expenses of the Mission were defrayed but there still remained a very considerable sum that was sent away from Tonga; notably in 1876 this surplus is admitted to have reached between £2,000 and £3,000."

May we then assess the annual collections by this single Mission 34 years ago at say £10,000, which, after paying internal expenses, still enabled them to send 25 per cent. of their collections to foreign Missions? Now, as these collections depend entirely upon the country's prosperity, and as it cannot be gainsaid that Tonga's income has trebled in the last five decades, we can hardly be taken to task if we place the average annual contribution to all the Missions operating in Tonga at £38,000. Certain local critics will, I know, dispute this—I have heard the total annual collections assessed as high as £50,000 by people who are supposed to have inside information, but I think my figure is nearer the mark.

Moving-picture shows in the Group and they appear to be prospering and ascending—must be other amusements, absorb about £10,000.

A scrutiny of statistics discloses that the Government for the past two decades has been generally under-estimating its revenue, the result being the gradual building up of a surplus which has now reached the £140,000 mark. I am not going to argue that this is strictly good finance, but the fact remains that for the past twenty years the nation has been depositing about

Rice Cultivation In Papua

Scheme Abandoned

According to the latest annual report for Papua, the Government hoped to make the Territory self-supporting as regards rice, and large areas were planted under the Native Plantations scheme by natives in the Gold Division under Government guidance.

The Government also planned rice on a small scale in the Central Division. An officer was sent to India to study methods of treatment and Indian instructors were obtained. A fully-equipped rice-milling plant was erected. However, after years of effort the scheme has been abandoned, owing to irregularities of climate destroying the crop year after year.

£1000 per annum into interest-bearing investments.

And now, having got this far, may we produce a tentative statement:

DISBURSEMENTS	
To Trading Companies	£396,000
Native Officials	27,450
European Officials	13,800
Public Works	17,000
Education, Medical, Health, etc.	29,500
Travelling and Messengers	7,000
Amusements	18,000
Annually invested	5,000
	£520,000

RECEIPTS	
By Copra	£210,000
Emoluments from Government	37,000
Emoluments from Missions	13,800
Trading wages and commissions	40,000
European land revenue	10,000
Sundry receipts	30,000
Interest on National Investments	5,000
	£335,000

So, in terms of decimals, the Tongan's money is roughly absorbed as follows:

By traders, 40 per cent.; Native officials, 8 per cent.; European officials, 6 per cent.; Public Works, 3 per cent.; other charges, 6 per cent.; Missions, 9 per cent.; amusements, 4 per cent.

In the various methods employed to measure a nation's income, there can be generally found loopholes admitting argument for it is a confession of truth that "while the income of an individual can be accurately measured in money the income of a nation seems at times to elude all attempts at measurement."

I.K.K.'s measure is, I think, ridiculously low, but anyone can make an attempt from the figures to fix the income to suit himself. I should like, though, to draw the attention of both Tonga Ma Tonga and Ikai Ka Ka to what appears to be an extraordinary coincidence. If we accept the receipts as low as £330,000, and if we agree that 6,000 taxpayers (an average of 100 to each village) really do exist, we then discover that the average taxpayer seems to pull in £55 a year. Does this figure compare with my "typical Tongan friend"? You know he has been somewhat under a cloud since he had the audacity to "go to the world" that he made £55 a year; and he is a decent old chap.

Furthermore, if we compare the figures, the "oppressive" old Government does not appear to bear so heavily on the "unfortunate" natives as I.K.K. yet (because I, too, dislike Governments, and don't wish to embarrass T.M.T. and I.K.K.) I won't press the point—I just mention it.

NEED FOR "INTENSIVE CULTIVATION"

And now I definitely state that, whereas the Tongan as a community holds has nothing much to fear, it is incumbent on the trading community (through their Chamber of Commerce) to bring at least one outstanding fact to the notice of the Government's Executive. It is certain that if the Tongan gets less value from his hold-out he will naturally be forced to reduce his purchases from the traders, and, if the slump continues for any length of time, some of the traders will have to close up.

In effect, if his return from his section drops 50 per cent. the native, instead of purchasing £200,000 in goods each year, will cut his purchases by half. Many will have to cut out silks and satins and wear prints, and Johnnie will have to replace his cashmere vials with white calico. The Tongan cannot be reduced to the absolute essentials of life and still be happy. But the traders must suffer.

I recommend that they impress the Government with the necessity for intensive cultivation—let the slogan be "Intensive Cultivation." The native is satisfied with the return he gets from his plot because it is sufficient for his wants—he has generally no ambition to make money—but it is nationally unsafe at the present time for a country to have about half its acreage non-producing.

ASIATICS LOOKING SOUTH

If the native won't take up more land then the Government should be persuaded to grant better facilities to Europeans to obtain leases and thus increase production. It has been pointed out that there are 915,000 Asiatics looking to the south for expansion, and a recent publication reminds us that "Effective occupation is the only valid title by which any nation can hope to keep its territories intact."

Instead of railing at the Government for allegedly oppressing the native, such contributors as T.M.T. and I.K.K. made a serious endeavour to move the Government in the direction indicated, they may be the means of giving the little kingdom real service.

CAPTAIN DAVID REID

When He Piloted the Admiral

From Our Thursday Island Correspondent

THE late Captain David Reid was for long the doyen of the Torres Straits pilot service.

It once fell to his lot to pilot an U.S. naval cruiser south from Thursday Island through the intricate channels of the Barrier Passage. The importance of his post was enhanced by the fact that there was an American admiral aboard, and Captain Reid, with the reputation of the pilot service at stake, determined on a record trip. The cruiser was capable of fast steaming and he let her go at something like twenty knots.

All went well till midnight. About 7 p.m. a message reached the bridge. "Admiral — of the U.S. Navy, presents his compliments to Captain Reid, and desires to know if he is quite satisfied with the position of the ship."

A reassuring answer was returned. At 8 p.m. came another, couched in the same courteous style. "Admiral — of the U.S. Navy, presents his compliments to Captain Reid, and will be kindly mark the exact position of the vessel on the chart and send it down to him."

Captain Reid was quite confident and so, after consultation with the juniors on the bridge, another knot or two was added to the vessel's speed. This was duly noted down in the Admiral's cabin and may have been instrumental in the sending of a third message, received at 9 o'clock.

"Admiral — of the U.S. Navy, presents his compliments to Captain Reid, and as he has a wish to leave his bones in the ancestral graveyard at Boston, Mass., he would be much obliged if Captain Reid would anchor for the night."

No more attempts at record breaking were made on that ship.

From Britain to the Pacific

Big Broadcasting Scheme

THOUGH its scheme for Dominion broadcasts is considered a dead letter, it was cabled from London recently that the British Broadcasting Corporation has communicated with the Colonies, including Fiji, Samoa and New Guinea, inquiring if they would guarantee a revenue of 5/- for each listener.

IS ALUMINIUM KITCHENWARE POISONOUS?

Learn the facts and judge for yourselves. Free literature to any address, from A. WASTALL, "MIRAMAR," SUVA, FIJI.

ZERVON PAIN POWDERS

are a wonderful **PAIN KILLER**

safe sure, speedy.

TRY THEM FOR DENGUE and MALARIA

1/- 9 and 2/- 6 a box all chemists, or post free from LOEBERS PHARMACY, ROCKDALE, N.S.W.



Steel Guitars	43	5	0
Range Mandolins	3	3	0
Ukuleles	3	5	0
Italian Mandolins	3	10	0
Violin, Bow and Case	3	10	0
Violin Music Stands	3	10	0
Piano Accordions, from	25	0	0

SELF INSTRUCTORS FREE WITH ALL INSTRUMENTS

Portable Phonographs (Micro personal), £8/8/-

JOHNSTONS

Musical Instrument Stores
211-215 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

OUR FIJIAN NEWSLETTER

A Shocking Tragedy — Extraordinary Demand for Pineapples — Trouble among Indian Community

From Our Own Correspondent

SUVA, January 29.

A SHOCKING tragedy has given the Colony a hard jolt. A launch owned by Indians and captained and driven by Indians, has been carrying many passengers for some months.

Last Sunday week the launch, the "Sita Ram," with a crew of passengers, left Suva for Lautoka. When clear of the river, a sail was hoisted and made fast. About 2 p.m., when nearing Viti Levu Bay, the vessel heeled over and commenced to fill. The evidence is very conflicting. Two European half-breed women with children were apparently left to shift for themselves while the Indians grabbed the dingy and life raft. One woman was drowned with her two-year-old son, while the other was swimming for a while before anyone tried to help her. She says the Indian men were all rescued first.

The story of how three helpless people were drowned and four others, evidently imprisoned in the cabin, were miserably made sad reading. The launch was carrying 20 fatbombs or water bombs and efforts are being made by the Fijian owners to raise her.

She had 18 bags of mail, including the papers and parcels ex Niagara from New Zealand and Australia on a view of allowing all countries wherever possible to have the opportunity of sampling them.

The Fiji fruit of all kinds has a delicate flavour of its own, due, it is said, to the sapstone in the soil. Be that as it may, no banana or paw-paw can vie with the Fiji article. It is certain that as soon as quantities allow, the Fiji canned pineapple will become a prime favourite in New Zealand and Australia, wherever the people realise the wonderful flavour and delicacy of the fruit.

A SAD SUICIDE.

A sad suicide is reported from Dreketi. It appears that Mr. John William Dunbar was employed on a plantation but, owing to the low price of copra, was dismissed, or retrenched.

This made him despondent and, as he had a wife and two children, his position caused him much worry. The family stayed with a planter named Sudherland. One forenoon Dunbar, who seemed to be in a good mood, walked away into the bush and was never seen alive again. When a search was made, he was found lying dead, with his 22 gun lying alongside of him. He left a note for his wife, saying he was tired



A view of the War Memorial Hospital, at Suva, F.I.

board, and all went down with the launch.

HUNTING TROUBLE.

In connection with the sinking of the Sita Ram, a remarkable story of how fate works is told of Mrs. Rags, wife of the Hon. H. H. Rags, who intended to travel by the launch. Her son set the alarm clock in time to get to the boat, but somehow stopped the alarm. When the house awakened Mrs. Rags decided to try and catch the boat as her husband was to meet her at Ellington. So, her son drove her to the Wainibokas, some 15 miles from Suva. But the launch had passed, so away the car drove to Rakoko, only to find they had again missed her. Undismayed, they drove to the shore facing Bau Island, and after waiting half-an-hour, got into a punt and were rowed to the island.

Here, after some delay—which really proved a blessing—a sailing canoe was obtained and a start made to catch the launch, which could be seen away about a mile seaward. In spite of all efforts, the canoe could not make the people on the launch see them and as the seas were too rough for the frail canoe, it hove to as another launch, the Adi Cakau, was seen coming along and in her Mrs. Rags safely reached Ellington, to find her anxious husband waiting for her, and glad to find she was safe. It was a remarkable chase against fate.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY.

The press statement that a shipment of canned pineapples from the East Indies has been landed in New Zealand brings up the question of the new industry in Fiji, namely, the canning of choice pineapples.

The quality of the Fiji article has already won its way into the ranks of American connoisseurs, and should easily lead in the market as soon as its virtues are known.

A rather amusing story will illustrate how high the Fiji canned pineapple ranks as a delicacy. A very prominent American expert was in Suva last year, and while here the quality of canned pineapple cropped up. It was decided that the expert give his considered opinion, so all the best brands of Pacific canned pineapples were opened and placed anonymously in front of him. There were the best brands of Honolulu, South Africa, Singapore and Queensland, with of course, the local production. The expert carefully tried all and emphatically decided upon one sample. When its identity was disclosed, it turned out to be the Fiji article.

So far, the demand for the Fiji pine has been extraordinary orders (which could not be fulfilled) coming from all over the world. But the two companies are trying to dispose of their fruit to as many centres as possible, with

NEW GUINEA PLANTING

Successful Experimental Crops

DETAILS concerning the work being done in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea in experimenting with new crops was told to The Pacific Islands Monthly by Mr. Ralph A. Hopkins, superintendent of the Government Demonstration Plantation and Native Agricultural School, at Kervat. Mr. Hopkins is at present in Sydney on furlough.

He said that among the most promising crops was the oil palm, of which there were 17 acres planted. The seed had come from Java, and the palms were already blossoming, although they were planted only two years ago. This proved that the country was ideal for its cultivation and he thought that if growers in the district could be induced to plant the palm, there were chances of the industry proving profitable. A central mill for the treatment of the palm would have to be installed and, of course, the nearer the planters were to this mill, the cheaper the production costs.

Experimental crops at Kervat also included coffee, vanilla, spices, cocoa, ginger and Javanese kapok.

At the Agricultural School, Mr. Hopkins explained that natives are trained in modern methods of agriculture, so that they can obtain the best results from their own crops in the villages.

BOWLING CLUB FOR PORT MORESBY

From Our Papua Correspondent

A company is being formed to start a Bowling Club in Port Moresby.

The Hon. A. P. Lyons is the enthusiast and he has many followers. Meetings have been held and a committee formed. The site now has been chosen and it is certain in a very short time the green will be ready for play. It is intended to use it particularly in the evenings by electric light, in order to while away the nights which are often very dull in Port Moresby.

It is stated in the annual report for 1929 for the Territory of Papua that the British New Guinea Development Co. Ltd. has spent a large sum in growing and marketing tobacco in Papua. The Government gave the company all the help it asked in the way of land and labour. After some years of effort, tobacco growing now has been abandoned.

COLONY OF FIJI

For information regarding Fiji read the "Fiji Handbook," an official publication, beautifully illustrated. Obtainable from: The Government Printer, Suva, Fiji; Dalgety & Co. Ltd., Sydney; L. D. Nathan & Co. Ltd., Auckland. Price: Cloth board 6/-, paper cover 4/-.

REPTILE SKINS

Snake, Lizard, Iguana Skins
Shark Hides

Buy any quantity of these skins.
Pay spot cash.

Orders and Consignments Address to
K. PRIBIL

Sydney, G.P.O. Box 3686 SS.

Australia's Gift to Humanity in Pain!

Vincent's A.P.C. STOPS PAIN SAFELY

Prepared on the scientific formula now in use in the largest hospitals in Australia. Recommended with safety by your Doctor, Chemist, Dentist, Nurse, Headache, Neuritis, Sciatic, Strain, Rheumatism, Backache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Adynamia, Pains in Women.

GENUINE VINCENT'S APC

DO NOT AFFECT THE HEART OR NERVES

"MIRAMAR"

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Gordon, Foster and Murray Streets SUVA, FIJI

Safeguards the Health of its Guests by not using Aluminium Kitchenware. Proximity Sea Baths — Nine Bungalow Homes — Elevated Position — Varied Face TWO GUINEAS WEEK. Mr. and Mrs. WASTALL PROPRIETORS

SILVER STAR STARCH

"The Best in the World."

PIONEER Jelly CRYSTALS

"Set in Any Weather."

Express Custard Powder

TEAS COFFEES SPICES RICE

Robert Harper & Company Limited

DAY STREET, SYDNEY

MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Boats Boats Boats

L. HALVORSEN

Yacht and Boat Builder

Double Enders
A Speciality

NEUTRAL BAY, SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES

Phone: X 4738; Private X 6077



Opportunity!

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED THE CLAIMS

Norfolk Island?

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM:

The Land is Marvellously Fertile; the Rainfall Regular and Certain; the Climate Equable and Pleasant; the Population (now nearly 1,000) is White, and Rapidly Increasing; the Taxation Very Small; the Cost of Living Remarkably Low; Close to Sydney and Auckland. The Ideal Home for Retired Professional and Business People.

Particulars can be obtained from any of the N.I. Advertisers on this Page.

Why Not Spend a Holiday in NORFOLK ISLAND?

FISHING — BATHING — RIDING — GOLF — TENNIS.

All Particulars from
BURNS PHILP & CO. LTD.
Bridge Street, Sydney

THE CENTRAL STORE NORFOLK ISLAND

GROCERIES — HARDWARE
DRAPERY — BOOTS AND
SHOES — MANURES AND
SEEDS

Agents for
MASSEY-HARRIS IMPLEMENTS
Goods Imported Direct from England
SHOP AT HOPKINS!

Norfolk Island M. B. Blake, Builder

PLANS DRAWN AND ANY TYPE
OF BUILDING ERECTED

All Building Material Imported.
Large, Well Equipped Workshop.
First-class Joinery and Furniture
turned out.

L. GRIFFITHS

Auctioneer & Land Agent
Valuer & Planter
NORFOLK ISLAND
Properties for sale or lease.
Houses To Let.
Enquiries Invited.

**JUST STEP OFF
DRIVE YOURSELF**

Our fleet consists of different types of Cars, from Light Tenders to large Island Cars, and our rates vary according to the type.

PHONES 12000 **Circular Quay**
84200 **WAG**

DRIVE YOURSELF SERVICE LTD.

THE BOAT & AWAY.

DRIVE YOURSELF SERVICE LTD.

Circular Quay West - Sydney - Australia.

THE USE OF A CAR IS ESSENTIAL to the complete enjoyment of a HOLIDAY IN AUSTRALIA — or the quick transaction of a business. Under our system you can hire any type of Car of the latest Model and drive yourself.

Write for further particulars:
DRIVE YOURSELF SERVICE LTD.
Circular Quay West - Sydney - Australia.

News From Norfolk Island

Proposed Improvement of Shipping Facilities—Grading of Roads

—Stud Farm to be Established

From Our Own Correspondent

NORFOLK IS., February 4. OUR Administrator, Colonel Alfred Josiah Bennett, recently returned from a trip to Australia, called a public meeting in order to inform us, en masse, of the result of his interview with various "heads" at Canberra.

He took with him some fifty points for consideration and each one was sympathetically reviewed, no matter what the ultimate decision.

Our shipping facilities, which at present are a serious handicap to progress, owing to the fact that we have no harbour and steamers have to lie out in the open roadstead with steam in their boilers—if that is where they keep their steam—ready to up anchor and away in the case of a sudden blow, were first dealt with, and we were promised that as soon as funds are available—which will be, we anticipate, just as soon as the millennium arrives—the economical scheme of one, Mr. Jones, who made a marine survey some time ago, will be adopted. This is estimated to cost somewhere about £12,000, and is greatly under that of other experts.

In the meantime, while the installation of a motor crane was voted as impracticable, the purchase of a three-powered hoist for the working of cargo upon the wharf was approved. It certainly sounds as though it would meet with the warm approbation of those stalwart islanders who now heave and strain and run round a round a little man-power crane for hours on end.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

A road tractor for the purpose of grading our steep and dusty roads was also authorised. In this relation it transpired that Canberra was under the impression that our roads were still maintained by a system of forced labour, owing to the fact that all our men between the ages of 21 and 35 are called upon to give fifteen days' labour per annum—in three "shifts" of five days each.

Colonel Bennett made it clear that this service took the place of any taxation for the upkeep of the roads; and if a man prefers to send a substitute or to pay in to the Executive Council for his share in the cost of each day's work, he is free to do so. As a matter of fact, this system is not entirely satisfactory, and before long it is anticipated that a tax, based upon the amount of a man's holding or his habitual use of the roads, will be imposed and one or two permanent road gangs continually employed.

There are still 300 acres of mission land lying idle, and it is proposed that the Crown shall resume it at 25 per acre and turn it into a sort of experimental stud farm for the improvement of the mongrel breed of animal now roaming the island.

Red Polled Angus are regarded as ideal for the purpose, and such an enterprise will be warmly welcomed by our go-ahead community.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Education is to be a special feature of our future development. The Administrator himself, an ex-schoolmaster and takes the greatest interest in matters of education, while we all believe that our children of Norfolk are worthy of the best that can be given them.

A new headmaster, with all sorts of University degrees, arrives by this incoming Makambo, and with him, a male assistant, almost equally qualified. Until now women teachers have worked under a headmaster, but they have such an incurable habit of marrying attractive islanders and settling down to raise personal material for the school that the question of steamer fares alone has begun to exercise the Education Board, and it has been decided.

that so far as is possible, men teachers shall be employed.

DENTAL OFFICER'S SPLENDID WORK.

In connection with the school's most place on record our deep appreciation of the action of Mr. Hyder, one of the dental officers attached to the Educational Department, whose work lies solely upon the continent of Australia. Having leave due to him, he decided to spend it upon Norfolk and to devote practically all his holiday to the free treatment of children of school age, there being no arrangement, so far, for their benefit in this respect. Working from morning till night he has

N.I. CABLE STATION



The Cable Station at Norfolk Island, situated at Anna Bay, seven miles from Kingston. It was established in 1922.

within a few weeks, attended to the teeth of somewhere about 120 children and all that Colonel Bennett was able to persuade him to accept, was his bare fare to and from the island.

With him came Drs. Baldwin and Bearup, enquiring into the general health of the island, but their trip was in the usual course of their duties. They found it in the main, excellent; a certain amount of T.B. but no tropical diseases.

Tuberculosis, apart from all forms of chest weakness, rheumatism, neuritis and allied ailments, this place is a sanitarium in itself, with, in many cases, no other treatment required than the action of the sun, wind, sweet air and simple wholesome food provided by the boarding houses. Elderly people and confirmed invalids come here to pass their few remaining months of life, and five years later they are still here and looking ten years younger; given their heirs and assigns have while up all hope of ever heading by their last will and testament.

NEW MEDICAL OFFICER.

Our young medical officer, Dr. Leslie Swinerton Duke, leaves us this steamer for an indefinite period, which he is to spend increasing his knowledge and sharpening his knife, between England and the Continent.

His place will be taken by a Dr. Lawrence, now en route, of whom, all we know to date, is that he comes well recommended and accompanied by a niece, who will housekeep for him.

A GOOD BEAN CROP.

Bananas are on the up grade and reports per wireless state that the banana area of Queensland is being swept by floods. This should be to our advantage. We are also agreeably engaged in harvesting a bumper crop of Canadian Wonder Beans, which are fetching the splendid price of 12/5-13/6 per bushel paid over the counter by any of our local storekeepers, who, by this means, are also enabled to recover amounts that were beginning to look as though they were lost beyond recall.

On the whole we are an honest and admirable crowd. Our local agents and storekeepers carry us and trust us in the lean times, and the instant we have money we hurry in and gratefully pay up.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On January 14, on the joyful occasion of a wedding and two birthdays in his family, a fatal motor accident took place and young Richard John Evans, son of Mr. Andrew Evans, of Cascadere, was instantly killed. He was a splendid boy, 22 years of age, a most capable member of the Norfolk Island Boating Company and popular with all who knew him.

In discussing the tragedy I heard an older man say: "He was one of the finest boys on the island; nothing was a trouble to him, and he would go out of his way to do anybody a good turn." That is a fine memory to leave behind, and we hope it will be some small consolation to his family and the little mainland girl to whom he was shortly to be married.

VATULELE

Prawns and Paintings

Written for The Pacific Islands Monthly by J. H. L. Watershouse, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I.

PASSENGERS by the Vancouver and "Frisco" mail boats pass quite close to a most interesting but little known island in the Fiji Group. Vatulele, though only a few hours' steam from Suva, is but little visited by white folk, mainly, perhaps, owing to lack of good anchorage.

The island, so runs Fijian tradition, was originally a bare reef. Then, in the time of the great snake-god, Dagon, came the mythical Deluge, in which a great banyan tree was swept down from the distant Kauravdra range on Viti Levu and carried far out to sea till it stranded on the reef. The earth still clinging to the banyan's roots was the consequent of the transformation of Vatulele into an inhabitable island.

When the writer's kinsman, the author of "The King and People of Fiji" visited the island some 70 years ago, the local natives proudly exhibited their "ura bula," or cooked prawns.

These are so called from the strange fact of their exhibiting, while still alive and kicking in their rock ponds, the red colour of the enticing article exhibited in the fish shop windows. The story of the "cooked prawn" as then related to the visitor was as follows:

A Vatulele legend with the formidable name of Levenologibula, was being

courted by a certain admirer, Lalai, who b-vied some live prawns as a Fijian etiquette prescribed ready-cooked food for these love gifts so that it was not strange when the recipient of the prawns at once proceeded to sample them. Disgusted and angry at finding that the crustaceans were raw, the goddess threw them away, and there they are still, alive and red.

PRIMITIVE ART.

But Australians will be more interested perhaps in the reported discovery of rock paintings or drawings within a few hundred yards of the abode of the "cooked prawn."

Mr. R. W. Paine, the entomologist, whose research work in Fiji and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate has attracted attention in scientific circles, has published an interesting account of his discovery in "Man," the official organ of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

The rock paintings, which in some cases show a marked resemblance to the handwork of the Australian Aborigines, include representations of the Fijian native bush-fowl—unhappily now extinct on so many islands in the Group—pigeons and human faces and hand outlines.

Mr. Paine says: "The paintings are, where least weathered, brick red in colour, the latter resembling rather closely that obtained from the bark of a species of mangrove (the dom tree of the Fijians) used by the natives as a dye. They show up quite distinctly against the pale grey surface of the limestone cliff."

It has been suggested that the paintings were done by shipwrecked sailors, but this can hardly be, as "the face of the cliff hereabouts is quite perpendicular and remarkably smooth, so that an artist wishing at the present time to avail himself of that portion of the rock occupied by the ancient paintings would be obliged to use a ladder or to have himself lowered from the top of the cliff by means of a rope."

As there are evidences of a "recent negative movement" on Vatulele, similar to that described by the American geologist, H. S. Ladd and J. E. Hoffmeister, on the nearby mainland of Viti Levu, it is, as Mr. Paine suggests, "conceivable that when the paintings were made that part of the cliff on which they appear was nearer sea level."

The discovery certainly seems to warrant further investigation, both from its possible geological interest and with a view to careful comparison with Australian rock paintings. With regard to the paintings, there does not appear to be any record of similar primitive art elsewhere in Fiji.

TRINITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL Melbourne

A Church of England Public School for boarders and day boys from 6 to 19 years of age. Three separate boarding houses are beautifully situated in ideal surroundings on the crest of New Hill, the highest part of Melbourne. The school is approved by the University of Melbourne for the issue of Headmasters' Certificates. Holiday arrangements made for boarders from distant parts. Strong Staff. Individual attention. Illustrated Year Book for 1931 from the Headmaster.

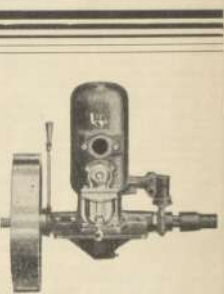
FRANK SHANN, M.A., Dip. Ed. - - - KEW, E.A., VICTORIA

Answers to Correspondents

The Pacific Islands Monthly has a large quantity of information about the Pacific Groups and Territories on file, and will be glad to answer through this column any reasonable question about Pacific life and conditions.

A.G.V.P. (Tahara).—The quotation for hot air dried copra is approximately 5/- above that for kila dried and 15/- to 21 above that for smoke dried.

A.H.C. (Rathurst).—The cost of postage for letters to Tonga is 2d. per oz.



CADY MARINE ENGINES

for
FEBRUARY and MARCH ONLY

we are offering these well known engines at
A LOT UNDER COST

Our reason for doing this is that we have large stocks and desire to reduce them.

Cady engines have been made for nearly 40 years, and hundreds are in use throughout Australia.

The only sizes are 1½-2 H.P. and 3-4 H.P. The former is an ideal engine for small boats up to 16ft., and the latter up to 20ft.

The 1½-2 H.P. has a bore of 3in., and the 3-4 H.P. 3½in.

The prices quoted are for the engines fitted with Commutator, Plunger Pump, Thrust Bearing, Genuine SCHÉLLER Carburettor, Coupling, Compression Tap, Muffler and Starting Handle.

PRICES:
1½-2 H.P. - - £16
3-4 H.P. - - £21
F.O.B. SYDNEY, EX BOND

If required we can supply Shaft, Propeller and Stuffing Box at very low prices. We can also supply High Tension Magneto.

We also have very large stocks of the following Marine Engines: Kermath, Universal, Dorman, Mietz (Crude Oil), Caille Outboard. Also stocks of Lawson Stationary Engines and Tractors.

Very Keen Prices

HALL BROS. LTD.

(Established 40 Years)

The Engine House

CAREENING COVE

MILSON'S POINT - NORTH SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

