

Vol. X, No. 11 (Jun. 15, 1940)

Date : 7/17/26, 4:35 AM

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-315388316>

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.



Pacific Islands Monthly—June 15, 1940

FLY between
SYDNEY-PAPUA-N. GUINEA

By **MODERN**
FOUR ENGINE
AIRLINERS



**CARPENTER'S
AIRLINES**

Swift Aerial Transport
for
General Merchandise
Parcels & Packets

Sydney - - - New Guinea
in 2 days.

MINIMUM CHARGE 5/-

Apply to the following W.R.C. Agents
for full information:

SYDNEY:

Macdonald, Hamilton & Co.; Howard Smith Ltd.

PAPUA:

Burns Philp & Co. Ltd.

NEW GUINEA:

W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd.

W. R. C. SHIPPING LINE

The first Direct and Regular Cargo and Passenger Service between Europe and Pacific Islands ports was established by W. R. Carpenter & Co. Ltd.

One Modern Steamer (S.S. Suva, 9,000 tons) and two Modern Motor Vessels (M.V. Rabaul, 9,000 tons, and M.V. Salamaua, 9,000 tons) are now carrying on a Regular Freight and Passenger Service between European and Pacific Islands Ports.

Comfortable accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, at special rates; early application for berths is recommended.

Details of Freight Rates, Passenger Fares, Time Tables, etc., supplied on application at any of our Branches.

W. R. CARPENTER & Co. Ltd.

Merchants and Shipowners.

AGENTS for Australian, European and American Manufacturers, and Distributors of Every Description of Merchandise : : Complete Range of all Stocks Carried.

Head Office: 19-21 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Branches at: RABAU (New Britain), KAVIENG (New Ireland), MADANG, SALAMAU, WAU (New Guinea), TULAGI (Solomon Islands), SUVA (Fiji), and other Pacific Islands; and in LONDON.

Buyers and Shippers of: Copra, Trocas, and all Classes of Islands Produce.

PACIFIC NEWS-REVIEW

May 15: The Germans, who simultaneously invaded Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg on May 10, now occupy the whole of the northern half of Holland; are half-way across the southern half of Holland; have thrust in deeply along the Albert Canal, between Holland and Belgium; are deep into Belgium on the eastern side; and are thrusting into France in great strength on the line of the Meuse, south of Luxembourg, near Sedan. The "Fifth Column" (resident Germans, and traitors who have turned against their own country) are attacking the defenders behind their own lines, causing enormous confusion. Parachutists, dropped by passenger-carrying aeroplanes from Germany, have descended upon many aerodromes in Holland and Belgium, where, aided by the Fifth Column, they are attempting to gain possession.

British and French, advancing rapidly from the Franco-Belgium frontier, have joined the Belgians on a line near the Belgio-Dutch frontier.

May 15: The Dutch army has obeyed the order of its Commander in Chief to cease fighting, "to save civilians and prevent further bloodshed".

The surrender of the Dutch caused no surprise. They fought bravely but, in spite of many warnings, it actually was ill-equipped to meet the German thrust. The Germans attacked with mechanised columns; the Dutch had little mechanisation. The Germans were preceded by clouds of bombing and fighting aeroplanes—the Dutch had only 30 planes altogether. In addition, Holland was honeycombed by the Fifth Column. Resident Germans, co-operating with Dutch Nazis and German parachutists, seized a large part of Rotterdam. They were driven off the aerodrome by Dutch troops, but they clung to the waterfront and the vital river bridges.

Holland's greatest error, however, had been her refusal to co-operate with Britain and France in military staff talks, so that this emergency was not provided for. Britain and France could only rush troops up to the Belgio-Dutch frontier, and send strong air forces to the assistance of the Dutch armies.

May 16: France claims that, although the German armoured columns have broken through the French front, near Sedan, the French are successfully counter-attacking. It was reported, however, that German armoured columns are far ahead of the main forces and attacking the French in the rear. The R.A.F. has ceaselessly attacked the German columns and bases and, although far outnumbered, has been bringing down four German machines for every one British lost.

May 17: The Germans, pushing forward mechanised columns in overwhelming strength, through the Sedan gap, have reached the Aisne River, 30 miles south-west of Sedan. The front to the northwards through Belgium, held by French, British and Belgian armies, is unbroken, but bending.

The French War Office continues to issue re-assuring communiques, but it is now clear that a situation of extreme gravity has developed southwards of Sedan. The French assume that they have only to close this narrow salient to trap large forces of Germans, but it is not working out that way. If the Germans are not quickly driven out of this salient, the Allied armies to the northwards, in Belgium, must retire towards the Channel.

May 19: The German thrust southwards from the break in the French line at Sedan continues, and the Germans are hourly enlarging the area which they now occupy behind the French lines.

As a result of this, the Allied front in Belgium has fallen back, and a new line is forming westwards of Brussels. Brussels and Antwerp are abandoned to the enemy. The Germans dominate the mouth of the Scheldt River. The Government of Belgium has moved to Ostend.

May 19: German mechanised columns on the Aisne, instead of continuing southwards on Paris, have wheeled sharply westwards and are thrusting towards Arras, Amiens and the Channel ports.

May 19: There are indications of Governmental confusion and alarm in

A MONTH OF DISASTERS

May 10.—Germans invade Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg.

May 15.—Holland surrenders to Germany.

May 16.—German mechanised columns break French line on Meuse, and pour into Northern France.

May 19.—Brussels and Antwerp taken by Germans.

May 20.—General Weygand displaces Marshal Gamelin as Allied Commander.

May 21.—Germans, wheeling westward through France, capture Boulogne, and approach Calais.

May 28.—Belgian army surrenders to Germany.

May 29—June 4.—Evacuation of British and French armies from Flanders to England.

June 5.—Whole German army thrown against French on Aisne-Somme front.

June 10.—Norway surrenders to Germany.

June 10.—Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 11.—Germans near Paris.

France. While French communiques continue re-assuring, the Germans are hourly increasing their advantages. The French cannot cope with the new form of warfare which has developed. The Premier, M. Reynaud, announced that he had called to his side as Vice-Premier, Marshal Petain, 84, famous as a commander in the last war.

Marshal Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief, said that the battle now in progress would decide the future of the world, and continued: "Any soldier who cannot advance should allow himself to be killed, rather than abandon that part of our national soil entrusted to him. The order is conquer or die!"

The outstanding features of this colossal battle are the use of German mechanised columns, and the magnificent courage and achievements of British Royal Air Force. These young airmen are fighting ceaselessly and, although vastly outnumbered, they continue to assert their complete ascendancy in the air, in both skill and courage.

May 20: The Germans, continuing their drive with extraordinary force and tenacity, are advancing rapidly westwards. They are approaching Peronne, Amiens and Landrecies and Cambrai.

General Weygand, 72, recently in charge in the near East, has been appointed Allied Commander-in-Chief, replacing Marshal Gamelin. He has taken complete charge and already is attempting to re-organise the position.

NOTES AND COMMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR FROM MAY 15 TO JUNE 11

The British army is on a strong line westwards of Brussels, and British reinforcements are continually disembarking at French ports.

Meanwhile, Italian newspapers are trying to whip the Italians into a storm of hate against the Allies, and build up a war spirit in Italy, so that Italy may enter the war beside Germany.

There are three strong influences in Italy opposing Mussolini's drive towards war. They are the Vatican, the Royal Family, and the middle classes. Of these, the strongest is the Pope. His sympathies are with the Allies, and he had said that if Italy goes to war for Germany, he will leave Rome. Most Italians are good Catholics. It is significant that the official newspaper of the Vatican, the "Romano Observatore", because it was the only daily newspaper publishing uncoloured and apparently truthful war reports, run up quickly from a circulation of 80,000 to nearly 2,000,000. It is believed that the King is against intervention, but the Crown Prince Humbert, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies, has allied himself with Mussolini in eagerness for war.

May 21: The German mechanised armies, thrusting westwards from the Aisne, have crushed the French Ninth Army and captured Abbeville (near the mouth of the River Somme, on the English Channel), Arras, Amiens and Rethel.

Apparently nothing can stop these mechanised columns. The French armies, severely disorganised, have taken up a line along the rivers Aisne and Somme. The Germans have ceased their thrust at Paris and now are engaged in a circling movement, westward and north-westward, along the coast, towards Bologne and Calais, threatening to cut off from France the Allied armies (estimated at 750,000 men) left in Belgium. A colossal military disaster threatens the Allies.

May 21: All Germany is singing a song of triumph and hate. Goering, in newspaper interviews, praised Hitler as "a very brave soldier, an outstanding statesman, an extraordinary strategist and the greatest living war leader". Goering continued: "Hitler's decisions are impulsive, not the result of long staff discussions. He has broken all well-established military principles, just as he designed the Polish campaign and the bold stroke in Norway. Germany's west front thrust was also Hitler's own idea. Not since Frederick the Great have we been ruled by so great a genius."

May 22: Despite strong counter-attacks at Arras and Cambrai, the Germans are holding all their gains and are thrusting along the French coast towards Boulogne.

May 22: The French Premier (M. Reynaud) frankly acknowledged that the German break-through at Sedan was due to military errors by the French High Command. The line of the Meuse, westwards of the Maginot Line, had not been held in sufficient strength. The High Command believed that it was impossible for Germany to attack in this mountainous region with large forces of tanks and mechanised troops. Owing to a tragic oversight, the bridges over the Meuse had not been destroyed and enemy divisions poured across into France in an endless stream.

The map now shows an amazing German salient, like a bent finger, over 100 miles long, and nowhere more than 30

miles wide. Commentators confidently expect a great Allied counter-attack, to cut off this salient.

May 22: The Germans have severed all communications between France and the Allied armies in Belgium.

May 22: Fighting is proceeding in outskirts of Boulogne. The general situation is extremely grave.

It is now clear that the Germans have completely surprised the Allies in a new technique in attack. Instead of the old method of intense artillery preparation and an infantry advance, the Germans throw forward a screen of dive-bombers followed immediately by masses of heavy tanks, which spread out fan-wise as soon as they have made a breach in the enemy line. The tanks are followed by light mechanised units, motor cyclists and masses of infantry. We now have a war of open movement, instead of a war of trenches. The Allied armies have neither aeroplanes nor tanks big enough or in sufficient numbers to develop effective counter-attacks.

May 23: Under the new and sweeping powers of the Emergency Powers Act, the British Government may override all laws and take any measures necessary for the defence of the country. Large numbers of persons who might have provided the enemy with a "Fifth Column" in Britain, and members of the British Fascist Party, including Sir Oswald Mosely, have been imprisoned.

May 24: German forces have occupied Boulogne, and a fast German column is approaching Calais. Other German armies, working south along the coast of Belgium, are attacking the Belgian army, on the Scheldt River. British and French forces are fighting valiantly, but, unless there is a successful counter-attack on a great scale, they must fall back towards the coast.

May 24: Fascist leaders and newspapers in Italy are screaming for war, and everything indicates that Italy is on the verge of war. Yet nothing is done. The position is puzzling. Restraining influences are strong representations made direct to Mussolini by President Roosevelt, and an indication from Moscow that, if Italy interferes with the Balkan nations, Russia will move.

Associated Press of America announces authoritatively that Mussolini will make a statement of Italy's position on June 11 and enter the war on June 12.

May 26: Fifteen French generals and many police chiefs have been dismissed. Marshal Gamelin has entirely disappeared—he is not even employed in the war staff.

May 27: The battle continues most violently. The Germans have moved southwards, along the Belgian coast, on the Scheldt River, and northwards along the French coast, near Calais.

The only bright spot in a situation of desperate gravity are the amazing performances of the Royal Air Force. These young Brits, with superb spirit, are fighting ceaselessly, day and night, attacking enemy concentrations all over Belgium, and France, and strong points and transport far into Germany. Tales of their heroism are countless. They carry on until they drop with exhaustion, sleep a little, and carry on again. They defeat the German airmen four times out of five.

May 28: King Leopold, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgians, without giving the Allies any warning, and acting on his own authority, ordered the Belgian army of 300,000 men to lay down its arms, and the Belgians capitulated to the Germans

at dawn to-day. The Belgians held the part of the front nearest the Channel, and the British and French armies in Belgium (estimated at about 350,000 men) now are in extreme danger of being surrounded by the enemy thrusting northwards from Calais and southwards from the Scheldt.

May 29: There is a mounting clamour from all United States people, that the nation shall forthwith throw off the semblance of neutrality and give the utmost possible aid to the Allies. "Five hundred planes now might alter the course of the war and save civilisation."

May 29: The British and French forces in Flanders are now withdrawing to the only port still open to them, Dunkirk. The Germans, using enormous forces, are pressing in from every direction. Aided by the Royal Air Force, the Allies are fighting heroically. Only a miracle now can save these finely-equipped and unbroken armies.

May 29: Narvik, the iron ore port in Norway, which has been in German occupation since early April, was to-day captured by an Allied force.

May 30: A new type of British fighter, the Defiant, has come into operation in the R.A.A.F., with extraordinary results. 52 German machines were shot down yesterday, and 17 were badly damaged, with the loss of only 10 British machines.

May 31: Evacuation of British and French troops from Dunkirk is proceeding in fairly orderly fashion, despite attacks by every kind of force which the Germans can bring against them. Weather is good, and Britain and France have sent to the work of transportation every kind of craft which will float. Germany is using countless aircraft, trying to stop transportation.

June 2: The evacuation of the Allied troops nearly completed. The French have been fighting magnificent rear-guard actions. The Allies, by letting the sea into large reclaimed areas, north and south of Dunkirk, helped in keeping the enemy back. Only men and the equipment they carry is being got away. Huge quantities of the most valuable war material are being systematically destroyed, before abandonment.

June 3: German bombers to-day dropped over 1,000 bombs on Paris. Much non-military damage was done, and over 250 people killed and 600 wounded.

June 3: The Nazis are causing trouble in the republics of South America. Very large number of Germans and Italians are organised, and are demanding money of the "beaten subjects" of Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium, and are even trying to control Danish and Norwegian merchant ships.

June 3: Britain's Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill) said evacuation of 335,000 British and French troops from Flanders was completed. Only a few rear-guard units remain. He said that a week ago he feared that he would have had to announce the greatest military disaster in history—he did not believe that more than 20,000 or 30,000 men could escape. Nevertheless, the Allies had suffered a colossal military disaster. They had lost all their equipment in Flanders and the enemy held all the Channel ports, right down to Boulogne, whence he could launch an attack upon Britain.

The Allies know that the enemy will lose not one moment in launching an attack against France. It is expected that his drive will be made direct at Paris. If the French line breaks, it is likely that Italy will immediately attack France in the back—from the direction of the Mediterranean.

June 3: All British factories now are working three shifts a day, seven days a week, turning out war equipment. So as to resist attacks from the air or sea, half a million volunteers, mostly middle-aged men, have been enrolled, armed and organised, to act as local defence guards.

June 4: About 5,000,000 people in Holland, Belgium and Northern France abandoned everything and ran when the German hordes approached. About 20,000 refugees have reached England, and between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 have crossed into France. The fate of the rest is unknown. Tens of thousands were killed on the roads, where the Germans machine-gunned them mercilessly and ran over them, even as they screamed and pleaded, with tanks and mechanised units.

June 5: At dawn to-day, the enemy began an attack, in overwhelming force, on the French front, from the sea to the Maginot Line, at Montmedy. The greatest battle in history has commenced.

June 8: The Battle of Northern France now has continued for four days. The German attack increases hourly in intensity—it is calculated that the Germans are using at least 2,000,000 men. They are employing thousands of tanks. It seems incredible that the French armies, outnumbered and with vastly less equipment, can stand up to the strain much longer. So far, they have held the line—the Germans have got through in only two or three places, and the penetration is not as yet important.

It is clear that the French have completely altered their technique of defence. Instead of thin lines of trenches, their lines are organised in great depth, with strong posts (whence artillery destroys the tanks at pointblank range) and traps (which also destroy the tanks). Aeroplanes, armed with cannon, also have been found effective against tanks. The French open up their ranks, let some tanks through, and then close up again and attack the oncoming infantry. Meanwhile, the strong posts, far behind, mop up the tanks. It is calculated that since the battle commenced the French have destroyed nearly 1,000 tanks. But, still, the Germans come on in overwhelming masses.

June 8: Italy now is completely on a war footing. Italians have been called home from adjoining countries. Women and children have been evacuated from Italian cities. Black-out restrictions have been imposed. Italian ships everywhere have been ordered to remain in port.

June 8: After hesitation, argument and legalistic wrangling, the United States Government has found a way to ship aeroplanes and munitions direct to the Allies without breaking the laws. It is announced that aeroplanes are now on their way, and that 1,000 modern machines, and large numbers of 75 m.m. guns (which the French are using with deadly effect on tanks) will be quickly despatched.

June 10: Remaining Norwegian forces surrender. King and Government go to England. Allied forces abandon Narvik.

June 10: Mussolini announces that Italy will be at war against Britain and France, as from midnight.

June 10: President Roosevelt announces that United States, being completely sympathetic with Allies, is going immediately to their aid with all material resources, and will "prepare for all emergencies".

June 11: Enemy has penetrated Channel end of French line. His armoured columns are on Lower Seine, approaching Paris. French armies are generally retreating in good order. Paris is being evacuated.

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRAVELLERS

PER "MALAITA" FOR B.S.I. PAPUA & N.G. PORTS: Messrs. Alchison, Atkinson, Adams, Bell, Cheetham, Collins, Craigie, Dickinson, Dando, Farmer, Fulton, Glenn, Gladstone, Green, Godwin, Gorrings, Horton, Hobbs, Irvine, Johnson, James, Kuter, Lawrence, Morris, Marchant, Newbury, O'Brien, Rigden, Robbins, Rowe, Shiels, Scott, Summerland, Sinclair, Slaviero, Strickland, Try, Wakeling, Mesdames Alley, Dickinson, Glenn, Gay, Griffiths, Hobbs, Kuter, Stubbard, Short, Sinclair, Try, Misses Hunt, Mason, O'Malley (2), Rescorl, Schroder, Touzeau.

PER "MALAITA" FROM B.S.I. PAPUA & N.G. PORTS: Messrs. Bourne, Burnett, Challis, Chant, Champion, Darby, Eginton, Feakins, Head, Jackett, Moodie, Moore, Quelch, Richey, Rowley, Ryan, Skelly, Stronge, Walker, Worthington, Father Goedert. Mesdames Bourne, Challis, Champion, Deck, Hardy, Kidnie, Moore, Piddington, Halston-Searle, Stewart, Swanson, Train, Walker, Whitehead, Misses Braid, Parsons, Rodger, Sweet.

PER "MORINDA" FOR LORD HOWE IS., NORFOLK IS., N. HEBRIDES, & B.S.I.: Messrs. Balstraw, Ballard, Brooks, Buffett, Christian, Downing, Fleming, Haig, Harris, Hook, Jones, Long, Litchfield, Larney, Martin, Mitchell, Menzies (2), Nicholls (2), Ohlen, Rowe, Roe,

Stronge, Say, Tattle, Turnbull, Thompson (2), Revs. Anderson and Stallan. Mesdames Bairstow, Brooks, Clarke, Downes, Gilet, Haig, Harris, Honegger, Lisle, McLean, McGrath, Moltke, Newbury, Ohlen, Smith, Say, Stallan, Tattle, Whiting, Young. Misses Brumpton, Baxter, De Preville, Hand.

PER "MAETSUYCKER" TO PAPUA: Messrs. Ashcroft, Thomas, Rayner, Watson, Muddell, Miss Drinkwater.

PER "MONTEREY" FOR SUVA: Messrs. Arnheim, Edwards, Ellis (2), Massey, Marks, Michelmore, Mitchell, McFarlane, McWilliam, Bull, Cant, Hawkins, Julian (2), Olds, Rudell, Weatherston, Sir H. Gepp. Mesdames Edwards, Ellis, Marks, Michelmore, Mitchell, Munro, Wallace, Bull, Cant, Janssen, Julian, Smith, Snowsill, Misses Bailey, Dowling, Edwards (2), Ellis, Marks, Mitchell, Munro, Julian.

PER "NIAGARA" FROM SUVA: Messrs. Livie, Stephenson, Southey, Wood, Earl, Joughin. Mesdames Stephenson, Hathaway, May, Earl, Emery, Miss May.

PER "AORANGI" FOR SUVA: Messrs. Alison, Brook, Barry, Carew, Cozens, Freeman, Gemmell-Smith, Hamson (2), Hibberd, King, McCullagh, Rogers, Rutter, Snodgrass, Twentymann, Trivett, Wood, Clarkeson, Griffiths, Ken-

nedy, McLaren, Southwood, Whiting, Badall, Wiley. Mesdames Alison, Barry, Cozens, Freeman, Hamson, Handley, Higginson, Hibberd, King, Ransome, Rutter, Snodgrass, Twentymann, Trivett, Wood, Clarkeson, Griffiths, Kennedy, Whiting, Badall, Wiley. Misses Cozens, Forrest, Rice, Snodgrass, Twentymann (2), Trivett, Clarkeson, Menzies, Ward.

PER AIRLINER TO PAPUA & N.G.: Messrs. Preston, Austin, Lucas. Mesdames Speedie, Thurston, White, Miss Comley.

PER AIRLINER FROM PAPUA & N.G.: Messrs. Goodwin, Anderson, Genunjo, Brotherton, Perrott, Swift, Kaberry. Mesdames Judd, Ubank.

PER AIRLINER TO PAPUA & N.G.: Messrs. Richardson, Kirkman, Smith, Johnson, White, Thornley, Wood. Mesdames Ryan, Ross, Thornley, Forsyth.

PER AIRLINER FROM PAPUA AND N.G.: Messrs. Smith, McLachlan. Mesdames, Hill, Hewson, Sutherland, May. Miss Sutherland.

PER AIRLINER FROM N.G. & PAPUA: Messrs. Blackpool, Smith, Joseph, McKenzie, Spensley. Mesdames Franks, Kennedy. Miss Neale.

PER AIRLINER FOR PAPUA & N.G.: Messrs. Wolfe, Lane, Pringle, Stephens, Yeoman, Guild, Carroll.

PER AIRLINER FROM N.G. & PAPUA: Dr. Carney, Messrs. Corfe, Baker.



Linking the East with South Pacific Islands, New Zealand and Australia

The track routes of the K.P.M.-South Pacific Line new motor vessel

"Maetsuycker" and the well-known passenger steamer "Tasman" are each

as follows:—"TASMAN": Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang,

Sourabaya, Port Moresby, Samarai, Port Vila, Noumea, Auckland,

Wellington, Sydney, Port Moresby, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia,

Singapore, Saigon. "MAETSUYCKER": Saigon, Singapore, Batavia,

Samarang, Sourabaya, Port Moresby, Salamaua, Rabaul, Auckland,

Wellington, Sydney, Port Moresby, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia,

Singapore, Saigon.

K. P. M.
SOUTH PACIFIC LINE.
Royal Packet Navigation
Co. Ltd., Paketvaart House,
255 George Street, Sydney.
(N. V. Koninklijke Paketvaart
Maatschappij—Incorporated in the
Netherlands.)

Saigon, Diethelm & Co.; Port Moresby
and Samarai, Steamships Trading Co.
Ltd.; Rabaul, Salamaua and Wau, W. E.
Carpenter & Co. Ltd.; Port Vila, Gubbay
Freres; Noumea, Carlo Leoni; Auckland,
Russell & Somers Ltd.; Wellington,
Johnston & Co. Ltd.

K . P . M . SOUTH PACIFIC LINE

ADVERTISERS

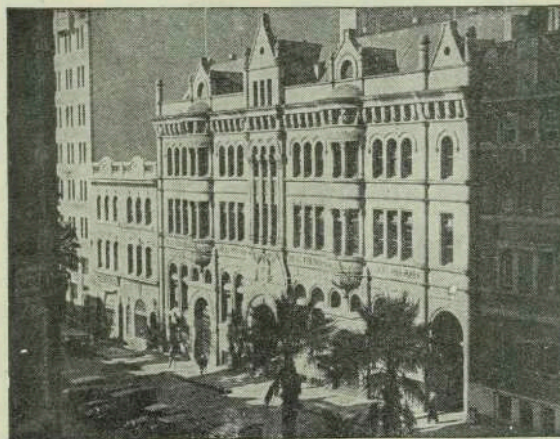
Amalgamated Wire-	Electrolux
less (A/sia) Ltd. 47	Refrigerators 30
Amplion (A/sia)	Eno's Fruit Salt 65
Pty. Ltd. 51	Eveready Batteries 23
Angus & Coote Ltd. 67	Fletcher & Sons 42
Arnott's Biscuits 35	Ford Sherington
Atkins Ltd., W. 39	Ltd. 22
"Ausoline" 70	Gordon Vale Pro-
Barnet Glass Rub-	ducts Ltd. 32
ber Co. Ltd. 69	Garrett & Davidson 63
B.A.L.M. Ltd. 40	Gilbey's Gin 50
Bank of N.S.W. 67, 68	Gillespie's Flour 34
"Bidomak" 21	Goodwin, Ltd., A.
Blaxland Rae Pty.	E. 64
Ltd. 51, 49	Gourock Rope Ex-
Broomfields Ltd. 45	port Co. 68
Brown & Co. Ltd.	Gowing Bros. Ltd. 52
G. 14	Grand Pacific Hotel 55
Brunton's Flour 33	Grove & Son, W.
Budge Ltd., Jaa. 43	H. 56
Burns, Philp & Co.	Guest House For
Ltd. 4	Sale 16
B.P. Magazine 36	Guinea Airways
B.P. (S.S.) Co. 40	Ltd. cov. 3
Burns Philp Trust	Halvorsen Sons
Co. Ltd. 51, 26	Pty. Ltd. 71
Carlton & United	Holbrook's Ltd. 33
Breweries Ltd. 31	Horhoks Malted
Carpenter Ltd., W.	Milk 17
R. cov. 2	Hotel Moresby 72
Chapman & Sherack 45	Jones & Co. Ltd.,
Chivers & Sons Ltd 56	H. 16
Christie's Pty. Ltd. 69	Joyce Biscuits Ltd. 20
"Cinnamolla" Pre-	Kambala School 62
parations 48	Kolynos Dental
Clyde Engineering	Cream 18
Co. Ltd. 43	Konsen & Co. Ltd. 27
Coleman Lamp &	Kork-N-Seal Ltd. 32
Stove Co. 28, 44	Kriesler (A/sia)
Colonial Mutual Life	Pty. Ltd. 53
Assurance Socy.	Lea & Perrins
Ltd. 57	Sauce 60
Coral Starch 35	Levenson's Radio 66
Cosmopolitan Hotel 72	Maxwell Porter Ltd. 41
"Cystex" 71	McIlraith's Ltd. 60
De Meric Pty.	McWilliam's Wines 59
Ltd. 48	Merrillees & Co.
Dewar's Whisky 58	J. C. 59
Doan's Pills 46	Miller & Co. Pty.
Donaghy & Sons	Ltd. 26
Ltd. 42	Moffat-Virtue Ltd. 15
Donald Ltd., A. B. 54	Nock & Kirby Ltd. 46
Eaton Ltd., J. W. 41	Noyes Bros. Ltd. 65
	Pacific Is. Society 13

Contents

Pacific News-Review	1	Those N.G. Native Labour Guarantees	31
South Seas Travellers	3	Pacific Territories & Copra Price	32
Grim Prospect for Copra Producers	5	"Jimmy" Preston's Lost Gold Reef	33
The Course of the War	6	How the "Maungaroa" Came and	
The "Peaceful" Germans of N. Guinea	6	Went	34
Islands Roll of Honour	6	R. D. Frisbie's New Book on Puka-	
U.S.A. Naval Strength in Pacific	7	puka	37
Higher Fares & Freights in W. Pacific	7	One Night at Sea—A Papuan Tale	38
Fiji Taxation Changes	7	Native Producers in New Guinea	39
Proposed P.A.A. Yacht Link Between		First Printing Press in Polynesia	40
New Caledonia and Australia	7	Things You Need Not Take to Tahiti	42
War's Reaction on Pacific Industries	8	Native Population of N. Guinea	43
N.G. Road Still Held Up	8	Papua's Western Division	44
Tahiti Buys More Australian Goods	8	Use Coconut Products in the Islands!	45
Administrator of Papua	9	Death of Captain A. Middenway	46
Future of Dutch East Indies	9	Health of G. & E. Natives	48
Flying-Officer Gofton, of N.G., Missing	10	Work of Dr. S. M. Lambert in South	
Islands Men Eager to Join Up	10	Seas	49
Tropicalities	11	Exploring Central New Guinea—Sec-	
About Islands People	13	tion 4 (Conclusion)	50
Workers' Compensation Act in Fiji	14	A Post Office in Rural Fiji	55
The "Pandemonium"	16	Papuans Will be Boys	56
Death of Hon. W. E. Grose, of T.N.G.	16	Tribute to Papua's Early Missionaries	57
Port Moresby Water Supply	17	The Innocent Abroad—A New Guinea	
Japanese in Carolines & Marshalls	18	Epic	58
Crush Copra in the Islands?	19	A Section for Islands Women	61
Possibilities of Shark-Fishing Industry	20	Pacific Is. Mining News	63
Australian Politicians & Mr. E. G.		Short Wave Radio Programmes	67
Theodore	20	Produce & Exchange Rates	68
Samoa Child-Murderer Sentenced to		Copra & Rubber Quotations	69
Death	22	Death of Miss Florence Young,	
With Dechert's Bitser to Edie Creek	23	Founder of S.S.E. Mission	70
Whence Came the Polynesians?	27	Shipping Services in the Pacific	71
New Bishop Museum Publications	29	Progress of Fiji's Gold Mines	72

Papua Hotel, The 72	Scott Ltd., J. 38	Swallow & Ariell 61	Weymark & Son 34
Philips' Lamps	Spartan Lacquers	Talkeries, The 52	Wills Ltd., W. D.
(A/sia) Pty. Ltd. 19	Pty. Ltd. 44	Taylor & Co., A. 65	& H. O. 36
Position Wanted 65	Springwood Ladies' 72	"Tenax" Soap 29	Wise Bros. Pty.
Pike Bros. Ltd. 32	College 25	Tillock & Co. Ltd. 52	Ltd. 59
Porter & Co., D. 49	Steamships Trading	Toohy's Ltd. 25	Witmer's Pty. Ltd. 12
H. 49	Co. Ltd. 38	Tooth & Co. cov. 4	Woods Peppermint
Prescott Ltd. 34	Sterling Varnish Co. 11	United Radio Dis-	Cure 20, 63, 72
Prouds Ltd. 11	St. Ignatius College 37	tributors Ltd. 63	Wright & Co. 69
Rohu, Sil 49	Sullivan Ltd., C. 50	Vacuum Oil Co. 24	Wright & Co. Ltd.
Royal Packet Co. 3	Sunripe Cigarettes 54	Vincent's A.P.C. 29	E. 42
Scott's Emulsion 13	Sutton, M. 61	West, Harry 44	Wunderlich Ltd. 41

BURNS, PHILP & CO. LTD.

GENERAL
MERCHANTSSHIPOWNERS
TOURIST AGENTSHead Office: 7 Bridge Street, Sydney—Australia
Code Address: "Burphil"BUYERS OF ALL CLASSES OF ISLAND PRODUCE
Regular Steamer Services from Australia to New Guinea—Papua—
Solomon Is.—Lord Howe Is.—Norfolk Is.—New Hebrides—Java and Singapore

Pacific Islands Monthly

The Newspaper-Magazine of the South Seas

[Registered at the G.P.O., Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

Owned and Produced by Pacific Publications Pty. Ltd., Union House, 247 George Street, Sydney.

TELEPHONE { Managing Director .. BW 5037
Business and Editorial MA 7101
P.O. BOX .. 3408 R
Registered Address of Telegrams, Radiograms,
and Cables: "Pacpub", Sydney.

Editor and Publisher:
R. W. ROBSON, F.R.G.S.
Assisted by Selwyn Hughes.

Advertising Manager: L. W. Bailey.

Advertising Office and Printing-House:
29 Alberta St., Sydney.

Advertising rates furnished on application.
Colours, etc. by Arrangement.

Process Blocks made at Advertiser's expense
when required. Screen 100.

Changes of Advertising Copy should reach this
Office by 1st of each month, otherwise
previous advertisement may be repeated.

IN LONDON, the Pacific Islands Monthly is
on sale at the Bookstall, Australia House,
The Strand, London.

AGENTS.

The following are authorised to receive sub-
scriptions for the Pacific Islands Monthly:—

Islands Branches of Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd.,
and Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.
Islands Branches of W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd.
Islands Branches of Morris, Hedstrom, Ltd.
G. Thomas & Co., Rabaul, New Guinea.
T. A. Olsson, Wau, New Guinea.
Whitten Bros., Ltd., Samarai, Papua.
Steamships Trading Co., Papua. All Branches.
B.N.G. Trading Co., Ltd., Port Moresby.
J. Muir, Suva, Fiji.
N. C. Mackenzie-Hunt, Wainunu, Bua, Fiji.
Islands Branches and Representatives of W. H.
Grove & Sons, Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand.
Cook Islands Trading Co., Rarotonga, Cook Is.
A. C. Rowland, Papeete, Tahiti.

Representative in London:

W. C. HARVEY, Coronation House, 4 Lloyds
Avenue, London, E.C.3,
from whom may be obtained copies of Pacific
Islands Monthly, Pacific Islands Year Book,
advertising schedules, etc.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Articles, Stories, and Photographs dealing with
Pacific Islands subjects are invited and will
be paid for on publication at usual rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Annum, within British Empire, Prepaid,
Post Free .. 8/-
Per Annum, elsewhere, prepaid, Post Free .. 10/-
Single Copies .. 8d.

Vol. X. No. 11.

JUNE 15, 1940

Price { 8d. Per Copy.
Prepaid: 8/- p.a.

Grim Prospect For Copra Producers

AT the moment of this writing (June 11) the outlook for our copra industry is dark. Coconut planters in the South Seas would be wise to face up to the facts.

Two things threaten to depress the industry for the present, so far as the South Pacific territories are concerned. They are, lack of markets, and lack of transportation.

The events of the past few weeks have reduced the copra market very seriously. When war broke out, in September last, all the Central European markets immediately were cut off. Nothing further happened until April, when Germany suddenly seized Denmark and Norway, and isolated Sweden. That meant that the whole Scandinavian market also was gone—an important factor. The next rush by the Nazis, in May, resulted in the occupation by the enemy of Holland, Belgium and a part of Northern France, causing the most severe dislocation of the copra market up to that time.

Planters need not be reminded that the largest single producer of copra in the world is the Netherlands Indies, and the distribution of that trade, of course, was controlled from Holland. From the moment that Germany seized Holland, that enormous copra business was dislocated, and mostly was compelled to seek new markets.

Finally, after months of hesitation, Italy has entered the war—and that, of course, means that practically the whole of the Mediterranean demand is cut off, including the extremely important Marseilles market for second-class copra.

Under these war conditions, the European market for copra is confined almost wholly to Britain, France and the Iberian Peninsula. We have

lost the important markets of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy, and parts of France.

Britain and France want coconut oil urgently, and in large quantities, for the manufacture of margarine, especially. But Britain, in the plainest possible terms, has informed the big firms which handle South Pacific copra that she can get all the vegetable oil seeds she requires from places much nearer than the South Pacific—and that that is a primary consideration, owing to the need for conserving merchant shipping.

As far as can be ascertained, Britain and France will accept African, Malayan and Dutch East Indies copra, in that order, in preference to South Pacific copra, because of the saving represented in transportation time and cost. The proper allocation of merchant shipping is a thing vital to the war effort of the Allies—and, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the South Pacific territories are the Antipodes, and therefore represent the greatest distance over which copra can be carried. Those of us who may have felt thankful that we are so far from the battlefields may now contemplate the other side of the picture; we are at a serious disadvantage in getting our produce to the market.

Naturally, copra merchants in the South Seas have been turning anxiously around, seeking markets alternative to Europe. There has been a certain amount of regular sale in Mexico; but, lately, the Mexican market, owing to currency troubles and a mounting threat of political disturbances, has become irregular and untrustworthy. There is little, if any, market available in the United States—copra from the Philippine

Islands more than supplies North American needs.

It appears that copra producers in the South Pacific Territories are faced with the greatest crisis in the history of their industry. The Islands stores are bulging with copra, and there is no sign at present of sufficient ships being made available to take it away. The big trading firms say, now, that they have bought copra to the limit of their resources—they dare not store any more. The Commonwealth Government, urgently appealed to by men and interests in the Australian Pacific Territories, has pointed out that it dare not form a copra "pool", because copra is too perishable a commodity. The suggestion put forward by a prominent member of the New Guinea Legislative Council, that Australia should bring Papuan and New Guinea copra to Australia, and mill it there, and store the oil, etc., and make advances to the producers against these products, was investigated, but was held to be not practicable.

It appears that, for a time, the copra producers will just have to accept the fact that there is little market for their produce, and try to carry on, as best they may. They may be certain of all possible help from the Administrations. It is most important that they be encouraged to remain on their plantations, somehow.

Everything depends upon the events of the next few weeks. If the war goes against the Allies, there will be a general rearrangement of international affairs, as well as of individual lives, and the condition of the copra industry will be one of the least of the things we shall have to worry about. If, on the other hand, we can hold the mad-men of Europe for a few months, while we restore our military strength, and retain our freedom and independence, it should

not be very long—probably not more than a few months—before trade conditions will be re-established, and suddenly we may find half the world clamouring for the products of the coconut plantations.

Wise men will make dispositions to enable them to stand a siege, and to hang on, somehow. There will be losses, discouragement, a great need for a brave spirit. But the pendulum will swing again.

The Course of the War

"P.I.M." forecasts have been fairly accurate, so we venture to predict the events of the next few months. The indications are:

Much of France will be over-run, and the valiant French armies will be partly crippled. But the French will not surrender.

There will be bitter fighting against Italy in the Mediterranean, probably with heavy naval and air losses on both sides. Italian submarines will severely damage British shipping in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Pacific.

The United States, and Turkey, will enter the war, beside the Allies.

If Italy attacks a Balkans country, Greece will join the Allies, and Russia may enter the war against Italy. Roumania may join Germany.

Hitler, at an early moment, will launch a terrific attack against Britain, by air and sea.

The Allies should expect no victories and little encouragement this summer. They will be "all out" to save themselves from disaster. They must hold on; and they will be aided therein by the dominating strength of the British-French-American fleets. That fact may keep Spain quiet.

Meanwhile, the United States will come to their aid, with aeroplanes, munitions, sea-power and, if needed, a great expeditionary force.

Russia and Japan remain as incalculable factors. Either Power may go either way.

The war will begin to change in the Allies' favour in 1941, as a result of their mounting air-power, plus their existing sea-power.

But there are black months ahead.

Accumulation of cocoa stocks in West Africa, owing to the loss of pre-war markets, particularly in Germany, Holland and Scandinavia, has created serious pressure on available storage space. The British Government has decided, after consultation with Gold Coast and Nigerian Governments, to destroy the middle crop. This crop is of inferior quality to the main crop and, by quickly breeding insect pests, becomes a menace to the new crop.

Mr. W. B. Ball, District Officer in New Britain, has been appointed Superintendent of the N.G. Police Force, succeeding Colonel John Walstab, who has enlisted.

Mr. H. Cooper arrived in Suva from the African Gold Coast in May to join the Fiji Civil Service.

ROLL OF HONOUR

(It is hoped to assemble, here, the names of men, former residents of the Pacific Territories, which appear in British and French casualty lists, or in lists of honours awarded. We should be grateful if relations and friends would send us details.)

Missing

Flying-Officer Moresby Gofton, of the R.A.F., son of Mrs. F. S. Stewart, of Wau, New Guinea. Reported missing, 17/5/1940.

Flying-Officer K. J. A. Johnstone, of the R.A.F., who was born in Suva in 1915. Reported missing, 1/5/1940. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. H. Thiele, for many years a member of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co.'s staff in Fiji.

INTERN THEM!

The "Peaceful" Germans of New Guinea

THERE will be, in New Guinea, almost unanimous endorsement of the following resolution, adopted on May 24 at a special meeting, held in Rabaul, of the executive officers of the New Guinea Branch of the Returned Soldiers League:—

"This sub-branch views with great concern the unrestricted freedom still being granted to enemy subjects and German sympathisers in New Guinea.

"The anti-British attitude of these persons, indicated by their display of Nazi emblems in their residences and their general bearing of contempt towards all things British, will, in the considered opinion of local ex-Service men, be the cause of some regrettable action by the patriotic section of the community; and it is therefore recommended to the State Executive that the Administrator be requested to take action similar to that taken by the British Government, by arranging for the deportation and/or internment of all enemy aliens and all persons having or suspected of having Nazi sympathies, and in particular the following persons." (A list followed.)

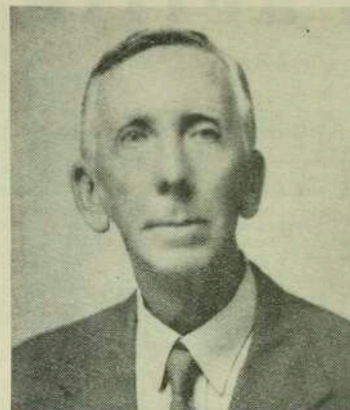
The "P.I.M.", at the outbreak of war, applauded the decision of the Government, to deal with cases on their merits. Known Nazi sympathisers, and anti-British persons were interned; but many apparently harmless people were allowed to go free, under supervision. That is the British way.

But when the Hitler "Blitzkrieg" was commenced, and the Allies suffered reverse after reverse, in Norway, Belgium and France, our so-called "harmless" Germans in New Guinea could not contain themselves—they not only cheered, which was perhaps understandable, but also they displayed a hitherto carefully hidden hatred of the British.

So there is only one thing to do—and the old soldiers have indicated it.

There is no need to be squeamish. The events of the past few weeks in Norway, Holland, Belgium and France show the kind of treachery—euphemistically called "Fifth Column"—of which our German "friends" are capable.

Mr. R. W. Gosset, president of the Geographical Society of N.S.W. and a Council member of the Pacific Islands Society, suddenly collapsed and died in Sydney on June 11. He lived for many years in the Cook Islands, and was regarded as an authority on Pacific history.



Mr. H. C. Monckton, Adviser in Native Affairs, Fiji, retired from the Colonial Service recently, after a service extending over 40 years, and left for New Zealand and Australia, with Mrs. Monckton. They have not yet decided where they will make their future home.

KURUKURU GRASS

COMMENT has been caused by official inquiries in Australia and in Papua, concerning British Australian Fibre Co., Ltd., Fibres, Ltd., and Commonwealth Hemp Corporation, Ltd.—all apparently connected with British and Australian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd. The latter was registered in April, 1936, in Canberra, with a nominal capital of £3,000,000, and one of its objects was to exploit the Kurukuru (or kunai) grass of Papua and New Guinea. Little has been done there but the companies still hold large tracts of grass land in Papua.

INDIAN UNREST IN FIJI

Usurers Who Demand 40%

THE following matters, of direct interest to Fiji, were dealt with at the annual meeting of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., by the chairman (Mr. E. R. Knox), in Sydney, on May 29: "Over the last two years there has been an undercurrent of unrest amongst the Indian cane-growers and labour in Fiji. This has been more political than economic, and we are convinced that the origin is outside the Colony.

"Nevertheless, there is an evil in Fiji that should be checked, namely, the usurer who seeks to keep his borrowing victims in his clutches, and preys upon them with gruelingly rates of interest, sometimes as high as 40%. The existence of this iniquitous business is the cause of much unhappiness and hardship, and we are investigating ways and means of combating it so far as our own people are concerned.

PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY

"As regards our newly-established pineapple industry in Fiji, the additions to the Cannery forecast last year were installed in time, and were in use for the summer pack completed last February. Marketing is progressing satisfactorily despite limitations imposed upon imports in some of our markets. Considerable areas were planted in 1939, exceeding those planted in previous years, and additional farmers have commenced pineapple growing. There are now prospects of rapid development."

U.S.A. NAVAL MIGHT

What is Happening in the Pacific

WHILE United States publicists, to an increasing degree, are urging that it is vital to the future of the world's greatest republic that she should support the Allies in the war against Hitlerism, the United States navy is quietly but steadily strengthening its position in the north-east Pacific.

An order issued in Honolulu, in the beginning of June, incorporating the Hawaiian detachment of 30 warships into the United States fleet, is interpreted as an indication that the great United States fleet, now in Hawaii, will not return to its bases in California at any early date.

Meanwhile, in all the Central Pacific islands which have been taken over by the United States as part of the naval defence plan, large numbers of men are engaged on defence works.

At Midway Island, for instance, 1,400 miles west of Honolulu, there were 350 men at work, in March, under expert engineers, constructing a naval and advanced seaplane base at a cost of 2,000,000 dollars.

Over 100 men have been employed for about six months on Johnston Island, 700 miles south-west of Honolulu, deepening the main lagoon of the little sandy atoll and dredging a channel to give communication with the open sea.

Another large party of men is at work at the group of islands called Palmyra, about 1,000 miles south of Honolulu, where 1,000,000 dollars is being spent on the construction of a seaplane and landing base.

Details of these various operations have been published recently in American newspapers. It is safe to assume that there is a good deal more going on, of which nothing has been heard.

All this is of vital interest to British and French people in the Pacific Territories and Dominions; for, whether we realise it or not, we are under the protection of the United States. If our European mother-nations were defeated, there would be only the Stars and Stripes between us and the kind attentions of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio "Axis"—which might just as well be spelled "axes".

HIGHER FARES AND FREIGHTS

For All Western Pacific

THE Commonwealth Prices Commissioner has announced that, as from May 23, 1940, charges may be made up to a maximum of 12½ per cent. in excess of the rates operative on August 31, 1939, in respect of freight and passage rates between Australia and the Territories of New Guinea and Papua, and between and within those Territories.

This applies also to Solomon Islands and New Hebrides services.

On October 8, 1939 fares and freights were increased 10 per cent., so this latter increase amounts to an additional 2½ per cent. on the original fares.

OPENING OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT NEW SETTLEMENT



THE formal opening of a new Catholic School took place at the Aleisa Agricultural Settlement, Western Samoa, for Euro-nesian settlers, in the presence of the Acting Administrator, Bishop Darnand and several hundred European and Samoan guests.

The Aleisa Settlement was started

over three years ago and now includes 34 families, who grow bananas for export and to a small extent root crops and vegetables, mostly for home consumption. They have also planted cocoa, and some are picking their first crops of cocoa-beans. Between them, the settlers are now shipping between 400 and 800 cases of bananas per steamer.

FIJI TAXATION

Residential Charge Down—Income Tax Up

THE principal business transacted by the Legislative Council of Fiji, during its session, which commenced on May 17, was an alteration in the basis of personal taxation.

Several months ago, the Council raised the residential tax from £1 to 25/- per person as part of a plan for providing for increased defence expenditure. At the same time, there was a 50 per cent. increase in the Port and Customs service tax on imports; while the income tax on individuals was raised from 1/- to 1/3 in the £, and on companies from 1/- to 1/6 in the £.

The Governor has since decided that the increase in the residential tax was likely to prove an oppressive burden on the poorest classes. Accordingly, it was decided to revert to a residential tax of £1 per head per annum. This represents a loss of about £5,800 p.a. in revenue. To compensate for this, the exemptions hitherto enjoyed by Fiji residents in relation to income tax have been lowered. Married men with less than £450, and single men with less than £200 per annum, are still free from the tax.

As the Colony of Fiji still enjoys large surpluses in its budgets, Mr. Alport Barker made a strong plea to the Government that the proposed income tax should not be imposed immediately, and he moved an amendment to the Bill, providing that it should not come into operation for four months. The amendment was defeated by 25 votes to 6.

Other legislation passed by the Council was mostly non-contentious and comparatively unimportant.

Mr. F. R. Wood, manager of the Union Steam Ship Co.'s Islands Services Department at Auckland, returned to N.Z. in May, after a visit to the Cook Islands.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS

Proposed Yacht Link Between Noumea and Australia

A CORRESPONDENT of the "New Zealand Herald", writing from Vancouver on April 10, said definitely that Pan American Airways would commence their San Francisco-Honolulu-Canton Is.-Noumea-Auckland service on May 15. But nothing has happened. The correspondent then made this statement:

"There being no suitable accommodation at Noumea, the company has purchased a yacht, the 'Lyndonia', for use as a floating hotel, in case the Clippers are held there by bad weather.

"It has been arranged also to utilise the 'Lyndonia', in good weather, to carry passengers from Noumea to Australia while the Clipper carries the remainder to New Zealand. The yacht can return to Noumea with Australian mail and passengers by the time the Clipper returns from Auckland."

The announcements that there is no suitable hotel accommodation in Noumea, and that a new shipping service between Noumea and Australia is planned, will be heard with the liveliest interest in New Caledonia.

FIJI'S PINEAPPLES

IT was recently announced that New Zealand had removed the embargo against the importation of canned pineapples from Fiji; and, shortly afterwards, 3,000 cases of canned pineapples, from Mr. McCowan's estate on the island of Ovalau, Fiji, were shipped from Suva to New Zealand. This industry is likely to develop in an important way.

Mr. W. Turner arrived in Western Samoa recently from N.Z. to join the staff of the Apia Hospital.

WAR'S REACTION ON PACIFIC INDUSTRIES

Thin Time For Copra-Growers—But All Other Industries Booming

NOT only has there been insufficient shipping provided to lift South Pacific copra; but, as explained in our main article, the extension of the war has cut off several important markets.

Until mid-June, the big trading firms continued to buy copra; but the inability of London to provide ships (despite most urgent appeals from Governments and institutions), and the rapidity with which Germany has over-run Western Europe, must mean that copra-buying henceforth will be cut down to a minimum.

The big trading firms are all following the same policy—assisting planters to survive this difficult, lean period, while insisting on drastic economies, so that funds will last as long as possible.

The South Pacific copra industry is under a dark cloud; but that does not mean that it is "finished", or that the Pacific Territories are crippled. The Territories learned their lesson in the Depression and now maintain alternative industries—every one of which is booming (as described in an article on page 32).

Copra "Pool" Considered Impracticable

A PLEA to the Commonwealth Government, on behalf of copra producers in Papua and New Guinea, was made in the House of Representatives at Canberra by Mr. A. E. Green on May 23. Mr. Green read extracts from articles in the "Pacific Islands Monthly" and the "Papuan Courier", and urged that, if the Government could not provide sufficient ships to take the copra to waiting markets overseas, at least it should make provision to store copra in Australia, and advance to the growers some cash against the stocks held. Mr. Green warned the Government that unless something practical was done to help the planters in the Territories, economic disaster might ensue.

Later, the Minister in Charge of Territories (Mr. Nock) said that the plight of the copra-producers in Papua and New Guinea, caused by the shortage of shipping, was receiving the most urgent attention of the Government, which was doing everything it could to have ships diverted from the important work of carrying Australian produce to Europe, to copra-carrying.

The suggestion of a copra pool, said Mr. Nock, was not practicable. Copra was a perishable commodity, and soon deteriorated, and the Government dare not take the risk of holding any large stock for any uncertain period. Such articles as wheat and wool lent themselves readily to the purpose of a pool, because they could be stored for a long time and did not deteriorate. But that did not apply to copra.

HIS LIFE'S WORK IN JEOPARDY

IN the "P.I.M.", last month, we published the story of a New Guinea planter who had devoted all his life to the establishment of a plantation, and who now sees his life's work in danger of extinction, owing to the complete control of the market by the buyer, and the apparent inability of the copra producers of the world to create any kind of protective organisation. Here is the brief story of another planter—this time a man

in Eastern Papua—contained in a letter received during the month by the Editor:

"I came to this Territory, as a youth, 35 years ago, and planted up from virgin jungle. In all those years I have had only two trips South. All my income has been absorbed by the plantation, leaving no surplus for luxuries. Now, at the age of 55, I find that I may have to try to earn a living for myself and my family in a world that asks only for youth, and my only trade is that of a coconut-grower. Most of the other pioneer



"Alone, alone, all, all alone
Alone on a wide, wide sea."

—COLERIDGE.

planters are in a similar position. We are on an isolated island—my wife, at times, has not seen another white woman for twelve months. Yet, if we had an income that would give us a reasonable degree of comfort, we would not mind the isolation. Under present conditions, nothing less than £15 per ton c.i.f. London will be of any benefit to the planters."

TERRITORIES' COPRA

Figures For Four Years

BEING under question in the Australian Parliament by that doughty fighter for Pacific Territories interests, Mr. A. E. Green, M.P., the Minister for Territories (Mr. Nock) gave the following information, which we have arranged in tabular form:—

COPRA SHIPPED FROM TERRITORIES

Year.	New Guinea. Tons.	Papua. Tons.	Av. Price in N. Guinea.
1935-36	66,684	10,549	£11/4/6
1936-37	76,409	13,600	16/2/4
1937-38	73,716	11,249	11/10/-
1938-39	73,345	9,357	9/18/6

The average price was stated to be the average price at port of shipment.

Politicians' Broken Promises

New Guinea Miners and Their Long-Awaited Road

WAU, June 2.

SPEAKERS at the annual general meeting of the New Guinea Mining Association, held here on May 25, expressed the liveliest dissatisfaction with the position in relation to the proposed Salamaua-Wau road.

It was pointed out that, after the Road Bill had passed the Federal Parliament, early in 1939, a promise was given that work would be proceeded with immediately—August 1, 1939, being given as the probable date of commencement. Later, the Administrator, speaking in the Legislative Council on April 2, 1940, made the following statement:—

"The route decided upon by the Commonwealth Government has been divided into four sections, and such progress has been made with the specifications for the first section that it is hoped to be able to invite tenders for this portion of the work within the next two weeks."

On the date of that meeting (May 25, 1940), so far from tenders having been invited, specifications had not even been made available, nor tenders invited.

Speakers pointed out, in emphatic fashion, that an extra 4 per cent. royalty was levied on gold, in 1927, for the purpose of "constructing a road to the goldfields, and general road construction in the goldfields area". It was calculated that the Administration had received no less than £750,000 from that gold royalty; and yet, now, it was proposed, apparently, to hold up the construction of the road owing to financial difficulties.

Other speakers said that copra production is now in such a condition that only the gold industry is saving the Territory from a serious financial flop. Therefore, it would be sound business, as well as honouring a promise, if a road giving cheap transport were built between Salamaua and Wau, so that all sorts of low-grade mining propositions might be brought into profitable operation, and thus increase the numerous revenues received from the gold industry.

(For Association's new office-bearers, see page 10.)

Best-informed opinion in Canberra is that, owing to conditions created by the war, and the difficulty of financing this particular project, there now is little likelihood of the Wau-Salamaua road being commenced.

Look On The Front of Your Wrapper!

The figures stamped there (if any) show the date when your subscription expires. This date will appear on wrappers of three issues preceding expiration, thereby giving 3 months' notice. If, at the end of that time, we have not been instructed to continue to send the journal to you, it will be discontinued.

Your subscription (8/- per annum, or 10/- in the case of countries outside the British Empire—which includes postage) may be sent direct, or may be paid to any of our agents (listed on Page 5).

The postage required for this issue is:—

To Australia and New Zealand	2d.
To United Kingdom via All-sea routes	2d.
To United Kingdom via France	2d.
To other British Possessions	2d.
To U.S.A. and Foreign Countries	4d.

PACIFIC PUBLICATIONS PTY. LTD.

TAHITI WILL BUY FROM AUSTRALIA

New Trade Grows Out of War Conditions

ON the outbreak of war, in September last, both the British and French Governments took steps to preserve their dollar exchange in the United States. The effect of this was quickly felt in Tahiti, where American-made goods represented about half of the French Colony's imports.

The position in the Colony to-day was outlined to the "P.I.M." early in June, by Mr. Sin Kung Po, prominent Papeete merchant, who arrived in Sydney recently to "build up relations between Australian manufacturers and Tahiti merchants".

"Since the war began," Mr. Po stated, "we have not been able to obtain the dollar exchange to buy American goods and, therefore, we have had to find a new source of supply. Practically the whole of the goods imported into French Oceania prior to the war came from America, Europe and the East. Since then very few goods have been imported from the Orient, and imports from Europe and America have practically ceased.

"Tahiti merchants are all in the same position, and will have to buy from Australia now, as European countries cannot get regular supplies of raw materials, and communications between the Colony and Europe are also very irregular.

"We are after general merchandise—tinned meats and milk, hardware, glassware, cotton goods, etc.—and we are anxious to obtain these goods from Australia. Tahiti now is giving preference to sterling countries when purchasing goods.

"Australian manufacturers have met me in every possible way. They have had difficulty in obtaining raw materials for goods usually exported, but they expect that this problem will be soon eliminated, paving the way for increased export business.

"The shipping facilities between Australia and Tahiti are quite satisfactory, from our point of view; and, since my arrival here, I have arranged for the export of considerable quantities of Australian manufactures to Tahiti, as well as numerous samples. This will be maintained. I have met with no difficulties in arranging shipping space for my goods.

"No doubt it will take time before the people over there get used to the new type of manufactures; these are a little higher in price, but the quality is first class and I think the people will turn favourably towards them.

"At present, there is not much reciprocal trade between the two countries, but I hope that under these new arrangements a barter system, whereby Tahitian vanilla beans will be exchanged for Australian manufactures, will be established, and grow into considerable dimensions."

Mr. Po said his business specialised in vanilla beans, and was one of the biggest exporters of this product in the Society Islands.

"Business conditions in Tahiti are quite normal," he continued. "We have been very fortunate in having the usual

prices for our copra and vanilla maintained. The Colony produces between 180 and 200 tons of beans per annum, and it is a very valuable industry."

Prior to the war, beans were exported principally to America and Europe, added Mr. Po, who expressed a desire to see Australia increase her present very small imports of this product.

"I would like to see the business in vanilla beans develop on a bigger scale," he continued. "Since I have been here I found that importers of vanilla beans are somewhat handicapped by a quota system, and people who want to buy Tahiti beans cannot get them, simply because of this. I think that now, as Britain and France are fighting side by side, there is no reason why either Government should impose such restrictions. It has been difficult to buy Australian goods in the past, but these difficulties are rapidly being overcome," he concluded.

Mr. Po, who is also well known in the Society Group as Ah You, arrived in Tahiti some 27 years ago; and, three years later, he founded the now flourishing merchant business of Sin Tung Hing Co., which has branches in various parts of French Oceania. He will leave Australia this month on his return to Tahiti.

ADMINISTRATOR OF PAPUA

Legislation, But No Appointment

NO appointment yet has been made to the position of Administrator of Papua, in succession to the late Sir Hubert Murray, and none seems likely yet.

It was necessary, before considering an appointment, that legislation should be passed, altering the title from "Lieutenant-Governor" to "Administrator". This bill was brought in in the last hours of session on May 31. It changes the title, as stated, and also provides that the salary for the position shall be reduced from £1,800 per annum to £1,500 per annum, the same as is received by the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

The new minister for the Territories, Mr. Howard Nock, may make an effort, probably next month, to pay a flying visit to Papua and New Guinea; and if that can be arranged it is possible that the Papuan appointment will not come before Cabinet until he has returned and made a formal report.

FUTURE OF EAST INDIES

Awaiting Events in Europe

THE future of the Dutch East Indies is now uncertain. Whatever happens must affect all Pacific Territories.

When Germany over-ran Holland, in May, the Netherlands sovereign and Government took refuge in England, and it was announced that the administration of all Dutch Colonies would be directed from there, and that there would be no alteration in the status of any of them.

Japan and the United States, however, continued to manifest the liveliest interest in the East Indies. The attitude of both Powers was set out clearly in the "P.I.M." last month.

After that, it was assumed that there would be no interference with the East Indies, so long as that Territory of 60,000,000 people was governed in the same way as in the past.

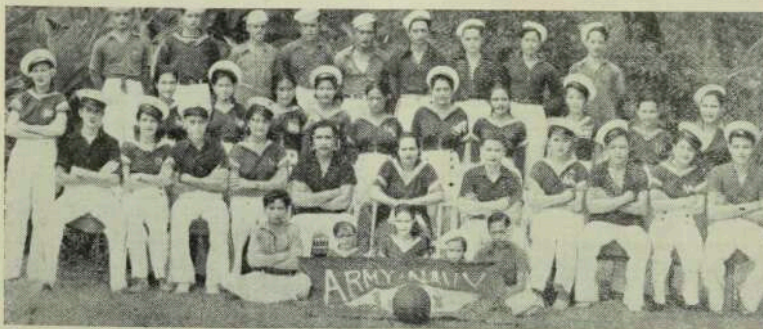
On May 22, the German Ambassador in Tokio delivered the following message to the Japanese Foreign Office: "The German Government is not interested in the East Indies problem."

There were many guesses as to what this might mean. Did Germany indicate that she left the disposal of the Indies to Japan, or that she did not intend to interfere with the Dutch Colonial Empire?

On May 24, it was reported that Russia, Germany and Japan proposed to hold, at Peiping (the former capital of China), a conference to discuss the future of the Netherlands East Indies.

The same day, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. McEwen, made a statement. He said that, previously, he had stated that three Pacific powers—Japan, the United States of America, the United Kingdom—together with Australia, had severally declared that the position of the Netherlands East Indies should not be affected by hostilities in Europe.

"The only thing that I can add to that statement," continued the Minister, "is that I have since had an interview in Canberra with Mr. Akiyama, the Consul-General for Japan, when assurances on behalf of the respective governments were given that neither Australia nor Japan would take any action likely to affect the present position in regard to the status quo in the Netherlands East



Basket-ball is a favourite game among the young people in Samoa, and the photograph shows one of the leading teams, "Army and Navy", in their picturesque sports dress. The girls, however, wear shorts when playing.

Indies. No specific representations to the Government of the United States of America have been made in this regard; there has merely been the declaration of policy which I indicated previously."

He said he knew nothing about the proposed German-Russian-Japanese conference.

ON May 28, American correspondents in Tokio reported:

"The activities of certain Japanese high officials suggest that the Japanese Government is making an important decision on its policy in the Pacific. There is evidence that Japan's announced policy of non-involvement in the European war may change in the Far East."

On May 31, this press despatch came from Tokio:—

"It is stated in official quarters that Japan will demand a voice in any settlement of the European war in order to protect her interests in the Netherlands East Indies. It is added that Japan cannot be indifferent to important changes in the status of territories within the Pacific zone."

There have been many reports since then, but no alteration in the position indicated above.

RESTLESSNESS OF JAPAN

THE position, of course, is that if the Allies force Germany to leave Holland, the status of the Netherlands will not be affected, and Japan will not move; if the Allies cannot compel Germany to leave Holland, Germany will be free to dispose of the Netherlands Indies as she chooses—in which event Japan, as a nation eager for new territory, and the United States, as the protector of the status quo in the Pacific, will become vitally interested.

Meanwhile, Holland has joined the sterling group. Dutch currency has been linked with the pound and the franc. This means, of course, that the Netherlands Indies, in matters of trade and finance, will be tied closer than ever to Britain and France.

This, naturally, makes Japan restless—her restlessness increasing in proportion to her doubts concerning the eventual outcome of the war.

THE fear that Japan, despite American warnings, may attempt to seize the Dutch East Indies became more real, early in June.

The assembly of a Japanese army of 150,000 at Hainan Island, about June 6, apparently for use as an expeditionary force, caused a stir. A Japanese spokesman assured inquirers, however, that the forces were for use against Southern China.

However, now that all semblance of international trust and goodwill is disappearing from the earth, it is increasingly recognised that possession is nine points of the law. That was the policy of Japan in Manchuria, in Central China, in South China, in Hainan—and we dare not be blind to its implications to-day.

N.G. Mining Association's New Office-Bearers

ELECTION of officers of the N.G. Mining Association, on May 25, for the ensuing year resulted: Hon. Harold Taylour, M.L.C., president; Messrs. K. A. Macgregor and R. McConnon, vice-presidents; Mr. S. Young, secretary and treasurer; Lt.-Col. W. M. Davis, Major E. B. Ayris and Messrs. W. Chapman, C. W. Blake, Tex Thomas, N. Wilde, J. Bourke, J. Wright, J. Bannigan and C. Eldred, committee.

WAR'S TOLL

Flying-Officer Moresby Gofton, of New Guinea

ON Friday, May 17, Flying-Officer Moresby Gofton, of the R.A.F., went out in a bombing raid against the enemy, somewhere off the east coast of England, and did not return. He is officially reported "missing". Thus, war, for the second time, brings tragedy into the life of Mrs. F. S. Stewart, known throughout the Western Pacific as the strong, capable woman who established the Bulolo Hotel, at Wau, at the very beginning of the New Guinea goldfield, and who still conducts that establishment.

Mrs. Stewart was married, first, to Mr. Harry Gofton, a man famous in

Northern Queensland for his horsemanship, and loved in Papua for his fine, manly qualities. In 1916, at the age of 35, he left his wife and two children and joined the A.I.F., and in 1918, in France, he was killed in action. His widow married Mr. James Stewart, and together they conducted the hotel at Wau. Meanwhile, the Gofton children grew up. Moresby and his cousin, Stan Baldie (son of Mrs. Stewart's sister) went to Europe in 1936 to see the Olympic Games. Then they both joined the R.A.F.

Meanwhile, in Wau, in 1938, Mr. James Stewart was killed in a motor accident, and Mrs. Stewart carried on, alone.

When war broke out, Moresby Gofton was with his unit in England, and his sister, Miss Ella Gofton, was on a visit to London. She since has returned to New Guinea.

EAGER TO JOIN UP

Young Men of Pacific Territories

THE Government of Fiji, at the end of May, sought the permission of the Imperial authorities to recruit and equip 100 men for active service with the Imperial forces, overseas.

A message from Rarotonga says that the Islands Council again has asked the New Zealand Government to accept an offer of men for active service. Rarotonga already has given £1,000 to Red Cross and patriotic funds. The people of Atiu Island, alone, subscribed £56 to the National Patriotic Fund.

MEN FROM PAPUA AND N.G.

Many young men in New Guinea and Papua are eager to enlist in the A.I.F. Some have paid their fares South, and taken their chance of medical rejection at the recruiting depots in Brisbane and Sydney. Many are asking for medical examination facilities in the Territories. Some think they should be assisted by the Commonwealth in transport from New Guinea to Australia.

The Editor of the "P.I.M." brought these matters under the notice of the Minister for Territories, and urged that the least the Commonwealth Government could do was to provide, in the principal centres of Papua and New Guinea, some form of free medical examination, so that when these volunteers submit themselves for enrolment in Australia, they at least will be free from the risk of medical rejection.

It also has been pointed out to the Federal authorities that the young men in Papua and New Guinea are a type who make first-class soldiers, and it should be worth the while of the Commonwealth Government to provide free passages, either by arranging for the enrolment of a further quota in the Islands, or by refunding at least some part of the passage money of volunteers, when they are accepted.

Among the men of Papua who have enlisted for service with the A.I.F. are the following Port Moresby commercial men: Messrs. R. Dunlop, A. Cotman, W. Simpson, W. Gossner, J. Monks, C. Ison, W. McLean, R. R. Short, H. G. Morton. From the Samarai end of the Territory the following have joined up: Messrs. R. F. Bunting, G. Brett, Miller, Mason, Ryan and Thompson.

The Returned Soldiers and Sailors in Port Moresby entertained the Papuan Contingent of the 2nd A.I.F. at a farewell dinner on May 31. Each member of the contingent has been presented with a token of Port Moresby's regard.



Moresby Gofton, with his mother, Mrs. F. Stewart, on Wan aerodrome, a short time before he left New Guinea to join the R.A.F. in 1936.



Moresby Gofton, then a small boy, photographed in 1916 with his father, Harry Gofton.

TROPICALITIES

ON May 10, Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's new Prime Minister, moved in to No. 10 Downing Street. One of the first radiograms placed in his hands read as follows:—

"Samarai, May 9.—Congratulations. Hold fast. We are coming.—Dusty Miller."

"What's this? Is it a joke? Where's Samarai?" snapped the anxious Prime Minister.

A solemn secretary, batting no eye-lid, said: "Samarai is in Papua, sir—an Australian-New Guinea territory. I presume it means that some men have enlisted."

"Oh", said Mr. Churchill. "Well, we want all the humour we can get, these days—so long as there is a rifle at the end of it!"

In due course, Mr. G. E. Miller (Burns, Philp staff) and eight other men from isolated Misima Island, Eastern Papua, embarked at Samarai, to join the Australian forces. Their average height is 5 ft. 11 in., and their average weight 11 stone 8 lb.

And that is typical—something that the dear old Hun, torpedoing merchant ships and smashing into neutral countries, has not figured on. For some weeks, now, from every little, lone out-post of Empire, a slow, grim, increasing trickle of free British men are hurrying to central places for drill and armament, and to give, if need be, the service of their lives. Gradually, those trickles will become streams, and the streams a mighty torrent, sufficient to destroy the goose-stepping legions of Hitlerism. This old Empire is terribly slow to move—but, when it does move, God help its enemies.

EVERYONE has heard of the "Heinz hounds" of New Guinea—the lowest types of mongrel curs, living in the native villages. They are dubbed "Heinz" because they each represent at least 57 different varieties. They are useless, snarling, cowardly brutes.

One day, Pat Barry (now on active service with the A.I.F.) when driving into Kokopo, near Rabaul, saw a blue Queensland cattle-dog surrounded by a mob of curs. Bluey was putting up a gallant fight, but was being over-borne by numbers. Pat hopped off his lorry and waded into the mass of dogs, kicking them left and right, grabbed Bluey, and carried him to the lorry.

"A man's got to look after these fellers—they're dinkum Aussies", he explained, as he drove on.

AN interesting feature of the Anzac Day assembly on the island of Misima, Eastern Papua, was that each of the 1914/18 veterans invited one of the new recruits for the new A.I.F. (men waiting for a ship to take them to Australia) to fall in beside him in the parade. The men gathered around the flag-staff, at the foot of which had been placed a number of beautiful wreaths, and the grizzled middle-aged men of the old war stood in silent comradeship with the young men about to go to the new war, while Rev. H. K. Bartlett, of the Methodist Mission, conducted a brief service.

WHENCE came the ukulele? Many people believe that it is a musical instrument peculiar to Polynesia, and that it was in use by the Hawaiians before Europeans were known there. That is not so. Mr. Alfred Hill, the famous Australian composer, told the Pacific

Islands Society, Sydney, in a address in May, that when the original ukulele appeared in Hawaii, it was held in considerable contempt by the old Hawaiians. The name "ukulele" actually means, literally, "the jumping louse", and it was so named by the Hawaiians because the man who invented it, a German, pirouetted and pranced while he was playing the instrument.

IN the same mail there have arrived two letters, each from a planter in Papua, though in districts far apart; and each encloses an exact copy of a letter received from a mission-educated native. The first was received by a storekeeper, as follows:—

Dear Mr. ———, Sir.

I have the pleasure of writing a letter to you my affectionate Sir, just to obtain from you a special information in a private way, I expect the reply to be sent immediately as soon

as possible I wish to tell you another letter Sir. Will you may that Sir I want please this is a note of 1/- 9d. tobacco and 3d. matches. another thing Sir, that is the question of letter I have not yet received a single letter from you Sir yet I have no chance at all. I suppose you are thinking jealousy of me Sir, that is all my write, Sir.

I have the honour to be Sir,
your obedient servant
ISEI.

The second letter is as follows:—

Dear Sir, Your boy Anina would like owe you 10/- til he get some money neas week. He want give his brother crew-boy on Lakatoi to get his something. I you boy Anina.

"I think I will reward such initiative by advancing the 10/-," remarks the planter. "It reminds me of a friend of mine who had been the victim of a confidence trickster in Sydney and, when asked why he did not take some steps to recover his money said, 'Well, you see, he was so confoundedly gentlemanly about it that I do not like to worry him, as he might feel insulted!'"

FLOWERS FRESH FOR A FORTNIGHT!

THE AQUAFLORIUM

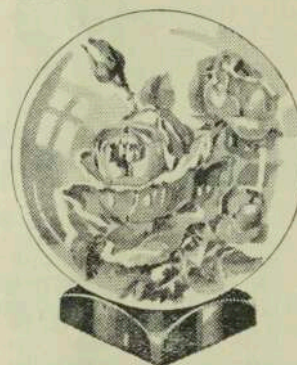
LATEST NOVELTY FROM LONDON,
and SYDNEY'S MOST POPULAR
FLOWER BOWL.

Wonderful effects are produced with any kind of colorful bloom or foliage—magnified in this newly invented flower bowl. It is a delightful ornament that will add a charm to any lounge room or luncheon table—here is your opportunity to give a really original gift.

Price 22/6 Postage 2/6.

Write For Our Illustrated Catalogue.

Prouds Pty. Ltd.



Corner of
KING and PITT STREETS,
SYDNEY.



Dries in half an hour
on plaster walls, ceilings,
cement, fibro, wood & iron.

Also
Excellent as an Undercoat
for lacquers, paints & enamels

13/10 per gallon
HIGHLY DURABLE

Write for a colour Card . . .

STERLING VARNISH CO., Alexandria, N.S.W.

WITTNER'S PTY LTD

Australia's Leading Footwear Mail Order House—Established Over 28 Years

Wittner Footwear is guaranteed first quality—guaranteed to give fair wear—guaranteed to give Satisfaction or Money Refunded! Goods despatched same day as received. Order with absolute confidence, by number, remitting in Australian currency.

Mail Orders to:—Box 1281, G.P.O., Melb.

ACCLAIMED !! Only recently introduced to Islands — yet 100's sold already !

POST FREE !

27/6

Men! The handiest boot you can buy. American-style 8in. leg protects from dust, seeds, thorns, reptiles—also from the wet in the rainy season. Sales are reaching a record "high". They're phenomenal!—No, colossal! And the reason is it's the perfect boot at the right price. The amazingly durable upraised pattern-tread Tyre Cord soles—a generous half inch of actual Motor Tyre material, plus a full 1/2 inch tread—WON'T SLIP—WON'T WEAR OUT!! They're brass-screwed, stitched and stuck to a stout selected-leather midsole, which is sewn and screwed to a strong leather insole. Note other outstanding features:—Double Tanned Uppers—8 inch leg. Black or Brown. 3 Rows Waxed Thread Stitching. Riveted Flaps for Strength. Half Bellows Tongue. Solid Leather Insoles, to which is sewn and screwed solid Leather Outer Sole, to carry the Tyre Cord Sole. Tyre-cord, Safety, Non-skid Sole, Sewn and firmly solutioned on. Extra Wide Fitting, Comfortable Shape. Guaranteed, All Sizes, 5 to 11—27/6. Post Free. Order numbers at right.

SAME BOOT—but with SHORT LEG

With shorter (ordinary height) tops, and the same soles, uppers and other outstanding features, 20/-.

BLACK ONLY. ORDER XX 1045.

Higher Leg Protection For the Tough Jobs

HUSKIES



Double Tanned (Double Life)

Non Skid - Long Wear TYRE-CORD SOLES

ORDER XX 1047 BROWN

ORDER XX 1046 BLACK

Smart All-Purpose Shoe for you Ladies !

in BLACK CALF
BROWN CALF
BLUE CALF



12/9

Flippant Fringe Tongue for the smarter woman. So comfy, too! In smooth foot-soothing calfskin, attractively punched, with strong welt-stitched leather-soles and solid leather heels. Full and half sizes 2 to 7, 12/9. Order XX 43056, for Black—XX 53056, Blue—XX 63056, Brown.

LIGHT BUT STRONG !

17/6

Three-Decker Soles.

POST FREE!



TOECAP XX 756 PLAIN XX 856

The boot with the extra quality. Extra strong and extra long-wearing with those 3-decker soles. Uppers are tougher quality black box yearling calf—very pliable. The shape is medium, wide and comfortable; a boot that is TRUE ECONOMY. Full and half sizes 5 to 11, 17/6 pair. For Plain Vamp, order XX 856; Toecap, XX 756.

22/6

Guaranteed for 6 months

These boots are of the very best material. We guarantee them to give at least six months service under the most severe wearing conditions—should if they fail to render that service we will replace them with a new pair—charging you only for the number of days you have had the old pair—no matter how many days they have failed to wear.



DOUBLE TANNED

ORDER XX 1009

TOUGHEST you can buy !

For long honest wear here's the boot you want. Guaranteed for 6 months—will last easily 18 months with care. Note the following features. Super quality uppers, chrome-tanned, water-resisting—Stout 3-decker Heavy Duty Soles—Note Clump Soles—One-piece Vamp with Imitation Cap—Wetproof Tongues—Unbreakable Backs—Soles Flat Nailed for Extra Wear—Sizes 5 to 11, 22/6. Order XX 1009.

WITTNER'S PTY. LTD.
Head Office & Mail Order Dept.,
480-484 Collins St., Melbourne, Aust.

Address Orders to
BOX 1281 G.P.O.,
Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.

Please Remit Payment in Australian Currency.
Order by Number.

ABOUT ISLANDS PEOPLE



Mr. W. H. ("Tavua") Johnson, one of the best-known and highly-esteemed of the "old hands" in Fiji, recently attained his 78th birthday. He has been in the Colony since 1892 and is popularly known as "Tavua", through his many years of residence in that district, where he held 15,000 acres of land, which were subsequently acquired by the C.S.R. Co.

Mr. H. H. Vaskess, Secretary to the High Commission for the Western Pacific, arrived in Sydney by the May "Montetey". He later went on to Melbourne.

Captain Jerry Pentland, well-known New Guinea airman, has joined the instructional staff of the R.A.A.F. He was an aviator in the Great War and was a famous "ace".

Captain William Robert Holmes, who commanded the New Zealand cable-ship "Iris" (now the "Recorder") which recaptured Count Von Luckner and his party in the Kermadec Islands after their escape from Motuhi Island in 1917, died recently in N.Z., aged 78.

Miss Giotti Nancye Miller, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Miller, well-known residents of Port Moresby, Papua, was married in Port Moresby on May 29 to Mr. S. G. Hardyman, a member of the Port Moresby Garrison. Miss Carogene White was bridesmaid and Mr. R. Connor was best man. Over 80 residents of Port Moresby attended the reception after the ceremony.

Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, Secretary for Indian Affairs and Chief Inspecting Medical Officer in Fiji, sailed from Suva with his wife at the end of May to spend leave in the United Kingdom.

Mr. G. Toogood, Patrol Officer in the Papuan Administration, who has been stationed at the Gollala Police Camp, arrived in Australia in May to seek expert treatment for his eyes, which were affected by a recent accident with a gun.

Mr. R. H. Garvey, of the staff of the Western Pacific Commission at Suva, left Fiji with Mrs. Garvey and family on leave late in May.

News was received in Port Moresby, during May, of the death in Brisbane of Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. S. G. Middleton, A.R.M. in the Papuan Public Service. Mrs. Middleton had been in ill-health for some time, and left the Territory to seek further medical treatment. The news of her death came as a shock to her many friends in the Territory. She had been a resident of Papua for seven years, and she leaves two young children.

Mr. J. Hinks, well-known in the New Guinea gold mining industry for his connection with the Sandy Creek and Golden Power Company was involved in an accident at the Watui, about the middle of May, and had both his legs broken. He was brought to Australia for medical attention.

Sir Walter Carpenter, head of the W. R. Carpenter group of companies, left for the United States on a business visit in May. He expects to be absent from Australia for 10 or 12 weeks.

Mr. Peter A. C. Luke, eldest son of the Governor of Fiji, was married at Wendover Church, England, recently, to Miss Carol Peyton-Jones, of Wendover Dean Farm, Wendover, Buckinghamshire.

Miss Eleanor Walker, one of the first women missionaries sent to Papua by the Methodist Mission, died recently in N.S.W. She was stationed at Dobu Island for 10 years and subsequently returned to Australia to take up educational work among the aborigines.

Mr. Ronald F. Farquhar, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Farquhar, of Suva,

Fiji, has joined the 24th Infantry Battalion of the N.Z. Forces for service overseas.

Mr. R. V. Vance, of the South Sea Evangelical Mission, Makwanu, Malaita Island, B.S.I., is at present spending leave in New Zealand. He will return to the Solomons in July.

A new member of the Pacific Islands Society (Sydney), is Mrs. E. Marie Irvine, the well-known Australian journalist and writer. Mrs. Irvine recently visited Rarotonga and Tonga. In the latter kingdom she was afforded special facilities by Queen Salote to collect biographical material for her forthcoming book on the Friendly Islands.

PACIFIC ISLANDS SOCIETY

Visitors from the Islands to Sydney (or those interested in Islands affairs), are advised to communicate with the honorary secretary of the above Club, which has been formed to study the history, traditions, economics, and political developments of the Pacific Islands.

Mr. J. van Holst Pellekaan will speak on "The Dutch East Indies" at Hotel Carlton, Sydney, June 26.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS SOCIETY,
Box 2434 M.M., G.P.O., Sydney.



FIT for PLAY
as well as for
WORK...

There's never any doubt about his fitness . . . whether it's for the week's work or the week-end's matches. Colds and 'flu may attack his work-and team-mates, but he is immune to these winter ills . . .

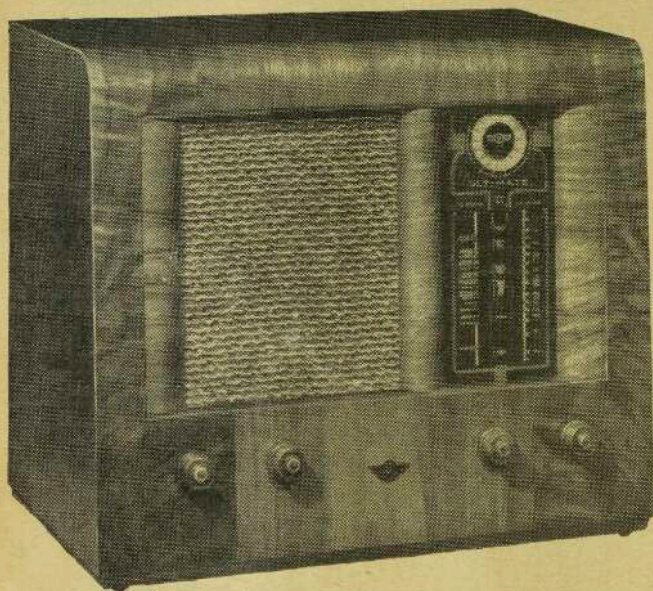
He's realised that the reason why so many indoor workers suffer from respiratory troubles each winter is that they use up in after-work activities energy that would normally provide resistance to the attacks of these ailments. He takes Scott's Emulsion regularly to build up fatigue-resistance and reserves of energy that can be called on in strenuous moments. All the health-giving protective elements of pure Cod Liver Oil are contained in Scott's Emulsion, and in a form that is both palatable and readily digestible. Children and adults benefit from this pleasant, creamy, winter tonic that strengthens chest and lungs, creates sturdy bone and firm muscles, and builds up reserves of strength and energy to meet the severest demands of winter.

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES, 2/9 AND 5/- PER BOTTLE



SCOTT'S
Emulsion

Just Released!



The **ULTIMATE** *Mantel Model*

Featuring Light Ray Tuning with Spinner Control; Photo Process Dial with Selective Illumination and many important improvements. Specially protected against insect invasion and impregnated against humidity. Compact and very efficient. **The ideal set for the Islands!**

**6-VALVE DUAL WAVE
ELECTRIC MODEL**

**7-VALVE DUAL WAVE
VIBRATOR MODEL**

Send
this
Coupon
To-day

GEORGE BROWN & CO. PTY. LTD., 267 Clarence St., Sydney.
Please send me, without obligation, particulars of the
"ULTIMATE" Mantel Radio Receiver.

Name.....
Address.....

Special
Export
Price
for the
Islands

ULTIMATE

Champion Radio

GEORGE BROWN & CO. PTY. LTD., 267 Clarence Street, Sydney.

Workers' Compensation Act in Fiji

Not Applicable to Agriculturists

ALTHOUGH there is a large industrial population in Fiji, the workers there hitherto have not had the advantage of a Workmen's Compensation Act, which is now an essential part of the industrial machinery of most countries of the British Empire.

Late in May, however, the Fiji Legislative Council passed a Workmen's Compensation Act, which is to come into operation forthwith. It is provided that the Act will not apply to industries classed under the headings of "agriculture" or "coconut plantations".

Thus, presumably, while the mining company or the transport company must pay compensation to workers injured or killed in its employ, a company growing sugar or coconuts is free from that obligation. It is a surprising distinction. Are the limbs or life of a man engaged in sugar or coconut production less valuable than those of a miner or sailor?

The Act provides that the minimum claim, in the event of death, will be £100, and the maximum £600.

Interest in this legislation will be felt in New Guinea, where there has been lately a good deal of discussion concerning an adequate Workers' Compensation Act.

NEW GUINEA'S RESOURCES

Any Share of That £50,000,000?

THAT indefatigable worker for the public good, Mr. Henry Eekhoff, of Lae, New Guinea, has been vigorously placing before the Australian Minister for Territories a suggestion that the Mandated Territories should receive some portion of the £50,000,000 made available by the British Imperial Government for colonial development.

Mr. Eekhoff has submitted to the Minister a plan under which money could be used advantageously for the roading, settlement and planting of large areas in New Guinea.

If Mr. Eekhoff succeeds in overcoming Canberra inertia, and getting under way some plan for the real agricultural development of the Territory—a thing which has been hung up for at least 20 years—he will deserve all the medals which the public funds of New Guinea can buy.

As a matter of fact, it would be impudence on the part of the Australian Government to ask Great Britain for a share of that £50,000,000 of colonial grant for expenditure in New Guinea. New Guinea, by reason of its gold industry, is one of the most richly-endowed tropical territories in the world and, if the country had been properly governed, it would have shown, between 1930 and 1940, a magnificent record of development and progress. As it is, the less said about its record the better.

Mr. J. T. McEvoy, planter, of Manus, New Guinea, who was recently on furlough in Australia, bought a schooner in Cairns for inter-island work and Captain Cruickshank came down recently from New Guinea with three of a crew to sail the schooner to Manus.

PARAMOUNT ARIKI-ELECT



A New Zealand snapshot of the Paramount Ariki-elect of Rarotonga, Makea Nui Takau Ariki, and her eldest twin daughter, Mekoroa-Ki-Aitu, Ngakura-e-Varu, who will take the title of Rio Rangatira, after her mother is enthroned.

The Makea, in European life, is Mrs. Takau M. Rio Love. Her husband enlisted, a few months ago, in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH
IN WAU, N.G.

THE Rev. Father Glover, of Wagga, N.S.W., has been appointed to take charge of the new Roman Catholic church, which has just been built at Wau, New Guinea. It is a building of attractive appearance, 66 feet long by 28 feet wide, and it can seat 60 Europeans and 130 natives. It was officially opened on May 19, by Rev. Father A. A. Aufinger and it was dedicated to Saint Francis, in memory of the late Rev. Father Francis Kirschbaum, S.V.D.

Father Glover will have pastoral charge over all the goldfields towns (Wau, Edie Creek, Bulolo, Salamaua and Lae).

Believing that he was to be prosecuted by the Police for having engaged in a fight with the driver of a mail lorry, and greatly fearing the resulting disgrace, Tallasa Vakatawa, a native medical practitioner employed at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, as a laboratory assistant, committed suicide in May by opening the veins of his wrist. He was a quiet and well-behaved young Fijian, and was greatly distressed because he thought that, as an outcome of incidents due to his violent temper, disgrace would fall upon the Suva Medical School, his Alma Mater.

Grow Your Own Foodstuffs
in the South Seas!

A MATTER of importance to residents of Pacific territories is referred to by an anonymous correspondent of the "Fiji Times".

He says: "Before this war is concluded we may find that food supplies are playing a major part in connection with victory—and it is possible that we shall have to rely upon our own production for our own sustenance." He urges that the more or less elaborate staffs of the Departments of Agriculture in the different territories should now be utilised to the utmost possible extent, so that agriculturalists generally may be given instruction and information as to how and when to plant various food crops. It is suggested, for instance, that in Fiji it should be possible to grow potatoes, corn, rice, European vegetables and food-

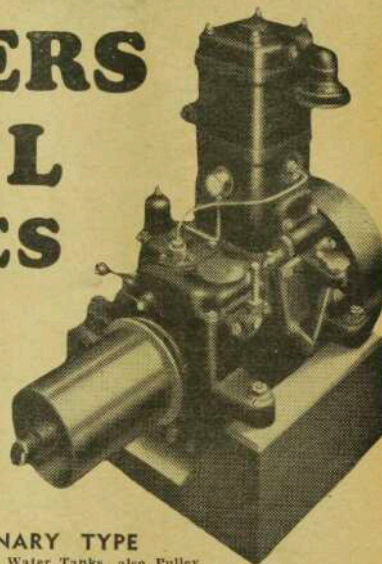
stuffs of that description on a larger scale.

This writer also suggests that, as it seems to be impossible to depend upon shipping to get copra overseas, planters should immediately inquire whether their coconuts can be used to feed and fatten pigs. He points out that one of the world's chief sources of bacon supply—Denmark—is now in the grip of Mr. Hitler, and bacon supplies are completely cut off. Why not coconut-fed bacon from the South Seas?

Miss Fay Brown, only child of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Brown, of Bulolo, was married recently to Mr. Bruno Kroening, eldest son of Doctor and Mrs. Kroening, of Kietia, Bougainville, T.N.G. It was the first wedding celebrated in the town of Bulolo, and all the Europeans in the little community co-operated in making it a joyous occasion.

DRASTIC REDUCTION

IN ALL PRICES OF NEW

JUNKERS
DIESEL
ENGINES

These are all Vertical, Totally enclosed opposed piston models and were originally purchased by Moffat-Virtue Ltd. through arrangements made with the Commonwealth Government, having been paid for by wheat and wool. Engines used for Farming, Pastoral, Mining pursuits and Marine purposes, or installed in Registered Fishing Boats are tax free.

STATIONARY TYPE

Complete with Fuel and Water Tanks, also Pulley.

12½	h.p. Single cylinder	Price £167 10 0
25	h.p. Twin cylinder	£261 0 0
30	h.p. Three cylinder	£388 0 0

MARINE TYPE

Suitable for Direct Coupling but not including REVERSE GEAR, EXHAUST PIPE, PROPELLER, PROPELLER SHAFT or FUEL TANK.

12½	h.p. Single cylinder	Price £191 0 0
25	h.p. Twin cylinder	£285 0 0
30	h.p. Three cylinder	£300 0 0

All prices include packing and are F.O.B. Sydney.

DON'T DELAY—YOU WILL NEVER HAVE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY
LIKE THIS—CABLE OR RADIO YOUR ORDER—NOW!
Phone: FL 5214 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Virtue", Sydney.

MOFFAT-VIRTUE LTD.

Showrooms: 44 Bridge Street (opp. Wincombe, Carson Ltd.).

Also at 11-25 PALMER STREET, SYDNEY.

AND AT BRISBANE & LONGREACH, QUEENSLAND.

THE "PANDEMONIUM"

London "Times" is Complacent About it!

IN a letter to the London "Times", published on April 1, 1940, on the subject of a proposed Franco-British postage stamp, the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir Harry Luke, directed attention to the fact that in the Condominium of the New Hebrides, Franco-British postage stamps have been in use without interruption since 1911. Sir Harry Luke added: "British and French officials jointly conduct the administration of the Condominium in close harmony and co-operation".

In a leading article, published on April 2, the "Times" refers to the letter of Sir Harry Luke, and proceeds, complacently and ponderously, to express pleasure at

the apparently successful and satisfactory outcome of the Condominium experiment.

It is a pity that the "Times" could not spend 24 hours in the New Hebrides and see something of the absurdities and expense of the Condominium system, with its triplication (French, British and Joint) of departments and services. And all this is being done to govern 800 French, 200 British and 40,000 or 50,000 primitive natives!

Heaven help us all if the ridiculous Condominium Government of the New Hebrides is to be taken for a model for Anglo-French colonial collaboration in the future!

Mr. C. Ferris, formerly of Dunelm School, New Zealand, recently arrived in Fiji to take up a teaching post with the Anglican Mission.

AUSTRALIA'S BEST

IXL

Delicious
CANNED FOODS, JAMS,
SOUPS & SAUCES

are known in many countries for their
choice quality.

Have you tried all these?

IXL BAKED BEANS (with TOMATO SAUCE).—4oz., 10oz. and 16oz. tins.

IXL CURRIED BAKED BEANS, 4 oz. and 10 oz. tins.

IXL CURRIED SPAGHETTI, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. tins.

IXL SPAGHETTI (in Tomato Sauce with Cheese).—4oz., 8oz. and 16oz. tins.

IXL JAMS.—All kinds, 12oz., 24oz. and 5lb. tins.

IXL JAMS (in 1lb. Jars).—Lemon Shred, Orange Shred, Marmalade, etc.

IXL CANNED FRUITS.—Peaches, Pears, Apricots, etc., 16oz. and 30oz. tins.

IXL SPECIAL GOLDEN QUEEN PEACHES. 16oz. and 30oz. tins.

IXL SPECIAL FRUITS. — Gooseberries, Blackberries, Blackcurrants, Cherries, Grapes, Greengages, Golden Drops, Quinces, etc.

IXL SOUPS.—8oz. and 16oz. Cream of Tomato Soup, 8oz. and 16oz. Cream of Vegetable Soup, 8oz. and 16oz. Cream of Celery Soup, 8oz. and 16oz. Cream of Pea Soup, 8oz. and 16oz. Toheroa Soup.

IXL CANNED TOMATOES.—16oz. and 30oz. tins.

IXL DICED FRUIT SALAD.—16 and 30oz. tins.

IXL TOMATO JUICE.—10oz. and 15oz. tins.

IXL TASMANIAN RICED POTATOES.—6lb. tins.

IXL PICKLES.—All kinds, 6oz., 14oz. and 18oz. jars.

IXL TOMATO SAUCE.—4oz., 10oz., and 20oz. bottles.

IXL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (OR RELISH).—5oz., 10oz., and 20oz. bottles.

IXL OLIVES.—6oz. and 13oz. jars.

Obtainable from all Leading Island Storekeepers.

IT'S WORTH A LOT TO KNOW THE QUALITY IS ALWAYS THERE



H. JONES & CO. PTY. LTD., HOBART & SYDNEY

HON. W. E. GROSE

Untimely Death in Melbourne

THE death occurred on Friday, May 31, in a private hospital at Melbourne, of Hon. William Ernest Grose, one of the best-known planters in New Guinea, and an unofficial member of the New Guinea Legislative Council.

Mr. Grose had been several weeks in Australia, in an endeavour to assist the Commonwealth authorities in providing sufficient shipping for the removal of accumulations of New Guinea copra. He apparently contracted a chill in Sydney,



and was far from well; and, some two or three weeks later, it was reported from Melbourne that he was severely ill from lung complications, and little hope was held out for his recovery.

Mr. Grose was born in 1893, and he served in the Great War as a captain, in the Seventh Australian Infantry Brigade. As a captain attached to the staff, he undertook important duties at the end of the war, supervising the embarkation of Australian troops returning from France. In 1921 he went to New Guinea as private secretary to the Administrator; in 1923 he became Superintendent of Police and he was Warden on the newly-discovered goldfield in Morobe in 1927. He then resigned from the New Guinea service and took up a plantation in the Kavieng district in New Ireland, and he had carried on his plantation ever since. He took a keen interest in the activities of the New Guinea Planters' Association, and it was in that capacity that he received nomination as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, and he gave considerable assistance to the Administration in various matters connected with planting interests. His sudden and untimely death will cause a shock to residents of New Guinea, by whom he was held in high esteem.

GUEST HOUSE FOR SALE

WAU, NEW GUINEA.

Fully furnished, cutlery, crockery, linen, etc., Electric Light, 11 Bedrooms, Dining-room, Kitchen, Pantry, Large Lounge, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Native Labour Staff Quarters. Prospects of obtaining liquor license. Prospects of Wau-Salamaua Road construction commencing shortly.

Apply G. A. Anderson,
Box 15, Wau, New Guinea.

PORT MORESBY WATER SUPPLY

From Our Own Correspondent

THE survey of the water plan for Port Moresby, including the town reticulation, which has been carried out by the Commonwealth surveyor, Mr. Stoddart, is nearing completion, and tenders for the supply of pipes, for the pipe-line, have been called by the Department of the Interior at Canberra.

Tenders for the supply and erection of a water-purification plant also have been called, and closed on May 28.

It is understood that the entire water-supply system will be supervised and constructed by the Commonwealth Department of the Interior, under the direction of Mr. H. G. Hannam, Commonwealth Works Director stationed in Port Moresby.

The Department of the Interior is undertaking works in Port Moresby, including the water scheme, which are estimated to amount to approximately £150,000.

Solving Fiji's Education Problems

ADDRESSES delivered at the tenth annual conference of the Fiji Teachers' Union, which was held in Suva in May, show that considerable progress is now being made in the urgent but difficult work of providing a primary education for the whole of the children in the Colony.

The European children, for the most part, are provided for, and the missions have done much for the Fijian children; but it is suggested that the needs of the Indian children, who generally are eager for education, have not been sufficiently cared for in past decades. However, the addresses at the conference showed that this problem is being rapidly solved, and the Assistant Director of Education (Mr. A. H. Phillips, B.Sc.) declared that much solid progress had been made in recent years.

In welcoming Mr. Phillips, the President, Mr. Hari Charan, B.A., Dip. Ed., said: "The Fiji Teachers' Union came into being in 1930 as a result of the fusion of the Suva and Lautoka Teachers' Associations. Since its inception the Union has grown in strength and influence. It has as its objectives (1) the extension of education to each and every child in Fiji and (2) the promotion and improvement of the standard and status of the teaching profession. . . . We hold that primary education is the right of every child beyond all considerations of race, nationality or creed."

NORFOLK IS. PRODUCTS

OPERATED side by side, under the same manager (Mr. H. E. Silver-sides) are two factories on Norfolk Island—namely, a butter factory and a passion-fruit pulping and canning factory. This year, nearly 200 tons of passion-fruit were harvested at Norfolk Island, and yielded 90 tons of pulp. This pulp after being subjected to a special cooling process, was sealed in 4-gallon cans, and held in a cooling chamber until the steamer arrived from Sydney. During the past six months, both canned passion-fruit and a quantity of butter have been exported to Australia.

Many a man is discussed like this by his employers

The scene is the Board of Directors room in a big company in Sydney. It is Friday morning at 10.30. The Board is sitting.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD: "Well, here's the salary list. Johnson's asking for a rise—says that living expenses are very heavy up in the Islands, as well as having two girls to educate down here in Sydney."

1st DIRECTOR: "That's all very well, but does Johnson's work justify a rise? Personally I don't think so."

2nd DIRECTOR: "I agree. Johnson isn't turning out to be quite the success we thought he would be. As a matter of fact, I really think we should consider a change."

3rd DIRECTOR: "Well, frankly, I'm sorry for Johnson, because I recommended him and you must agree he did a lot of excellent work in the past. Still, the general feeling seems to be against him, so we'd better forget that rise of his."

And what about Johnson? Why was it he was not the success he should have been? Let us look inside his bungalow and see. . . . Fred Johnson is leaning against the mantelshelf talking to his wife, Rita.

"I don't know Rita—none of the things we dreamed about seem to be coming true, do they? I thought that when we came up here we could really get in amongst the money. It seems to take twice as much to live here as anywhere else. Bills—bills—I've never finished paying bills!"

"Cheer up, Fred, it's not as bad as all that."

"Not as bad—it's worse! The trouble is this rotten tiredness of mine. The everlasting tiredness—I even wake up tired nowadays. How can a man put his mind on his job when he's got this tiredness hanging over his head?"

"Darling, I really think that tiredness of yours is serious. It's not right for you to always feel like that—I've noticed it. Now look—for my sake will you go and see Dr. Morris?"

And so Fred Johnson went along and saw Dr. Morris. Dr. Morris gave him a thorough examination. Then, when he had finished, he said:—

"Fred, you've probably never realised it, but you're suffering from night starvation. You see, it's not a well-known fact, but while you sleep your body goes on burning up energy. Heart beats, breathing and other automatic actions—these take it out of you. Naturally unless energy is replaced during sleep you're bound to wake tired and feel unequal to your job. Now the best thing for you, Fred, is Horlick's. Horlick's guards against night starvation and helps you to wake refreshed."

So Fred started drinking Horlick's every night and it made a wonderful difference to him. We meet him again two months later. He is hurrying up the garden path to his bungalow carrying a letter in his hand. As he approaches the door he calls . . .

"Rita—Rita."

"Yes dear—what is it?"

"Darling, I landed that order I was telling you about. This means a rise for me now" . . .

Do YOU wake tired—feel run down? Are YOU worried about your job? If so, drink a cupful of Horlick's regularly last thing at night. You see tiredness, lack of energy and dulness are really symptoms of night starvation, and Horlick's guards against night starvation.



DO YOU KNOW ?

TORE LIVING BULL
to pieces with
BARE TEETH

TWICE A YEAR THE PEOPLE OF ANCIENT CRETE SACRIFICED A BULL REPRESENTING DIONYSUS THEY TORE THE LIVING BULL TO PIECES WITH THEIR BARE TEETH, AS A TRIBUTE TO THEIR RELIGIOUS FERVOUR and the **STRENGTH** of THEIR **TEETH**. YOUR TEETH WILL STAY STRONG, FREE FROM DENTAL DECAY, WHEN YOU USE **KOLYNOS**. **KOLYNOS** CLEANS TEETH **SURGICALLY**, RIGHT DOWN TO THE NAKED WHITE ENAMEL.

Birds with TEETH like SNAKES!

EXISTING BIRDS ARE TOOTHLESS, BUT PALAEOLOGISTS SAY THAT THEY ORIGINALLY HAD TEETH LIKE REPTILES

MAGIC BUBBLES prevent DENTAL DECAY.
It bursts into a seething foam of millions of tiny bubbles. These **SURGE** right into every crevice & remove dangerous food deposits which cause "BACTERIAL MOUTH". **KOLYNOS** LEAVES YOUR TEETH GLEAMING WITH NEW WHITENESS. REMEMBER **KOLYNOS** LASTS TWICE AS LONG AS ORDINARY TOOTH PASTES. 1/2" ON DRY BRUSH IS ENOUGH.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM 1/3 and 2'.



Japanese in Carolines and Marshalls

AFTER having had her memory jolted on two or three occasions, Japan has at last produced to the League of Nations a report covering, for the year 1938, her administration of the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Islands, over which she holds a League Mandate.

The figures are not very illuminating. Only the total trade for 1937 is given, but those figures indicate an increase of 39 per cent. over the trade of 1936. The total population on June 30, 1938, is given as 121,128, of whom 70,141 were Japanese, 50,868 were natives, and 119 were foreigners, chiefly Spanish missionaries, or Chinese.

It was reported, on good authority, only a few weeks ago, that there are now 100,000 Japanese in those mandated islands. It is clear that the native population is practically stationary. There were 45,600 in 1920, 46,500 in 1930, 50,300 in 1934, and 50,500 in 1936.

It is practically impossible for Europeans to enter this mandated territory.

Tragic Death of Popular Apia Resident

APIA, May 3.

THE discovery on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, of the body of Mr. W. E. Links, one of the best known residents of the Territory, caused shock and regret among his numerous friends. It was at first believed to be a case of suicide, but circumstances and new evidence now indicate that death was caused by the accidental discharge of a 22-gauge pea-rifle, which Mr. Links intended to take along on an excursion to a plantation, for which he had everything ready packed.



Mr. W. E. Links

Mr. Links was born in New South Wales in 1892, and came to Samoa in 1925, from the Solomon Islands, in the employ of Messrs. Burns Philp (S.S. Co.) Ltd. By industry and ability, he quickly became assistant-manager, and his personal charm and marked efficiency materially helped in extending the business of the firm. In December last, he resigned his position, and had planned to take up a position with another Apia firm. He was a public-spirited man and contributed freely and generously to every worthy cause. His funeral was very largely attended.

Fiji has a Society of Science and Industry, which collates and places on record useful information about the Group. In May, three interesting addresses were delivered to a meeting of members. Rev. W. R. Stedman described about 40 varieties of flowers, called "annuals", which have been introduced to Fiji and established in cultivated gardens. Mr. G. E. Mabin gave details of botanical features noted on recent trips made by him into the mountains. Mr. B. E. V. Parham, M.A., gave an account of about 200 specimens of Fiji ferns which he has observed and studied.

CRUSH COPRA IN THE ISLANDS

A Planter's Plea For Reorganised Industry

Letter to the Editor

THE article written by Vincent C. Davis, in your March issue, gives the arguments for and against crushing copra in the Islands.

As your editorial note points out, there is no advantage in simply crushing copra for the oil, in the Islands. Why should copra be crushed in the Islands, as the price is practically the same for crushed and uncrushed copra. I agree that this will always be so, as long as oil or copra passes into the Unilever maws.

But, on the other hand, has Mr. Davis or the editor considered the fact that the raw product is not where the Combine gets its huge profit? The facts are these: The Combine pays as little as possible for its raw product, and sells its manufactured goods at high prices, and the margin between the raw product and the manufactured article (I quote margarine only) is astounding.

I attach hereto a copy of the Scottish "Bulletin" of February 5, 1940. It reads:—

"MARGARINE WILL BE DEARER—Prices of margarine, selling at more than 5d. a pound, are to be increased by a penny per pound, when present packed stocks are exhausted. This will mean that the maximum price of margarine, which is fixed by the Margarine Manufacturers' Association in consultation with the Ministry of Food, will be 9d. a lb. instead of 8d."

Work it out for yourself. Margarine at 5d. a lb. is £46/13/4 per ton, and margarine at 9d. a lb. is only £84 per ton!

The editor calculates 5 tons of copra will produce 3 tons of oil alone. (Let's leave out the residue, and confine ourselves to the oil.) There must still be 3 tons of margarine, in a lot of 3 tons of oil. It does not evaporate in conversion to margarine. Then that three tons of oil will, in the finished product, be worth in margarine, at 5d. a lb., £140; and at 9d. a lb., £252.

This, then, is why copra should be crushed in the Islands and, when crushed, made into the finished product of margarine; and here is where the huge profits of the Combine come from. The raw product, copra or raw oil, will never rise higher than what the Combine is prepared to give for it.

The Combine buys 5 tons of copra and pays (on your figures) £66/10/-; for these 5 tons, produces 3 tons of oil, and has a valuable cake residue of 2 tons, and the cost of marketing the three tons of margarine. Let's put it high, at 25 per cent. off retail prices. On the 5d. a lb. basis this leaves the margarine worth £105 per three tons and, with 2 tons of cake, valued at £7/10/- a ton, we find 5 tons of copra worth £120—or, per ton, the value of the copra is £24 a ton.

On the 9d. a lb. basis, 3 tons are worth in margarine £252. Again allow 25 per cent. for marketing. The three tons of margarine are now worth £189. The two tons of cake are worth £15. The total is £204 for the five tons of copra—or £40/16/- a ton.

It will be seen that the Combine "makes" the price of whale oil and copra by its control of all crushers, in all European countries. No rise in price can ever be looked for on the raw product, copra, as it is controlled by the Combine.

The plain remedy is, crush copra in the Islands and also manufacture margarine and soap in the Islands. Then only

can copra be given its true value in relation to the manufactured products of copra.

Co-operative mills would pay for copra based on oil content as valued by the finished product, and it's as plain as day-light that copra then would be worth 2 to 3 times its present Islands value.

The Combine's profits of millions is not made out of buying and selling either whale oil or coconut oil, but is made out of the margarine value. The raw products are bought for the bare cost of production. The value skyrockets between that raw product price and the manu-

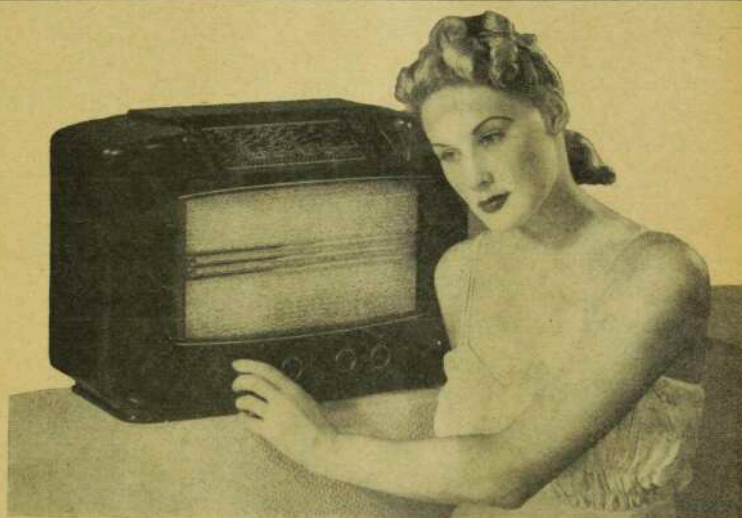
factured product. Then why not let our copra remain in the Islands and follow the Combine's example. Grow our own copra, crush our own copra, make our own margarine, instead of letting the Combine do it for us—and take our profit?

I am, etc.,
GANIBULU.

Vanua Levu,
Fiji, 25/4/1940.

Mr. W. McMurtrie, who had been well-known for many years on the New Guinea goldfield, died in Wau on May 16. He had been engaged in alluvial mining on the Watut River for some time and he was only 31 years old.

Mr. Tom Miller, 51, well-known in New Guinea as the manager of various coconut estates died in Rabaul on May 17.



Australasia's Finest Radio Receiver

ALREADY acclaimed throughout Australasia as a short-wave performer without peer or parallel, Philips Radioplayer Model 2262 brings to you news and entertainment from the four corners of the earth—clearly and with volume to spare. Available for either 110-240 volt operation. Model 2262 is only one of the many magnificent tonal performers in the extensive Philips Radioplayer range. Model 2262 includes such outstanding exclusive features as "New Audioscopic Reproduction" (sound you can almost SEE), "Legi-line" dial with "window" and Escalator tuning systems for greater short-wave tuning ease, low level tone compensation and new static tone control.

PHILIPS radioplayers



Made by The Largest
Radio Organisation in
the British Empire.

FILL IN — CUT OUT AND POST

PHILIPS LAMPS (A/asia) PTY. LTD. . . PHILIPS
HOUSE — 69-73 CLARENCE STREET SYDNEY,
N.S.W., AUS.

Please forward me all information on Model 2262.

Name.....

Address.....P.I.M.

SHARKS

May be Basis of an Industry

REPRESENTING a group of Auckland business men, Mr. G. F. Russell arrived recently in Suva to investigate the possibility of establishing a shark-fishing industry in Fiji.

It is not known, yet, whether there are sharks in Fiji in sufficient numbers, and capable of being caught, to justify such an enterprise, but Mr. Russell carries equipment for testing out the matter thoroughly, and he is being assisted in

his inquiries by the Fiji Government.

Commercial shark-fishing is now an established industry in several countries, he told the "Fiji Times", and the products of shark-fishing are as follows:—

Hide, which produces the strongest and most durable leather, suitable for high quality goods.

Oil, from the liver, which is comparable with cod-liver oil, and has high medicinal and commercial value.

Gelatine, obtained from the shark's fins, which is esteemed as a delicacy by the Chinese.

Poultry meal and fertilisers made from the carcase—these products being of remarkably high value.

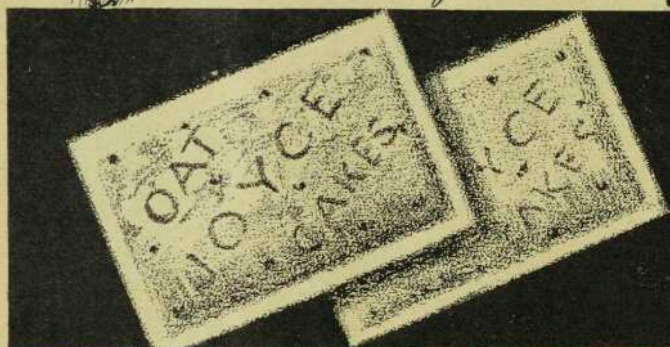
Also obtained from the shark are glue, from the head; teeth, which have a regular market; and a number of valuable extracts obtained from internal glands.

Readers of this journal should note the above facts. If there are any parts of the Pacific where there are sharks in large numbers, existing under conditions which might allow them to be caught fairly easily, there is a possibility of establishing a valuable industry. Such information probably would be welcomed by Mr. Russell.

BRONCHITIS GOES !
The first dose of **WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE** eases discomfort, brings relief. Best for Flu, Colds, Coughs too. Handy-sized bottle, 1/-.

WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE
Handy-sized bottle 1/-.

ROLLED OATS make Tasty Biscuits!



Here they are . . . Joyce Beulah Oat Cakes, made with the choicest rolled oats. They have a deliciously rich flavour. They are crisp and short. Beulah Oat Cakes are an appetising addition to lunch and supper menus. Buy a pound and taste the difference.

JOYCE BEULAH OAT CAKES

TRADERS are invited to write for full particulars and price lists to
JOYCE BISCUITS PTY. LTD.
CAMPERDOWN, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

E. G. THEODORE

Leader of Fiji Gold Industry Named in Extraordinary Incident

RESIDENTS in Fiji, who raise their hats to the man who defied the reports of experts, and established the now highly prosperous and profitable gold-mining industry in Fiji—Mr. E. G. Theodore—will be interested in an incident in Australia recently.

The Premiers and Treasurers of all the States gathered in conference to consider their loan requirements for public works. The Federal Treasurer, busy financing Australia's war effort, told them, bluntly that they would have to reduce their demands to the lowest limit and that, above all, they should cut out all waste.

The Premiers in conference, produced an excellent plan—namely, that the whole of the States' works programmes should be co-ordinated, and that the most able man available be secured to act as supervisor and co-ordinator of public works activities.

They nominated for the job Mr. E. G. Theodore—a man of advanced political views, who had been noted for his outstanding ability when Premier of Queensland and Commonwealth Treasurer, and who retired in disgust from politics several years ago and devoted himself to business—to his own great personal benefit.

It was Mr. Theodore who established the new gold industry in Fiji, which has completely altered the economic outlook in that Colony; and it was Mr. Theodore, also, who was largely responsible for the establishment of a new newspaper enterprise in Sydney.

But, as soon as the plan was known in Canberra, there arose from the arrogant politicians there a squawk which was really terrible.

"What!" they cried. "Are we going to ask favours of 'Red Ted'? Is it possible that, in order to get a man to put the public works of Australia in order, the Premiers propose to turn to a person of whom we long have disapproved? Have the Premiers forgotten that here in Canberra are we, men capable of saving the country in any kind of crisis? We won't stand for this! If the Premiers dare to introduce 'Red Ted' among us, we shall resign forthwith."

The clamour was so great that the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies)—who never, at any time, seems to have a mind of his own—uttered soothing words, and assured the yelping politicians that he had not proposed to appoint Mr. Theodore to any position, and that Mr. Theodore had never been communicated with, anyway—it was only an idea of the Premiers.

And that, up to the moment, is the end of the plan.

Actually, it was so admirable a plan that it is difficult to believe that it emanated from a Premiers' Conference. Of all men in sight, Mr. Theodore probably is the one most suited to fill the position contemplated, and to give to Australia services of outstanding value in wartime. But here, as always, the Commonwealth interests have been subverted to the whims and prejudices of Australia's useless tribe of professional politicians.

Mr. J. Grahamslaw arrived in Queensland in May by air from Port Moresby, Papua, to visit his wife who has been in a Cairns hospital. It was his first visit to Australia in 30 years.

Get Rid of that **NERVY RUN-DOWN DEPRESSED FEELING!**



OVERCOME TROPICAL LETHARGY— Get NEW PEP, VIGOUR & VITALITY!

Do You Suffer from :

Nerves, Listlessness, Langour, Tropical Lethargy, Headaches, Nervous Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Lack of Confidence, Tight, Screwed-up Feeling in the Brain, Neuralgia, Nerve Pains, "Depressed Feeling"?

The real cause of these troubles is the absence of vital mineral salts from the food, which lead to mineral-starved nerves and all the depressing effects of nervous disorders. Get a supply of these minerals, which include ferrum, calcium, potassium, sodium, phosphates, glycerophosphates and sucrose, into the system, and nerves and that run-down, depressed feeling will vanish.

"BIDOMAK" TASTES FINE —
WILL MAKE YOU WELL.

"BIDOMAK" tastes fine, and contains all the necessary minerals in a pre-dissolved, liquid form. After taking it, you again feel fit and well. Your energy is magnified, your brain sharpened to razor edge, you eat, sleep and feel better. You regain self-confidence, and are restored to a health level where you'll glory in vitality.

The Depressing After-Effects of MALARIA

"BIDOMAK" actually overcomes the effects of severe tropical conditions and brings you back to the pinnacle of good health and spirits safely and pleasantly. The depressing after-effects of Malaria are banished quickly by taking a course of "BIDOMAK"—"The Tonic of the Century".

Nervy, Run-down—Now Eats and Sleeps Well.

"For some time I have suffered with nerves. I was very run-down and couldn't sleep. Since taking BIDOMAK I feel a very different woman—can eat and sleep well. I have my three children on BIDOMAK, too, and can see a wonderful difference in them since using this tonic." (Signed) Mrs. A. Floyd, Belinga. 7/5/39.



SCIENTIFIC CONTROL

Manufactured in the Bidomak Pharmaceutical Laboratories, one of the most up-to-date, hygienic laboratories in the Southern Hemisphere, to which is attached a fully qualified Doctor of Medicine, and under the control of a qualified chemist, who was trained in the most modern English Laboratory in the world.

BIDOMAK

AT ALL LEADING ISLAND STORES

Mr. R. I. C. Macgregor, of the Fiji Forestry Department, married Miss Mina Drummond, of Sydney, in Suva recently.



WHEN VISITING BRISBANE

Pay us a call and let us take your measurements, colour preferences, size records, etc. These will be of great assistance to us for future reference.

A range of the latest Suitings will be gladly forwarded on request.

Pike Brothers Ltd.
Queen Street

PHENOMENAL RAIN

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, May 30.
FOR three or four days, from May 20, Port Moresby and district experienced exceptional rains. Mr. J. Hogan, Commonwealth Weather Officer, at the Kila air-port, reported that the rainfall on the night of May 20 was over 400 points, 250 of which fell between 5 and 6 p.m.

Heavy rains were also recorded in the Sogeri district. The Laloki River overflowed, and considerable damage was done to the river flats, where the gaol gardens are situated, 10 miles outside Port Moresby. About 100 young orange trees were washed away.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, who has been manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.'s mill at Lautoka, Fiji, for some years, arrived in Australia in May. He will shortly take up a new appointment as manager of the company's Victoria Mill, at Herbert River, Queensland.

Mr. L. J. Warren, manager of the Union S.S. Co.'s branch at Rarotonga, returned to the Cook Islands recently after a short holiday in New Zealand.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Unusual Case of Child-Murder in Samoa

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, May 4.
A MOST unusual case terminated at Apia in April, when a young Samoan woman, Fa'atonu, 24, was sentenced to death for the murder, by strangling, of her 10-months-old child. Samoans rarely commit murder, and



FA'ATONU

they are passionately fond of children. The more children there are in the family, legitimate or otherwise, the higher is the respect in which the family is held.

Fa'atonu was a thoroughly bad character, however—described by her own family as an incorrigible thief and prostitute. Finally, while she was living with a Samoan at Samusu, she acquired a new lover, a mere boy. She deserted her child, and ran off with her lover to another village. Her relations sent her child after her; whereupon she took it out into the bush and strangled it.

The only defence offered was that the woman had long been "the sport of men", and this may have deranged her mental faculties. She seemed unmoved and indifferent, during her trial; and, when asked by the judge if she had anything to say, replied that she would rather be finished off quickly than live a life of slavery.

COPIES OF "P.I.M." WANTED

THE Institute of Biological Explorations, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, 79th Street, New York, U.S.A. (which is the organisation represented by Mr. Richard Archbold, well-known here in connection with New Guinea exploration) is seeking to get into communication with any persons or institutions who have for sale complete sets of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" for any year prior to 1937. The "Pacific Islands Monthly" was first published in August, 1930, and the Institution referred to has complete sets from 1937 up to date. Anyone, therefore, prepared to sell any series between August, 1930, and December, 1936, should write to the Institute mentioned above.

SOLID LEATHER STRAPS & BELTS And GENERAL LEATHER GOODS

We are manufacturers of a complete range of leather goods. Large stocks are available, ensuring prompt delivery. Write for full particulars.

FORD SHERINGTON Ltd.

Manufacturers (Wholesale Only)

Kippax Street, Sydney

That Was Seven Years Ago

With Dechert's Bitser to Edie Creek

WHILE 1933 was still young, we found ourselves obliged to go to Edie Creek. We had a choice of three means of doing so—Wally Corden's erratic horses, "Shank's ponies", or Dechert's Bitser.

We sat on Stewart's hotel-verandah in Wau and debated. Resplendent in white drill shorts and shirt—fresh from the Chinese tailor that morning—I elected to walk. I was new to the country, enthusiastic about everything, and wished to miss nothing of the romantic atmosphere of my surroundings. "Himself" squashed that idea immediately with the remark that I had 11 or 12 miles ahead of me, and the grade was 1 in 10.

Horses? Well, yes, "Bones" was reliable for a woman to ride, providing he was available. But one could not be sure of the others, and we were not equestrians.

Remained, Dechert's Bitser.

"What exactly is Dechert's Bitser?" I asked.

I was enlightened. Dechert's Bitser was the only motor-truck that had yet traversed the Edie Creek track. When Fred Dechert had suggested that a motor vehicle could make the trip, everyone was sceptical. But Dechert shipped a motor chassis, cut down from standard size to fit the narrowest part of the Kaindi Road, from Sydney to Wau, per sea and air. Then he set to work with sundry lengths of scrap iron, much optimism and determination, and lo! an idea became a fact, and the Bitser dwelt among us.

The Bitser's first trip to Edie Creek is Wau history. Bets were freely laid on the chances of the little truck reaching the Edie Creek settlement. Dechert, though determined to get through, yet refused to bet on himself and so lost the chance of cleaning up a tidy sum.

The truck had now been running fairly regularly for two or three months and, so far, had not capsized passengers or cargo over the cliffs.

We left Wau about 4 p.m., and were assured that we would make Edie Creek before dark. I, as the one woman passenger, was allotted the seat beside the driver in front, and the men disposed themselves as securely as they might on the tray at the back.

The Bitser lacked all superfluous trimmings and there were no side boards on the tray, no cabin and nothing to grip in the front seat except the top of the wind-screen or the driver. That, however, did not worry me until we began to climb, and swing around bends in the road, and then I felt thankful that I could touch the cliff wall with my hand.

In places, my side of the diminutive truck brushed the cliff face whilst the driver, on his side, looked straight down over the edge of the precipice. A fraction out in his judgment meant a plunge over the side. Fortunately, there were not many stretches like that. But there were never more than three feet to spare between the truck and cliff edge, on the full distance of that "road".

We passed strings of native carriers,



A
Good
set
deserves
good
batteries

● Your radio set represents an investment of anything up to £40. And yet it is on the batteries you buy to supply the necessary power that much of your radio enjoyment depends.

That is why both radio set manufacturers and listeners have always insisted on genuine Eveready Batteries for both "A" and "B" current supply—almost since the inception of radio itself. Recognised as "Australia's Best," because they are made within the Commonwealth, in the largest and most up-to-date dry cell manufacturing plant in the world, their name is your best guarantee of maximum power, a longer period of serviceable life and full value. Obtainable from radio and electrical dealers everywhere.

R59-1608

EVEREADY
TRADE-MARK
RADIO BATTERIES

EVEREADY (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD., SYDNEY, N.S.W.



homing towards Wau, after having carried up supplies to the miners along the creek and to the settlement itself. I noticed that these "boys" came directly down the mountain side, scorning the road, and using barely-defined tracks cut through the thick undergrowth. "Short cuts," I was informed; but, to me, the short cuts looked more formidable than the mileage they saved.

TWO or three miles above Golden Ridges, on turning a sudden bend, we beheld a string of Wally Corden's "donks" tearing down the road towards us, and a collision seemed inevitable. They were being driven back to Wau, after carrying cargo up to Kaindi that morning, and many of them had back loading strapped to their sides.

Each mule appeared to me to occupy the whole width of the road, and I wondered how we could possibly manage to pass them. When one or two showed signs of panic, I feared vindictive hoofs; but I reckoned without the resource of their native attendants. They immediately rounded up the mules and drove them straight up the steep slope of the mountain-side, until we had passed.

"What happens when you meet mules on one of those narrow stretches?" I asked Dechert.

"Oh, they turn back and run, until the mountain slopes enough for the natives to drive them up, or the boys find a place wide enough in the road to herd them to the edge," he informed me, nonchalantly, but I recognised a very real danger, in those mule trains, to this sturdy pioneer driver and his truck.

I was amused when he informed me that the natives had dubbed him "Master Run-about-nothing." He also told me that when they first met him on the road in the truck, mules and natives alike bolted into the bush.

THE hairpin bends next contributed their quota of thrills. There were about six of these bends to negotiate. A few months later the "calaboos line" (native convicts) was put on to improve the road where most dangerous. The narrow parts and hairpin bends were widened, making it possible for lorries and cars of standard size to make the journey.

On our trip, the men got off the truck at each of these bends, ostensibly to lighten the load and direct the driver as he backed the two or three times necessary before he could turn the bend. This duty they performed with alacrity.

With my heart in my mouth I stuck to my seat beside the driver, feeling superior, but inwardly hoping that he would urge me to get off, too. When the last, and, incidentally, the most dangerous bend was reached, it was with relief that I heard him ask me to get down. His request "saved my face", because I had decided to alight, in any case.

I WAS informed that we were over the worst of the road. Then the Bitser took a hand. She stopped. I have not the slightest idea what was wrong with the bus. The men tinkered about with screw-drivers and things, and in order not to cramp their style, I walked away out of hearing, and sat down on a log.

My enforced rest enabled me, for the first time, to appreciate the beauty of my surroundings. The road, little more than a ledge cut in the precipitous

mountain-side, zigzagged upward. I gazed over the side of the cliff into the tangled jungle depths below, where strange orchids grew and creepers hung in bright festoons from the majestic trees, some of which also carried magnificent staghorns, clinging parasitically to their huge limbs. Giant ferns sheltered tiny wood violets and shy birds.

The snorting and spluttering of the engine, and a shout of triumph from the owner, recalled me from this fairyland, and I resumed my place on the truck.

We came to a very steep grade, about 1 in 3. After the Bitser's recent performance, Dechert was dubious about her ability to carry the full load to the top, so the men all jumped off again, ready to lend a hand and push if the need arose. It took every ounce of fight the Bitser had in her, but she finally made the grade, with much chugging and asthmatic coughing.

A little later we pulled up with a flourish at "Water Kuruka", a delightful mountain stream that cut across the road and took its name from the huge old Kuruka trees growing beside it, a little above the road. Here we drank the cool, delicious water and filled the sizzling radiator of the truck.

DARKNESS overtook us before we reached Blue Point, and I was unable to see the magnificent view of the Edie Valley, for which this part of the road is famed.

We covered two miles in great style, and were congratulating ourselves that the journey was ended, when Dechert pulled up with a jerk. Our way was blocked with clay, boulders and logs that had slipped from the side of the mountain.

We were about to abandon the truck, and walk to a miner's camp, half a mile

Help Yourself to Health!

Here's Toee

**TOOHEYS
OATMEAL
STOUT**

back, when eight natives, making a belated return to Wau, put in an appearance. Dechert immediately pressed them into service, and all gave willing help. With the Bitser's head-lamps lighting the scene, the largest boulders were rolled away and the logs dug out and pushed to one side. The clay was roughly raked over the other stones, and a very narrow and insecure passage was at last cleared. The only tools with which the party had to work were two shovels that Dechert always carried in the truck, and saplings and strong sticks which the "boys" cut from the bush.

Now thoroughly worn out, we pre-

ferred to risk this pass to walking back to the miner's camp. The gallant little truck sailed over the danger in fine style.

WE finally halted in front of the new Edie Creek Police Post at 8.30 p.m., mud-bespattered and forlorn, the journey having taken 4½ hours. There was no hotel, only the police post, a few miners' log-shacks, and "Mac's" store, where one could buy anything from a needle to a bottle of whisky—the latter, naturally, being more in demand than the former.

Incidentally, several months later, I

attended the "opening" of "Mac's" new store, a large wood and iron structure. This was an occasion for celebration. We proudly mustered 10 women, and most of the men were able to have at least one dance during the course of the night. We finished up in the "wee sma' hours" and one male member went to bed in a dust-bin outside "Mac's" back door, his bootless feet pointing to the sky. It was a grand party spirit—but that was seven years ago.

This is 1940. When a dance is held at Edie Creek now, one may engage a sedan car from the Wau Carrying Co., don evening clothes and wraps, and sit back in the comfortable upholstered interior of the car for 45 minutes, from Wau to Edie Creek. Nothing exciting happens, for one travels over the new Edie Creek road, winding tortuously still, but wide and well-graded.

Motor lorries and cars now make several trips a day, to and from Edie Creek. The mules are a rare sight, and the native carrier, with his 50 lb. pack strapped on his back, is but a memory. "Mac's" store is no more. "Mac" was originally an aeroplane pilot and you cannot keep a good airman on the ground. He took up flying again, and found that he couldn't, at the one time, do justice to a business on the good earth and a 'plane in the air, and he elected to keep on flying.

There are other changes at Edie Creek, since my first trip, seven years ago. Many of the original log shacks of the miners still stand, but there are other new houses, quite modern, inside and outside.

In 1933 we slept on home-made, canvas beds, and bought a few yards of cretonne to dress up packing cases for furniture, and to disguise our rough, wooden-shuttered windows. Now, there are spring mattresses, cane furniture and glass windows, and N.G.G. Ltd. employees have electric light, with all its attendant comforts of kettles, toasters and irons. Some lucky ones even have telephones. Last, but not least, at the Company's centre "on top", there is a talkie theatre, which obliges on Saturday nights.

Many Wau people go up to Edie Creek dances from time to time, and the hotel has been packed to its full capacity. The entertainments there are undoubtedly a success; but one misses the old familiar faces and, most of all, the easy comradeship of that dance held in "Mac's" store.—IMEB.

Now "The Pacific Islands Society"

MEMBERS of the Pacific Islands Club have decided to change the name of their organisation to "The Pacific Islands Society, Sydney".

The new president (Mr. A. E. Stephen), who sponsored the proposal, said that the new name would more accurately indicate the objects of the organisation. Many men, he said, objected to joining additional clubs, but the term "society" would not have that objection.

The first new member of the newly-named Pacific Islands Society was Crown Prince Tuboutoa, of Tonga.

MR. GRAHAM DICKSON, who will be remembered as purser on the "Makura" on many a trans-Pacific trip, is now in Rarotonga, as acting manager for U.S.S. Co. He will return to Sydney later in the year. In recent years he has been purser on the "Aorangi" and other vessels.



The "LONDON" Pump

MADE IN CANADA.

Light Weight Portable — Self-priming —
Weights only 52 lb.—Coupled to 3-1 h.p.
Petrol Engine.

Dependable and 100 per cent. efficient, ideally suitable for mining, irrigation, fire protection, filling tanks, and general utility work.—Displaces more water than any pump of its weight on the market.

PRIMES ITSELF and STAYS PRIMED.

Limited Stocks available for immediate delivery.

"BEEBE" WINCHES

HAND-POWERED.

AMAZINGLY POWERFUL.

2-ton Capacity weighs 60 lb.

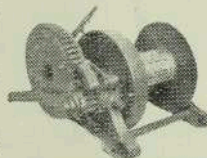
5-ton Capacity weighs 100 lb.

15-ton Capacity weighs 680 lb.

EASILY ADAPTABLE TO POWER.

In use by State and Federal Government Departments, Shires, Contractors, Mining Companies. Full particulars from the Sole Agents:—

BEWARE
OF
IMITATIONS



NELSON & ROBERTSON Pty. Ltd.

12 SPRING STREET,
SYDNEY.

HONESTY — FIDELITY

When making your Will

Safeguard your interests. Ensure their protection and security. Avail yourself of the advantages to be derived from the appointment of this Company as your trustees, in preference to any one individual. Write to or call on any Branch of Burns, Philp & Company Limited, or Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, for the folder which fully explains these advantages. Give careful consideration to the benefits to be gained by appointing as your Executors—

BURNS PHILP TRUST CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS

JAMES BURNS

ROBERT JOHN NOSWORTHY

LEWIS ARMSTRONG

JOSEPH MITCHELL

BURNS PHILP TRUST CO. LTD.

CAPITAL—£200,000

7 BRIDGE STREET — SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Whence Did They Come?

Theories of the Polynesian Migrations

BY "MARAENA"

IT is, no doubt, presumptuous for a mere layman to question high authority on the controversial subject of Polynesian wanderings. But, after all, the interpretations of myth and legend relating to events of pre-history lead one's mind along many diverse pathways. One more expedition can, therefore, do no more than cut a very narrow by-path into the jungle of the unknown.

The legends and traditions of Central Polynesia—so far as they have come to our knowledge, from early records and from the lips of venerable scholars who received them by word of mouth from their forebears—contain no indication of ancestral migration by way of the Micronesian islands.

One cannot easily vision a migration of any magnitude being able to sustain itself along so roundabout a course, over a broad waste of ocean, north of the line (with only barren atolls as places for refreshment) to arrive fortuitously at the volcanic islands far south of the Equator.

It is most probable that the earliest migration was no precipitant flight of a whole people. The Malay conquests of the islands of Indonesia were, doubtless, like most conquests of island realms, a matter of forays, then a foothold on the coast, followed by gradual encroachment into surrounding districts.

Foreseeing the inevitable, the Polynesian leaders sent out exploring expeditions to the east and, later, led companies of settlers to establish bases for fresh explorations. The food plants carried to and established on the newly-discovered islands converted them into an extended line of provision stations. It is most likely that these were the marginal islands of Melanesia.

Any attempt at conquest of the thickly inhabited islands of Melanesia would have involved long wars; but it was comparatively easy to drive out or exterminate the aborigines of the small marginal islands.

When, finally, the fertile, uninhabited lands of Western Polynesia became known, the line of migration had been established and provisioned.

Throughout Polynesia, it has been the custom to give to the main centres of settlement the name of the primitive homeland—Savai'i in the West; Hava'i in the centre; and Hawai'i in the North.

It is logical, then, to assume that Savai'i, in the Samoa archipelago—the most westerly—was the original place of settlement and point whence fresh expeditions set forth to people the other islands. Hava'i (Raiaatea) in turn became the centre of the settlement and diffusion in Central Polynesia.

There were continual comings and goings and fresh waves of migration along the established routes. The Neo-Polynesian wave came centuries later.

There is no evidence that it came directly from the homeland in Indonesia. A probable theory is that it emanated from Micronesia. The migrants to Micronesia may have been the clans and tribes who held the last districts of mountain and plain, in the homeland, against the Malay invaders. They were hardy of body and trained in the practice of arms. This training in arms was exercised in their

own dominions in repelling incursions of Mongoloid seafarers from the adjacent coasts of Asia.

The heroic age among the old Polynesians had long passed when these new invaders came. The Neo-Polynesians do not appear to have been very numerous. They were a few high chiefs at the head of their retinues of able warriors, and a priestly caste.

During the centuries of their sojourn in Micronesia (probably on the volcanic islands of Ponape and Kusaie) these Polynesian high chiefs had set up a cult of tangaroa and elevated themselves to the august dignity of direct descendants from the creator of sea and land, and father of gods and men.

When the Mongoloid raiders had established themselves on island after island, and had amalgamated with the indigenous inhabitants (as has usually been the custom of Mongoloids) the proud

Polynesian high chiefs, jealous of the purity of their blood, withdrew to the south, and contemplated the conquest of the populations of their own race, settled in the far-flung archipelago of Polynesia.

The land on which they marshalled their forces, and from which they sent out on their expeditions, appears to have been the island of Rotuma, at the north of the Fiji Group. There they set up the sanctum sanctorum of their cult in a marae which was destined to play a major part in the subsequent history of Central Polynesia.

The first impact on Polynesia proper seems to have been the conquest of Tonga and the founding there of the dynasty of priestly Tui-Tonga rulers; sometime in the tenth century.

The expedition which reached Central Polynesia most probably came directly from Rotuma, and was not an offshoot of the invasions into Tonga and Samoa;



TILLEY KEROSENE LAMPS

Tilley Lamps are made in England and are the most efficient of any lamps burning kerosene. There are 18 models, including Table Lamps, Wall Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Floor Standards, etc. All provide a full 300 c.p. steady light without flickering. Not affected by wind or insects, and absolutely free from smoke, smell or fumes.

Illustrated is the popular Table Lamp. Standing 24 in. high, it throws a brilliant light over a large area. It is a beautiful ornament and the handsome autumn toning fluted shade matches the furniture in any room.

Price complete, 83/6.

All purpose lamp and lantern, 57/6.

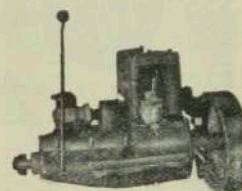
Write for catalogue of all models.

SIMPLEX MARINE ENGINES

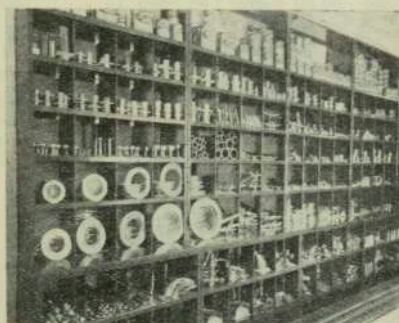
3 h.p. 2 cycle and 5 h.p. 4 cycle.

Illustrated is the new 5 h.p. 4 cycle, with built-in Reverse Gears. A fine, powerful little unit suitable for boats up to 20 ft. Has force-feed lubrication, Shebler Carburettor, removable English Magneto with impulse starter. No vibration, economical and sturdy. Bore 3½, Stroke 4 in., R.P.M. 1,000. Made in Australia for hard Australian coast conditions.

Price, complete with Muffler, £52/10/-.



Write for Engine Catalogue.



SHIPCHANDLERY

We are the largest manufacturers of Marine Fittings and Equipment in Australia. We have everything you may require for yachts, motor-boats, schooners and trading vessels. Having most modern workshops for marine manufacture, we no longer depend upon overseas supplies. We are pleased to send you our latest Marine Catalogue. Our prices are attractive. Intelligent service.

W. KOPSEN & CO. PTY. LTD.

380 KENT STREET, SYDNEY.

Cables: "Kopsen", Sydney.

for the Ra'iatea traditions clearly indicate that communication with Rotuma was maintained until a comparatively late period.

Established in their possession of Hawaii (Ra'iatea) the high chiefs from Rotuma discovered that their mastery of Opoa, on that island, gave into their hands the most venerated temple in the islands—the ancestral marae, Feoro.

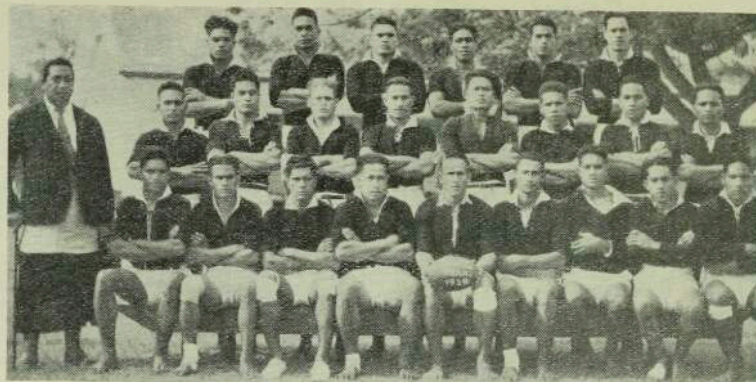
The corner-stones they had brought from the central temple of their cult in Rotuma were added to the structure of Feoro, which they re-built, re-dedicated and re-named Taputapuata. They gave out that Oro, the son of Ta'aroa, had been born at Opoa, and had accepted the re-dedicated marae as the centre of his worship.

In their quality as descendants of Ta'aroa, the Opoa high chiefs held out to the ruling families of other islands the dazzling bait of marriage alliances with the sons and daughters of the gods.

Taputapuata was elevated to be the Olympus where all the gods of the pantheon were summoned (each by a ghostly messenger despatched by the high priest) to assemble, on the great day of the pa'atua ceremony; Tane, the chief deity of the old Polynesian settlers, holding the place of honour as the first to be sent for. The manner in which the chiefs and high priests of Opoa succeeded, by propaganda, persuasion and diplomacy, rather than by force of arms, in extending their power and influence over a widely extended confederacy, bears witness to the masterly abilities of those leaders of long ago. But that is another story.

Our purpose in this writing has been only to record our idea of how Micronesia came to the central islands of Polynesia.

TONGANS ARE KEEN RUGBY FOOTBALLERS



Tonga is beginning to think of football again. The above photograph, by Hettig, shows the Haapai team, which gave such a good account of itself last season. Standing on the left is the Governor of Haapai, High Chief Tui Ha'ateiho.

Dr. G. Barnes, District Medical Officer at Levuka, on Ovalau Island, Fiji, has been transferred to the main island of Viti Levu.

Mr. Tilak Dhari, one of the oldest Indian colonists in Fiji, died in Suva in May. He was 82 years of age. With his parents, he arrived in Fiji in the ship "Syria", which ended her career on Naselai Reef in 1884. Mr. Dhari was employed for many years with the Navua Sugar Refining Co., and after completing

his time engaged in storekeeping and cane planting. During recent years he lived in retirement.

Major C. Duchatel, M.C., who has been in the Morobe District for some 13 years, has left New Guinea for Australia, to join the A.I.F. He was a surveyor in the service of the Administration, at first; then he resigned and took up a mining lease at Sunshine. He disposed of this to a company prior to his departure.

Coleman

The Sunshine of the night!

300 CANDLE POWER

500 CANDLE POWER

300 CANDLE POWER

BRIGHTER LIGHT
for
BETTER SIGHT

Coleman Products can be obtained from all Leading Firms throughout the Pacific Islands.

Instant Lighting Stoves & Irons
giving
maximum of heat
in
minimum of time

EASE OF OPERATION
combines
ECONOMY with COMFORT

In case of difficulty in obtaining supplies write to:—
Pearce & Co., Suva, Fiji Is.

Coleman Mantles
supply
Sun-like
light.

Recent Bishop Museum Publications

FUJIAN FRONTIER, by Dr. Laura Thompson. Studies of the Pacific, No. 4. Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1940. Many illustrations. Price, \$2.

In a readable and delightful manner, Dr. Thompson describes native life in the Lau, or eastern islands of Fiji. The Lau group forms an outpost between Fiji and Tonga, its culture influenced by both. It is the zone of transition between Melanesia on the west, and Polynesia on the east. The history of these cultural contacts is carefully traced.

Dr. Thompson knows whereof she writes. She was in Fiji for nine months during 1933-34. During that time she lived among the natives on the island of Kambara, visiting five of the neighbouring islands. Learning the Lauan language, she shared the daily life and culture with the people, and gained an intimate insight into it.

The environment of these "famine isles" is discussed from the point of view of those in it. How a Fijian grows up is described in detail, including intimate practices of birth, childhood, initiation into young manhood, and marriage. Education and contact with missionaries; native beliefs and how these are being modified by contact and competition with a foreign culture; adjustment to this new cultural standard, and the consequent struggle for existence, all are detailed.

An introduction by B. Malinowski praises the book as "a genuine sample of scientific anthropology." "The author," he says, "keeps her eyes open on everything that exists. She does not vitiate her observation by eliminating one of the most essential elements in her field: the existence and pertinacity of the white man and his camp followers." He adds that this constructive and sympathetic yet outspoken criticism of existing conditions ought to be read by administrator, anthropologist, and economist alike.

ETHNOLOGY OF EASTER ISLAND, by Alfred Metraux, Bishop Museum Bulletin 160, 432 pages, 7 plates, 58 text figures, 1940.

This extensive work covers the geography, traditional history, social organisation, and material culture of this much-discussed island, at the south-eastern corner of Polynesia. Dr. Metraux was the leader of the Franco-Belgian expedition to Easter Island in 1934-1935, and his conclusions are based upon both his own observations in the field and a careful study of collections in European museums and Hawaii, and all published material.

He says: "The supposed mystery of Easter Island rests on the assumption that the culture of this speck of land was too elaborate to have been produced by the natives who lived on it when it was discovered by Europeans." He goes on to show, by geologic evidence, that a former more extensive culture could not have been obliterated by cataclysmic disaster. He rejects the theory of the island being the remnant of a sunken continent or archipelago. The resemblance of the Easter Island culture with that of Melanesia is only superficial, he says, and does not show racial connection. Relationship with South American Indians is considered fantastic.

Dr. Metraux suggests that Easter

Island was populated by a single wave of Polynesian immigrants, of the same stock as the ancestors of the Marquesans and the Mangarevans, who arrived at an early date. Their culture was conditioned by lack of wood. The giant statues were the specialised expression of their art, made possible by material which lent itself to gross carving.

THE GENUS FICUS (MORACEAE) IN SOUTH-EASTERN POLYNESIA, by V. S. Summerhayes. B.P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers, Vol. XV., No. 21, pages 227-228, March 11, 1940.

A botanist at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, identifies the cultivated fig, *Ficus carica*, and two native species, *Ficus prolixa* and *Ficus tinctoria*, from material collected by the Mangarevan Expedition, in 1934, in the Tuamotu and Austral Islands, Rapa, Pitcairn, and Mangareva.

SOME NEW SPECIES OF ARAUCARICOLA LEA FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). B. P. Bishop Museum, Occasional Papers, Vol. XV., No. 23, pages 239-242, 2 figs.; March 11, 1940.

A British Museum entomologist describes four new species of beetles, from native forest plants, in the Society and Austral Islands and Rapa, in a genus previously known only from Norfolk Island, and there under the bark of *Araucaria* trees. A key is given to separate the four species.

Hon. Gerald Hogan, M.L.C., Crown Law Officer at Rabaul, New Guinea, is now in Sydney spending three months' furlough. The work of the commission inquiring into native labour conditions in New Guinea, of which Mr. Hogan is a member, has been suspended temporarily, as two of the three members are absent from the Territory.

Mr. T. O'Dea, assistant general manager of Guinea Airways Ltd., at Port Moresby, has been away on furlough. He is being relieved in Port Moresby by **Mr. N. Fader**. On Mr. O'Dea's return to Port Moresby he will take possession of his new house, now being completed, on Toaguba Hill, Ela Beach.

GET POSITIVE RELIEF FROM

**HEADACHE
TROPICAL FEVERS
HEAT EXHAUSTION
All Nerve and
Muscular Pains!**

Tested and proved for over 20 years, genuine Vincent's A.P.C. is acknowledged by the medical profession and the public as the safest and best to relieve all pains and tropical fevers. The reason why Vincent's A.P.C. is safer and more effective is because it is prepared on the prescription originated by the medical superintendent of one of Australia's largest public hospitals, where it was first used. Genuine Vincent's A.P.C. is prepared on this scientific hospital prescription.

Genuine
VINCENT'S
APC

POWDERS &
TABLETS
1/4 AND 3/4
SINGLES 24-40

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE SAY "VINCENT'S".

Your favourite!
TENAX
SOAP

Now only 9^d per Tablet!



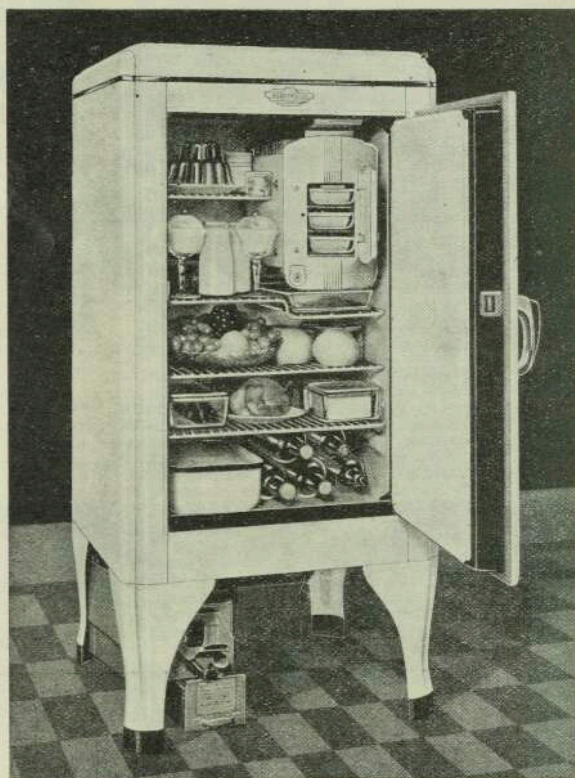
GERMS of Diphtheria, Malaria, Dhobie Itch, Tinea or Surfers' Foot, cannot live under "TENAX" lather. Tropical Skin Diseases can be cured by its regular use.

NO VARIATION HAS BEEN MADE IN ITS COMPOSITION—judged from the only true angle, that of quality, TENAX has no competitors as a satisfactory germicidal soap, eleven times as rapid in action as carbolic, yet NON-IRRITANT and NON-POISONOUS. The Medical Journal of Australia states that TENAX is a germicidal soap that may be recommended with confidence.

TENAX GENUINE GERMICIDAL SOAP
A PRODUCT OF AUSTRALIAN SOAPS, LTD.

Modern Refrigeration for the South Sea Islands
The **ELECTROLUX** KEROSENE OPERATED
REFRIGERATOR

**MARVEL
OF
MODERN
SCIENCE**



**THE
MIRACLE
OF
ICE
FROM
HEAT**

ELECTROLUX OFFERS ECONOMICAL, MODERN AND COMPLETELY EFFICIENT REFRIGERATION FOR ISLANDS' HOMES.

FREEZES CONTINUOUSLY WHILE SMALL LAMP BURNS

Freezing controlled by simply regulating height of flame.

Uses only $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of kerosene per week.

MOTORLESS . . . NO PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

MODEL L22

Capacity
2.2 cubic feet.

MODEL L380

(as illustrated)
Capacity 4 cubic feet.

MODEL LK550

Capacity
5.5 cubic feet.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

● Write to your Local Distributor for prices and full details.

Obtainable from
W. R. Carpenter & Company Ltd.—Sydney, and following
New Guinea Branches: Rabaul, Salamaua, Wau, Kavieng,
Madang, and Wewak.

W. R. Carpenter & Coy. (Solomon Is.) Pty. Ltd.—Tulagi,
British Solomon Islands.
On Chong & Company Pty. Ltd.—Butaritari, Gilbert and
Ellice Islands.

Representation in Papua and New Hebrides.

Those Native Labour Guarantees

Plea For Attention to New Guinea Miners' Problem

BY "NOSAVI"

THE Native Labour Ordinance of the Territory of New Guinea demands that employers should pay to their labourers a proportion of their wages monthly, and that the balance be deferred till the determination of the contract. The amount payable monthly must not be less than 1/-, nor more than 50 per cent. of the total wages payable.

To ensure that the employer will meet his obligations, the Administration demands (1) that the employer should possess realty or tangible assets, such as a fixed deposit (releaseable only by the Administration) of sufficient value to cover the wages, or (2) that the amount be paid into an Administration "native deferred pay trust fund", whence it will be refundable (without interest) at the termination of the contract any time up to three years hence, or (3)—and the worst of the three alternatives—that the employer provide a guarantee covering the amount of deferred wages, also native labour tax at the rate of 1/- per month for every month in which the tax is not suspended. (It has been suspended from July 1 to June 30 each year for the last five years). Further, it must embrace the possible costs of repatriating the labourer to his village.

A well known insurance company, dealing extensively in these guarantees will, for a premium at the rate of 10 per cent. of the amount to be covered, issue such a guarantee. The "catch" comes when the employer is unable to pay off his labour from his own resources. In such cases, the Administration will pay off and repatriate the natives, and claim on the guarantor who, of course, is liable and pays up.

The course of events, after such a proceeding, is like unto a stone tossed in a still pool. Seemingly, in all cases the Administration will issue a summons against the employer, usually under section 57 (7) of the Ordinance, for "failure to pay deferred wages in full upon determination of the contract". Notwithstanding the fact that the employer is financially unable to meet his obligations, and that the payment of the amount is guaranteed, the Administration kicks him while he is down.

The insurance company (as guarantor) then makes a civil claim, in the District Court, for the amount which it has been called upon to pay out on behalf of the employer, and gets a judgment against him, with costs.

The employer gets all the kicks, and none of the ha'pence. He pays a high premium for a guarantee, which actually gives him no security. His reputation is sullied by a conviction under the Ordinance, and he has to foot a bill for the full amount, plus costs.

Here is an example of the whole thing:—

A native is signed on for two years, at 10/- per month; 5/- payable as current wages, and 5/- deferred. The deferred wages amount to £6, and tax from July 1 next following the date of signing, on the termination of the con-

tract, may be about £1; repatriation may be assessed at £2; a total of £9, for which, if a guarantee is needed, 18/- premium is payable.

On termination of contract, the native should receive his £6, and it may cost £1/10/- to repatriate him. Probably, the tax has been suspended for the whole term of the contract, £7/10/- is needed.

The employer cannot pay. Then the above procedure is followed and, in the ensuing prosecution, the employer may be fined 10/- or £1. One employer, who defaulted, was fined £10 per labourer by a magistrate who apparently was doing his bit to help balance the budget! The employer also is out of pocket to the tune of the 18/- premium and the costs as assessed by the court in the civil claim.

It is high time that some steps were taken to protect wholly honest but unfortunate miners suffering from a run of bad luck, or other employers, perhaps temporarily unable to find the ready cash (often a large amount when a big line is concerned) with which to pay off their labourers.

The amendments could well embrace the payment of interest on amounts paid into the trust fund, and freedom from the stigma of a conviction by a court for what in the majority of cases the employers have striven their utmost to avoid—viz., default in their obligations to their labourers.

A policy that will involve the person guaranteed in a prosecution and a civil judgment is doubtful value for a 10 per cent. premium charge.

Sparkling
refreshment
from pure
Malt and
Hops



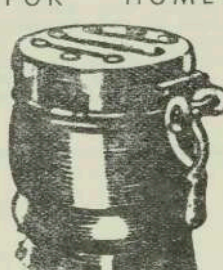
**FOSTER'S
LAGER**



M. Casimir, formerly French Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides, who returned to France early last year, is now in Africa, in command of a military group at Soudan.

Kork-N-Seal

FOR HOME USE



Hand Applied
Airtight
Pressure Proof

FOR ALL HOME BOTTLING
—THE LITTLE CAP THAT
will Re-seal 1,000 Times

KORK-N-SEAL (Aust.) LTD.
106 COMMONWEALTH STREET,
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

NOT SO HARD HIT

Pacific Territories and Copra Prices

BECAUSE copra prices being received by South Seas planters are low—the result of the Anglo-French Governments permitting Unilever control to be exercised over the market in London—an impression has got abroad that economic conditions in the Pacific territories are very bad.

That, definitely, is not so. There is no doubt that the coconut planters who have placed "all their eggs in one basket" are having a thin time; but, of all the fourteen Pacific territories which lie south of the Equator, only two (Solomon Islands and Gilbert and Ellice Colony) are wholly dependent on copra. All of the others have some alternative industry, which is enjoying good prices.

Papua, for instance, has rubber and some coffee; New Guinea has the gold industry; New Caledonia has a prosperous metal output; the New Hebrides produces much cocoa and coffee; Fiji has a huge output of gold and sugar; Tonga, Fiji, Samoa and the Cook Islands, all supply large quantities of bananas and oranges to the New Zealand market; Western Samoa has a highly prosperous cocoa industry; and French Oceania has a number of alternative industries, especially vanilla production.

Ten years ago, when the depression hit the Pacific territories and copra fell calamitously in price, most of the terri-

ories were in a bad position—they had no other industry on which to depend for an income. But the position has changed vastly since then. It has become the deliberate policy of most of the administrations to see that all the economic eggs are not in one basket.

"Jimmy" Preston's Lost Reef

There are experienced miners who believe that, somewhere around the headwaters of the Waria, in Southern Morobe, New Guinea, another goldfield is awaiting discovery. In that respect, this note from Mr. Edward Auerbach, of the Trobriand Islands, is interesting:

SOMETIME prior to 1914, in the Morobe country, the then well-known New Guinea prospector, Jimmy Preston, was looking for gold, and also collecting birds-of-paradise.

Somewhere near the head of the Waria, he shot a bird, at the head of a ravine, running into the upper Waria. When he went to retrieve it, he found it on the outcrop of a reef.

Preston took specimens, and sent them to Sydney to be assayed. He sent the specimen through Klink, who was the German R.M. at Morobe.

The assayer's report came back. Klink opened the letter. Klink told me the assay went 4 oz. to the ton. He opened the letter before he gave it to Jimmy. He told me what the assays went, four days before Jimmy got it.

Preston sent two more specimens from Samarai to Sydney for assay. They both went 4 oz. to the ton. He intended to go back after the war, and peg out this reef.

In the meantime, he got cancer and he had to go to Sydney. He was six months at Jenner Private Hospital, under Sir Herbert Maitland. Then he came back to the Trobriands, and he died in 1922, from cancer, at George Auerbach's place. Just before he died, he gave G. Auerbach a plan, showing where to find the reef, and also the assay reports, from Sydney.

George Auerbach died, and I do not know what became of the documents.

Preston said that he sent the original plan and one lot of assays to his wife, Mrs. J. Preston, c/o Burns, Philp and Co., Port Moresby. I wrote to Mrs. Preston about it, and she said that she never received the documents.

PAPUA'S FINANCES

COMPARED with the previous year, there were only three marked changes in the finances of Papua in the nine months ended March 31—receipts from Customs and excise increased £7,230; receipts from Government plantations were £1,107 more; and expenditure in the Department of the Treasurer (no details) increased by the rather large amount of £6,372. Total revenue was £128,329; total expenditure, £122,116; surplus, £6,213.

Mr. S. G. Middleton, A.R.M. at Port Moresby, was transferred recently to Rigo as A.R.M., relieving Mr. J. R. Horan, who came to Australia on furlough.

Mr. Keith Collins, of Mittagong, N.S.W., left Sydney on May 31 to take up an appointment as wireless operator at Tulagi, Solomon Islands.

Choice Garden Vale

VARIETIES

Australia's Choicest Products:

Green Peas	Beetroot	Brussels Sprouts
French Beans	Spinach	White Turnips
Cauliflower	Cabbage	Sweet Corn
	Carrots	Tomato Puree
	Parsnips	Tomato Sauce
	Celery	Tomato Soup
		Tutti Fruit Sauce

(Worcestershire Sauce)



MANUFACTURED BY **GARDEN VALE**

PRODUCTS LIMITED
2-4 BROWN STREET, NEWTOWN
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Always . . .

make sure

you have

at hand

an ample

Reserve of

these

Delicious . . .

Garden

Vale

Ready-to-

serve

Vegetables

SCOUTING IN PAPUA



These two photographs give a very good idea of the work that is being done by the L.M.S. Mission among the young natives in the native town of Hanuabada, near Port Moresby, Papua. The top picture shows the troop of Girl Guides, and the lower picture, a section of the Boy Scouts.

Captain C. G. Fenton, of Suva, Fiji, arrived in Sydney early in June on his way to Melbourne to join the R.A.A.F. He was a member of the Royal Air Force during the Great War.

Sir Harry Luke, Governor of Fiji, has consented to be Patron to the Pacific Islands Society, Sydney. The previous holder of this office was the late Sir Hubert Murray. "I take it as a particular compliment, in succession to so distinguished an administrator", wrote Sir Harry to the Society. "I am already aware of something of the organisation's

activities—in particular, its much appreciated interest in the Central Medical School at Suva". Sir Harry added that he hoped it would not be long before he had an opportunity of meeting members in person in Sydney.

Miss Etella Williams, of Claremont College, Randwick, Sydney, was a guest at the last meeting of the Pacific Islands Club in Sydney. She is a great granddaughter of the Rev. John Williams, the famous pioneer missionary, and she was born in Samoa, and taken to the Gilbert Islands as a child.

PRODUCING UNIFORM GOOD RESULTS SINCE 1868

Brunton's
FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT

Host
Holbrook says—
"Many
appetising savories
may be made from
Holbrooks
Anchovy Paste.

Here is a suggestion.
At your next party
serve Holbrooks
Anchovy Eggs.

Boil the eggs hard and remove the shells carefully. Halve lengthways. Take out the yolk and pound it into a smooth paste with Holbrooks Anchovy Paste. Replace the mixture, garnish with Holbrooks Capers and serve cold on lettuce leaves.

There are other varieties of Holbrooks Fish and Meat Pastes, which are excellent, too:

- ~BLOATER
- Salmon
- Salmon & Shrimp
- Chicken & Ham
- Ham & Tongue
- Veal & Tongue
- Turkey & Tongue

AP-2

DEATH OF OLD PAPUAN RESIDENT

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT MORESBY, May 20. WITH deep regret, the older residents of Port Moresby learned of the death of a well known and esteemed resident, Mrs. J. G. Grahamslaw, in the Cairns Hospital, on May 10, after a long illness.

Mrs. Grahamslaw, who arrived first in

Port Moresby in 1910, leaves a widower, Mr. J. G. Grahamslaw, one son, Mr. T. Grahamslaw, and five daughters, Mesdames Baldwin, Leydin, and de Boom, and Misses May and Ivy Grahamslaw.

Mrs. Grahamslaw had been continuously in Port Moresby for 29 years. She was deeply respected and loved for her self-sacrifice, devotion to her family and never-failing kindness to her friends. She will be greatly missed; and her passing leaves a sad gap in the ranks of the fast diminishing band of early pioneers.

PRESCOTT Pty. Ltd.

SUSSEX ST., SYDNEY.
are sole wholesale agents for

PINEAPPLE BACON & HAMS
DAISY BRAND BUTTER

"375" BUTTER in TINS 1lb.-2lb.-5lb. Sizes.

LEA & PERRINS' Sauces

and Most other Super-Quality Lines of the Trade, such as Cheese, Eggs, Etc.

We are Specialists



Let us have your confidence. Sixty years is our record of supplying the leading Houses throughout the World in - - - -

FRESH FRUIT — VEGETABLES — PRODUCE

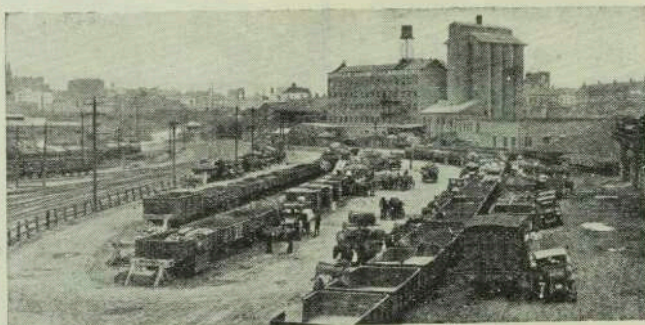
Phones: MA 8612
(4 lines).
Cable Address:
"Weymarkson"
Codes—Bentleys
Private.

WEYMARK & SON LTD.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS
14-18 STEAMMILL STREET - - - SYDNEY

"ANCHOR FLOUR"

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY



GILLESPIE BROS. PTY. LTD.

SYDNEY - AUSTRALIA

TALE OF ERRANT NAVIGATION

How the Good Ship "Maungaroa" Came and Went

BY CLOUGHOGUE

TOWARD the end of the year 1896, the Queen of Arorangi (in Rarotonga), Tinomana Mereana Ariki, prompted thereto by her husband, John Mortimer Salmon, a scion of the Jewish Salmons of Tahiti, induced her people to believe that honour and profit—especially the latter—would be theirs, if they procured for their district a schooner, to trade between the Islands, and to New Zealand occasionally. It was the fashion then, for each island to have its own schooner.

Communication through some friends of Salmon, in Tahiti, resulted in the purchase of a schooner there, of 70-80 tons, named the "Poe", from its owner, Mabol. It arrived at Arorangi early in 1897, and was paid for by a £5 levy on each Mataiapo and Rangatira, making with that of the Queen, 81 shareholders of £5 each in the venture—a total capital investment of £405.

The ship was hauled up and careened on the beach, where some busy weeks were spent by all hands scraping, caulking, painting and generally putting her into good condition.

She had been built by the late Ben Chapman, in Tahiti, and had most beautiful lines, resembling a yacht rather than a trading schooner, and, as proved later, was very fast in a fair wind. She was relaunched on rollers, into the small reef harbour of Vaitoka, where she righted herself and was then christened the "Arorangi". A week or two more, and her sails and rigging having been attended to, she was ready for her profit-making voyages.

DURING this time of preparation, John Mortimer Salmon, the owner of an ancient sextant recovered from some wreck, and the peaked cap of a sea-captain, had busied himself in the practice of "taking the sun" at such moments as the fancy moved him. There was a compass on the ship but no chronometer or charts.

John, considering his practice with the sextant, his uniform cap, and the loan of a book on navigation sufficient, awarded himself a master mariner's ticket. And who could dispute his right? Was he not the husband of the Queen and, as he styled himself, also her Prime Minister. So what was a mere captain of a schooner's rank, in addition!

All set and ready, with John M. Salmon self-appointed master, Rika (ever afterwards known as "Captain" Rika) as mate, one Tiruea as supercargo, and four sailors and a cook, it was duly announced in the settlement church that the ship would make an early departure for the island of Mangala, and passengers and cargo for that destination should get aboard without delay.

Passengers numbered 40 adults and 8 young children. Cargo was four ducks, twelve pigs and some ship's stores. As usual with native deck passengers in the Islands, they took with them their own food for the trip, their sleeping mats and coverings.

Anticipating the usual couple of days for the short journey of 100 miles between the two islands, they had but a somewhat generous provision of taro, kumara, coconuts, and cooked fish wrapped in leaves, sufficient for that time.

There was a plentiful supply of water aboard in casks.

ON Tuesday morning early, sail was set and off their ship went to the accompaniment of excited cheering from the beach crowd of joint owners. Full of pride and self-importance in his position, responsibility and seamanship, the captain steered her N.E., to sail in majesty across the sea-face of Avarua District, that the envy of that people might be stirred. Mangaia lies to the S.E. of Rarotonga.

The expected two days, without sight of land, passed uneventfully. The ship's discipline was firm. At nightfall, all hands gathered for religious service, including the man at the wheel. The wheel was firmly lashed in place for the night.

The service over, the entire ship's company were ordered to bed, as on land, at 8 p.m. No man of the crew might go on deck after that hour—the captain considered a watch at night superfluous—so that there should be no chance of moral laxity with female passengers. The law of the island was strict—100 Chile dollars fine if the woman were married (Section D). The captain's rule was firm, that no scandal attach to his command.

Three days passed; no sight of Mangaia. Four days gone, still no signs.

Then said the captain, in response to enquiries: "I believe the sextant is not reliable. It does not read the same here as it did in Rarotonga. And I forgot to wind my watch the second night out, I was so busy. But, fear not, we shall get there. There is one unfailing guide, the sea birds. Where there are birds there is land close by, and to it they fly each nightfall. We shall follow the birds, as Columbus did when he sought America."

So, from then on, he followed the birds!

DAILY the air grew cooler; and, at the end of five days, the four ducks found final rest, accompanied by some rice from the ship's stores. By the end of the second week, two of the pigs had followed them; and a further two, some days later.

They were two and a half weeks out, and the days had now grown perceptibly very cold to the Islanders. Food for the pigs was exhausted—eight remained, of which six belonged to the Queen. The captain refused absolutely to consider them as a possible future food supply.

The ship's salt beef and rice were finished, and but a few tubers of taro and kumera remained amongst the passengers. Of the water, more than half was gone. It had been too liberally used through the first few days, when early arrival at Mangaia was anticipated.

The passengers became angry, and hard words passed, but no violence. The pigs were being kept alive by feeding to them the sleeping mats of pandanus leaf.

His mana gone, Captain Salmon was forced to turn the ship round and sail in a reverse direction. The birds had failed him.

Of the eight pigs left, rapidly slimming on the poor diet, two were available for food, but the six belonging to the Queen were not to be thought of, the captain said. He would, of course, be sorry if anyone died; but how could he kill the pigs of his Queen and wife without her permission; they were not his nor theirs.

During the week the two were killed and they, with equal small shares of the other food aboard, maintained life. The starving people began to mutter of a possible reversion to the "long pig" of their forefathers, with a mind on the captain. But afraid, weak and tired, they lay about in seeming submission to fate, with true Polynesian apathy.

The fourth Sunday passed, and for the next three days their only diet was the memory of their last meal and a few scanty drinks of sun-baked water. Matters looked hopeless. Two small taro tubers alone were left on the ship.

ON the morning of Friday, three weeks and four days from their departure life was stirred in the drooping figures, by a cry from the mast-head look out, "Tera te enua, tera te enua" (There is the land—there is the land). The passengers sprang to the side, and eager eyes followed the direction of his pointing arm. There, far off ahead, emerging from the waters, was a mountain.

Now, like another party, of the name of Richard, the captain was himself again. His voice rang out with the note of a victor: "I told you I could get you to Mangaia. There it is. Now, who says I am not fit to be captain?"

Orders were given in a masterful way—until, fast drawing nearer, it began to dawn on all aboard that the local scenery seemed familiar. A laugh went up as Maunga Roa and Raemaru mountains were recognised.

They had arrived back from the south, after sailing to the north, at exactly the place they had left, three weeks and four days previously.

The day was Friday. By the afternoon.

PURE RICE
STARCH
Always ask for . . .
"CORAL" BRAND
100% PURE



Noted for its
QUALITY
and
WHITENESS.
Goes Farthest
and gives
Lasting Finish
WILL NOT
STICK TO
IRON.
Obtainable
from Leading
Island Stores.

Manufactured by
AUSTRALIAN RICE, LTD.,
Sydney, N.S.W.

OFTEN BUTTERED NEVER BETTERED

Crisp, light biscuits which bring out the flavour of cheese and add a new attractiveness to fresh or stewed fruit.

A delicious supplement to ham or paste or other tasty savoury, and still an epicurean delight served simply with fresh butter. At home on cold nights butter the "Saos," grate a little cheese over them, and then sprinkle with cayenne pepper—one minute in a hot oven and serve hot.

Arnott's

FAMOUS

SAO BISCUITS

ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ARNOTT'S!

A26

all passengers had been put ashore at the manager, to make a bargain and conclude the sale.

THESE worthies deserve a few words to themselves. John Vairakau was the half-caste son of an American captain, and a woman of Hawaii. Arriving at early manhood, stirred by that "Viking of the Sunrise" blood inherited from his mother, he, like Ru Enua of Aitutaki, would journey and find himself a new homeland. Arriving at Rarotonga, he married Tapaerua, daughter of Isala Papehia, a cousin of the Queen, and was invested with the title and lands of "Rangatira Matoi"—which rightfully belonged to an orphan infant son of a grand-daughter (named Matoi) of a previous Tinomana Rurutini, being daughter of that missionary Papehia who introduced the Gospel to the island.

Great was the trouble when all had been learned from the miscarried passengers. Indignation meetings were held and, with a unanimous voice, John M. Salmon was reduced in rank, no more to be entitled to the address of "captain".

Now, what was to be done? No shareholder was available and fit to command, and the engagement of one on wages was a thing not to be thought of. It was finally decided to sell the schooner to the Cook Islands Trading Company, and three of the co-operators (John Vairakau, Jack Imene and Willie Isala) were appointed delegates to approach Mr. Sharpe,

Willie Isala was his brother-in-law, being a son of the same Isala Papehia, the

local pastor. Willie was always energetic on his own behalf.

Jack Imene, of humble birth, was the Lepidus in the Triumvirate.

John Vairakau assumed duty as treasurer. Of the price received from the C.I.T. Co., which never was known generally, not one penny piece of the investment of £5 each ever came back to the share holders. John Vairakau soon afterwards built himself a very fine house of dressed timber imported, and also imported some good horses.

It was generally predicted that his death would soon ensue; and, strange to say, it did. The house still stands, a stranger to paint and repair, in a dilapidated condition. The title and lands represent an unsettled dispute.

The C.I.T. Co. took the ship over. A man from Rurutu, Theodore Nagel (no relation to the Atiu Resident Agent Nagel, who ended his own life) was engaged as captain. Rika remained mate, and W. P. Browne became super-cargo. Captain Nagel was the son of an American sea-captain.

The ship, now properly equipped, made a number of Islands trips. Then, as she was falling into bad condition, she was despatched to New Zealand for overhaul and repair. She had been renamed the "Maungaroa" some time previously, in place of her former name, and as the "Maungaroa" she holds firm place in local memory.

About £1,000 was expended in bringing her into first-class condition, and she made the return trip from New Zealand to Rarotonga in an unbroken record time (for a sailing craft) of seven days to sight of harbour. However, she was becalmed outside for two days, but dropped her anchor in Avarua harbour nine days out from Auckland—1,860 miles.

After trading through the Islands for some time, it was decided to send her on another trip to Auckland.

Some interior impulse impelled Raki, the mate, and W. P. Browne, the super-cargo, to resign. One Pakari, of Avarua, became mate, and the super-cargo's place was taken by a young brother of Captain Nagel. The ship had been working the Islands for about five years when she left on this second trip to New Zealand. On the way she picked up some cargo at Niue, arriving safely at Auckland.

Loaded with return cargo for the Cook Islands, she sailed from Auckland some few days before the end of March, 1902—to disappear from human ken. Nothing more was ever known of her fate.

The U.S.S. Co. "Hauroto" left some few days after her, and ran into a hurricane of great violence. The captain of the steamer was of the opinion that if the "Maungaroa" met it, she could not possibly have lived through it. Her fate is recalled in a local chant, which someday may blossom into folklore. It begins:

Tinomana Ariki e nga Mataiapo
Kimi ia tetai ravenga
Turu ia ra Ngamaru ariki ei
Kimi i te pa'i tei ngaro
Kare i roa atu a Maungaroa e
Teia kua tae mae nei.
Aue! Tura ia o Maungaroa e.

The translation is:—

Royal Tinomana and the chiefs,
Some plan discover,
Hiring the (Atiu ship) Ngamaru Ariki,
Go seek the ship that's lost.
The Maungaroa not long away,
This here has arrived.
Sorrow! The seeking of the Maungaroa.

Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., Papua, paid an ordinary and preference interim, half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. on May 1.

CAPSTAN

TOBACCO and CIGARETTES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR THE TROPICS



Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco, made from the finest Virginia leaf.

Capstan Cigarettes round airtight 50's. Medium and full strength.

5825-10-5



READ THE

B.P. MAGAZINE

WINTER NUMBER

Now On Sale

Short Stories - - - - - Pictures

Travel Articles - - - - - Pages for the Children - - - - - Stage

Latest Fashions - - - - - Screen

ONE SHILLING PER COPY.

ON SALE AT ALL NEWSAGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS

CLOUDS OVER MATUPI



Matupi crater, in New Britain, T.N.G., which erupted with such disastrous results on May 29, 1937, and which has been "dead" for three years, began to emit steam clouds one Sunday morning recently, creating some speculation among Rabaul residents—but nothing untoward happened. The volcano is situated on the shore of Matupi Harbour, in Blanch Bay, some two or three miles distant from Rabaul. Replying to questions in the Federal Parliament in May, Mr. Nock (Minister in Charge of Islands Territories) stated that he receives volcanological reports weekly and that "there is no reason for any abnormal apprehension on the part of people living in the vicinity of the volcanic country near Rabaul."

—Photo: C. H. Meen.

Mr. F. Moore, formerly licensee of the Rewa Hotel, Fiji, has taken over the Melbourne Hotel in Suva.

AN IDYLL IN POLYNESIA

Robert Dean Frisbie's Life in Pukapuka

IN the world of literature, and among that large section of the human race which, for some reason, is interested always in the Pacific Islands, there is speculation concerning the personality and character of Robert Dean Frisbie—a writer who settled down several years ago on the island of Pukapuka (or Danger Island) in the Northern Cook Group, and who, in this isolated and peaceful Polynesian retreat, has written some notable books, and many magazine articles and stories.

That excusable curiosity may now be satisfied. There has been published a new book by Mr. Frisbie, entitled "Mr. Moonlight's Island"; and, while it is a delightful description of Islands conditions and Polynesian culture, written in Mr. Frisbie's charming style, it also is a fairly exact description of Mr. Frisbie's own life. The trader, "Mr. Moonlight", apparently is Mr. Frisbie, and one suspects that the numerous characters which enter into the story of "Mr. Moonlight", are, in fact, living people who share Mr. Frisbie's own little world.

The book is an unusual, but really fascinating mixture of Islands love-story, Polynesian folk-lore, philosophical meditation (in which this mad old world is thoroughly and biting renounced) and startling description of Pukapuka amorality. The Polynesian cycle of existence—irresponsible childhood, hot-blooded promiscuity, iron-bound wed-

lock, joyous parenthood, mellow old age—is seen in a new focus.

Writing to the editor of the "P.I.M.", from Pukapuka, on March 16, 1940, Mr. Frisbie says that "Mr. Moonlight's Island" is the first of a trilogy. It will be followed by "The Saga of William the Heathen" and "The Pagan Underworld".

In this first book, we have the love-story of three comely Polynesian maidens—Miss Red-Jones, Miss Tern, and the incomparable Miss Tears. The book, written in 1938, is dedicated to Miss Tears, and Mr. Frisbie says, in his note, that she died on Pukapuka on January 14, 1940.

Our copy was published in New York; but it is just announced that an English edition has been published by Heremans, of London.

HUGE GOLD OUTPUT

From Our Own Correspondent

WAU, May 20.
THE amount of gold declared for export on the Morobe Goldfields in April was 59,780 ounces, valued at £A407,533. The total value for the ten months (July 1939-April, 1940) is about £A2,500,000.

A branch of the Red Cross Society was formed recently at Samarai, Eastern Papua. The following office-bearers were elected: Chairman, Hon. G. E. Aumuller; secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. Cadden; committee, Mesdames E. F. Bunting, G. Aumuller, N. Izod and Messrs. R. A. Woodward, R. F. Bunting, R. Eginton.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE

RIVERVIEW SYDNEY

Boys are prepared for Intermediate and Leaving Certificate Examinations and for Exhibitions, Scholarships and Bursaries at the University.

Boys are arranged in three Divisions according to age. Each Division has its own Library, Debating Society, Cricket and Football Fields, and Tennis Courts. Senior and Junior Rowing Sheds, with a large fleet of pleasure and racing boats. Private Swimming Baths.

Prospectus and further particulars on application to the—

Rector:

St. Ignatius' College,
Riverview, Sydney.
Tel.: JB 1106.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Conducted by the Jesuit Fathers



ONE OF SYDNEY'S GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TAXES IN AMERICAN SAMOA

APIA, May 4.

AN increase in import duties in American Samoa is announced, as from April 1, 1940. The following are the new duty rates:—

Cigars and cheroots, per 100, \$0.50.
Cigarettes, per 100, \$0.20.
Beer, per quart, \$0.07.
Wine, per quart, \$0.30.

Spirits, per quart, \$1.
Flour (wheat), per 100 lbs., \$0.50.
Meats, tinned or preserved, \$0.02 per lb.
Sugar, per pound, \$0.01.
Rice, polished, per pound, \$0.01.
Fish, tinned or preserved, per lb. \$0.02.

In addition to any duties collected in accordance with the regulations, there shall be collected a license fee of one per cent. ad valorem on all imports.

The poll-tax for 1940 is reduced from 9 dollars to 6 dollars 75 cents.

ONE NIGHT AT SEA

BY "DAIKA"

I LEFT Samarai for a trip on a local schooner. A friend, a prospector, myself and the skipper and engineer were the only Europeans on board.

On the second night out, we made a good anchorage at about 4 p.m., and resolved to remain the night. The skipper and engineer decided to catch up on some sleep, lost the night before.

We saw some sharks about the boat, and, acting on a suggestion from the prospector, I procured a lump of ancient bacon, placed two plugs of dynamite in it, with about four feet of fuse, and threw it overboard.

The sharks nosed round, and then a large one came with a flurry of water and grabbed it. We waited tensely for the result.

There was a terrific explosion almost under the boat. The engine-room telegraph rang madly, as the skipper bounded from his stretcher on the bridge, and grabbed at it. The engineer came from his bed so swiftly that he removed the nail of his little toe.

The voracious shark arrived on top of the water in two pieces, about fifty feet apart, which immediately sank again.

I produced a bottle of whisky, where-with to quieten the skipper and engineer, and they were less offensive at the end of an hour, and the first bottle. My friend produced another bottle, and the prospector told of a crocodile he blew up. He said he placed several plugs of explosive in the body of a small pig. The crocodile ate it, and lay on the bank in the sun. Suddenly, it swelled up in the middle like a balloon, and a dull explosion was heard. The croc. meditated for a while, and then opened its mouth, and a large quantity of smoke came out. It kept blowing out smoke for some time, until it resumed normal size, and then it crawled back into the water.

We decided to finish the second bottle before having kai. The skipper told of a horse his grandmother owned, which was taken by crocodiles. Friend told of a dog on the river bank, howling, when a croc. came and lashed it with his tail, and knocked it into the water. The skipper's grandmother's horse was not taken by a croc.—it got away and died a natural death. It was a very nice horse to ride.

The prospector told of the time when one of his mates was on a spree, and fell off the wharf. His hat floated away on the tide, but he could not see his mate's body anywhere. Some natives got a dinghy, and chased the floating hat, and lifted it up, and found his mate underneath it, asleep. He went on to praise the brand of whisky his mate had been drinking.

An argument started between the engineer and the prospector about the truth of the story, and the prospector offered to show the engineer the spot where it had happened. The engineer looked thoughtful.

The skipper said his grandmother's horse was a grey one, with a black spot on its forehead. He showed the size of the spot, on a stanchion.

The engineer said a man could not float upright in the water. The prospector said he could.

I told of a friend of mine who fell into a river and was drowned, after drinking steadily for a week. We found the body through the behaviour of the

STEAMSHIPS TRADING COMPANY LTD.

PORT MORESBY PAPUA SAMARAI

Chairman and Managing Director: A. S. FITCH.

Shipowners, Wholesale and Retail Merchants and Traders; Shipping, Customs and Insurance Agents; Copra and Rubber Plantation Owners.

MAIL CONTRACTORS TO COMMONWEALTH AND PAPUAN GOVERNMENTS.

AGENCIES:—At Port Moresby: Coral Sea Insurance Co.; Phoenix Insurance Co.; Delta Sawmills Ltd.; Acme Bakery Co.; Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd. At Samarai: Coral Sea Insurance Co.; Delta Sawmills Ltd.; Bankers and Traders' Insurance Co.; National Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Kularo Shipyards; Mamai Plantations.

BRANCHES:—In Papua: Henuabada, Sivitoli, Aroma, Koki, Hula, Ela Beach, Duga Duga, Yule Island.

SYDNEY: NELSON & ROBERTSON PTY. LTD., 12 Spring Street; Melbourne, 396 Flinders Lane; London, E. Whiteaway & Co., 7 Chiswell Street, Finsbury, London.
Cable Address: "STEAMSHIPS." Code: Bentley's.

STEAMSHIPS TRADING COMPANY, LIMITEDMERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS AND PLANTERS,
PORT MORESBY AND SAMARAI.

Our organisation provides every facility and efficient service as
MANAGING AGENTS AND VISITING REPRESENTATIVES OF
COCONUT AND RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

Estate supervised in bearing and planting stages.

Comprehensive reports compiled and regular visits made to Estates by our
competent Plantation Inspector.

WRITE, CABLE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS:

STEAMSHIPS TRADING COMPANY LTD.

Scott's "Renown" Brand Rope, Cordage and Binder Twine

of Every
DescriptionCable
Address:
Ropeyard,
Sydney.MANUFACTURED AT
MASCOT, N.S.W.

By

**J. SCOTT
PTY. LTD.**Head Office and Store:
163 CLARENCE STREET,
SYDNEY,
N.S.W.

fish. They would swim up to a certain spot, and then slowly turn over and wriggle around in the water, get a dull look in their eyes, and drift downstream. We looked at the spot and found my friend's body. He had been so pickled that he made the fish drunk.

The skipper said his grandmother's horse got drunk once at a brewery. It lay asleep in the yard, all night, and when it woke in the morning it went to the river and held its head under water until it nearly drowned. I asked him if that was the time the crocodile got it, and he denied that any crocodile ever got near his grandmother's horse. I started to remind him of his previous remarks, when a loud splash was heard.

The engineer had decided to demonstrate his theory of floating. The crew boys rushed round, and hauled him out of the water. He looked very sick. We gave him some whisky, and he went into a coma. Friend and prospector decided to use artificial respiration, but the engineer gave a loud groan and was suddenly very sick. The boys took him away to bed.

The skipper tried to show us the scar where his grandmother's horse kicked him, but found it so beyond him that he sat on the deck and went to sleep.

We had another drink and the prospector went to his cabin and came back with some meat and biscuits. While we were eating he told us of the time he and some others were going to Samarai in a launch.

They had had a merry leave-taking, and all slept until nearly daylight. The

first to awake, awakened the others; and, while they were discussing the size and aches of their respective heads, a rooster crowed. They all hushed; and in a few moments it crowed again.

They rushed on deck and gazed about them. It was very dark, and the boy at the tiller was half-asleep. Suddenly, the rooster crowed again, from dead ahead, and not far away. They grabbed the tiller and turned the boat round, and awakened the other boys on deck, while looking out for the land. One went below and slowed the engine down.

A boy went up to the bow of the launch, and lifted a box, and brought out a rooster, tied by the leg. The rooster crowed once more—and the prospector and party went back below, forgetting to turn the boat round again. They ran back for an hour before the sunrise showed them their error.

We decided to go to bed, after this. My friend went first to the cabin. A terrific crash was heard, and the boys presently reported my friend had tried to go to bed on the table set for our kai. I decided to sleep on deck, in a chair.

I have just seen the sun rise over the small island. It crept slowly up on the world from behind the fringing coconuts, outlining each swaying leaf in turn. Birds began calling and flying along the beach. Fish are jumping all round the boat, in their welcome to a new day.

The deck of the boat is an awful mess. I do not feel too good. Think I must have eaten too much of the skipper's grandmother's horse.

THIS FREEDOM !

Embarrassing Situation Created by Native Producers in New Guinea

From Our Own Correspondent

RABAUL, May 20.

IF ever a native race was suddenly precipitated from the stone-age to the complications of modern life, it was the New Guinea native—especially in and around Rabaul.

Special legislation has enabled them to dispose of their produce direct to exporters, and to receive the same price for their product as the Europeans. They have added heavy motor lorries to their assets of hot-air kilns and galvanised-iron homes; and their savings bank accounts have grown to nearly £10,000.

Legislation protects them at every turn—legislation rigidly enforced by Government officials, with one eye on the League of Nations and the other on Canberra.

No wonder, then, that when a witness before the Native Labour Commission (which is gathering data for an extensive review of native labour regulations) made the remark that the natives of the Mandated Territory were not so well protected as the indigenes of Papua, the Commission looked surprised. The cry from the majority of the non-native population in the Territory is that the Administration policy as one of too-great leniency towards the native, which is

Established 50 years—and carrying one of the largest stocks of Iron and Steel in Australia.

William Atkins Pty. Ltd.

Head Office 449-451 KENT ST., SYDNEY.

FULL, COMPREHENSIVE & UP-TO-DATE RANGE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING LINES:—

STEEL DEPARTMENT

MILD STEEL:

Rounds, Squares, Flats, Half-rounds, Hexagons, Bevel, Shoeing, Tyre, Angles, Tees, Sheets, Plates, Girder Plates, Chequer Plates, Channels, Hoops, Etc.

BRIGHT STEEL:

Rounds, Squares, Hexagons.

Extra Special High Speed Tool Steel, Mining Steel, Blister Steel and Spring Steel, Rounds, Flats & Squares. **Bar Iron**—All sections and sizes.

DUCO Lacquers and DULUX Enamels—FABREX Motor Toppings and Leather Cloths,
House & Decorators' Paints, Varnishes & Brushware
Sole Distributors of CHAMPION'S Decorators Paint Products.
Distributing Agents for BROLITE Lacquers, SYNPLEX Enamels and "POLYGLOSS" Finish.

Iron & Steel Merchants

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES
COACH & MOTOR HARDWARE.



Cable Address: WILATKIN, SYDNEY.

Engineers' Supplies:

Set Screws, Studs, Metal Thread Screws, Coach Screws, Files, Cotter Pins, Bright and Black Bolts, Rivets, Etc., Hack Saw Blades.

Power Transmission Gear:

Including Plummer Blocks, Couplings, Collars, Etc.

Coach and Motor Hardware:

Axles, Springs, Wheelstuff, Duck, Paints.

Farriers' Supplies:

Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, Etc.

Motor-Trimmers and Motor Builders' & Motor Painters' Requirements

C. A. WILLEY'S

Quick-Drying Coach and Car Paints, Roughstuff, Elastic Gloss, Synflex Enamels, Lacquers.

having a deteriorating effect upon the growing generation.

The natives in the more-populated centres of the Territory are given their head in almost every respect. Old regulations, which were made for the maintenance of discipline and good order among a primitive people, are falling into disuse. Only recently, the District Court had a busy time, dealing out fines and imprisonment to chiefs and their henchmen for drinking quantities of intoxicating liquor purchased from Chinese traders who, owing to the adverse trading conditions brought about by the natives selling their copra direct to the exporters, must find some means of earning a livelihood.

The time has not yet come when the New Guinea native can "have his head" when he mixes in modern civilisation.

He must be kept in his place; and the sooner the Government realises this and introduces—once again—a bit of discipline among the natives, the better it will be for all concerned.

Dr. George Lynch, M.B. (Camb.), who spent 30 years of distinguished service in Fiji, died recently in England, aged 79. Appointed District Medical Officer at Ba, Fiji, in 1890, he became Senior Medical Officer in the Colony seven years later and was Resident Medical Superintendent at Suva Colonial Hospital. In 1908, he was made Chief Medical Officer, a member of the Legislative Council, and chairman of the Central Board of Health. After his retirement from the Colonial Service, he returned to Suffolk, England, where he practised for a number of years.

BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA) CO. LTD.

Inc. in Fiji

Island Traders and Shipowners

Also Branches at:

Fiji: Levuka, Lautoka, Labasa, Ba, Sigatoka, Rotuma.

Tonga: Nukualofa, Haapai, Vavau.

Samoa: Apia, Pago Pago (American Samoa).

Solomons: Makambo, Gizo, Faisi.

New Hebrides: Vila.

Gilberts: Tarawa.

Code Address:
"Burnsouth".

Norfolk Is. Niue. Wallis Is. Futuna Is.

Registered

Office:

S U V A

F I J I

First Printing Press in Polynesia

IT was March, 1797, when the first printing press was landed from the "Duff" at Matavai, Tahiti, for the use of the Brethren sent out by the L.M.S. Its career was troubled, its fate was hard. Here are the facts.

One only, of the company of 17, had learned the business, and he was one of the four ordained ministers. It is not known if he had had special training before setting out or if, previous to ordination, he had been a printer. Upon the shoulders of the unfortunate Thomas Lewis, aged 31, fell the burden.

The cases were landed and the Brethren, in their simplicity, thought to have all soon under way. The language was soon to be mastered, and a Spelling Book distributed, the foundation of Catechisms, Hymnals and Prayers, previous to the supreme aim, the distribution among the pagans of the Word of God.

But they soon found that the acquirement of the language was very far from an easy task and that the reports of the captains of calling vessels were far from the truth. The printing press had to remain in its cases in the store-room; the months passed by, and progress was exceeding slow.

Over a year had passed when they wrote Home, on August 26, 1798: "Our time has principally been engaged in labouring to acquire a knowledge of the language of the country, which we find all Europeans who ever visited Otaheite have utterly mistaken as to spelling, pronunciation, ease in learning and the barrenness of it. We have already joined some thousands of words and we believe some thousands yet remain."

It was heart-breaking work, even to learn to speak it, much more so to reduce it to print. As a matter of fact, it was not until March, 1805 (eight years' toil) that they felt capable of deciding upon an alphabet of the language—though Henry Nott had won out as a speaker four years previously. They wrote Home in August, 1801, that he would address the natives for the first time in their own tongue "on the next Lord's Day".

But that printing press was handed, though not set up, just before that letter of August, 1798. They determined upon some division of their goods, and we read under date of June 2, 1798, "To-day we divided among us some of the most valuable books . . . the others were carefully packed up in a dry cask"; and here comes in that father of all Polynesian Presses: "The printing and binding presses, with their appurtenances and some printing paper. Brother Lewis will keep in his possession, if possible." They do not state why it might not be possible. The man's tragedy, to come, was not then even in the offing. It seems more likely to be the fear of burglary, for they were heavy sufferers by then, and had to set watch day and night to keep aught for themselves.

And, though the press was as useless to them as to the natives, save as iron, they would make a bid to save it. The very next day we read that they were busy "Fitting up a printer's shop."

Then fell the first blow. The printer left—was expelled from the Society—and, before another year was out, they laid his body in a grave not a stone's throw from where his press stood.

Bereft of what they had so eagerly worked for, the printed word, they kept



For Protection and Appearance - - use "B.A.L.M." Paint

PROTECTION—is the main job of Paint . . . APPEARANCE is next . . . and, to get the most efficient combination of both . . . use "B.A.L.M." Paint. "B.A.L.M." Paint is a product of scientific research and practical experience . . . It has been tested for durability, protective qualities and colour retention, and proved to be the best that can be made.

Measure the value of Paint by years of service, protection and appearance, and NOT by cost per tin. Specify "B.A.L.M." Paint.

B.A.L.M.

HIGHEST GRADE PURE PREPARED
PAINT

A Product of British Australian Lead
Manufacturers Pty. Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS: Greenwood &
Laws Ltd., Rabaul and Wau;
Steamships Trading Co. Ltd.,
Port Moresby and Samarai;
Millers Ltd., Suva, F.I.L.

bravely on, reducing the language to some printable order. Entry after entry is made, in their Journal, of their struggle and hard travail.

Those men are full worthy of both record and praise. They had had no special training for such work. Apart from Jefferson, they were but poorly educated; for Lewis was dead, and Cover, with Eyre, had fled. They had all the difficult problems to solve by and for themselves. All through 1805-1806 they met twice a week, and stopped at nothing to aid them. "We have paid a native for attending our meetings in order to ascertain the proper pronunciation of every word which we have (so far) written down"; and they claimed that there was then a full 5,000 words in the Tahitian vocabulary.

Then fell the second and final blow for that pioneer press. In December, 1808, Pomare and all the Brethren fled from the island; Matavai was deserted; the chapel and the missionary houses, the storeroom, the blacksmith's shop, livestock of many kinds, the orange-groves and vegetables, and the printing shop—there was not a soul on guard. Down upon that tongue of land—to-day more generally known as Point Venus—the pagan hordes swept, and thoroughly wrecked the place, carrying off everything they could lay their hands on, and, in chief, what most of all they coveted and prized, iron.

So was Pinis written to the pioneer printing press of Polynesia. It had never functioned, and it was smashed to pieces for its precious metal. Printing had to wait for a brighter day.

MOOREA, lying hard by, claims rightfully that it saw the first South Sea printing done. It came about in this way.

Eight full years had passed when, in February, 1817, a fresh contingent of the Brethren arrived from Sydney, among them William Ellis, later the author of "Polynesian Researches", and for years the Foreign Secretary of the L.M.S. in London. He had had special training before leaving home as to both printing and book-binding and, along with him came a second press, with ample fount, paper and binding for a start. The press was installed at Afareaitu, Moorea, in March, 1817.

Operations commenced on June 10, 1817. We read: "Pomare arrived to witness the first composing for the printing press done in his dominions. He was asked if he would like to do the first himself. He answered 'Yes.' The composing stick was then put into his hand and he was directed from whence to take the letters and how to place them until he had composed the alphabet at the beginning of the Tahitian Spelling Book. He appeared much pleased."

That press was kept hard at work for many months, till a shortage came of paper and of binding. Sydney supplied paper. Ellis, ever full of resource, called upon the natives of the island for goat, cat and dog skins, and showed them the craft of tanning, the result ("being but indifferent tanners") not very good, but the binding was certainly strong. So the work went on—spelling books, catechisms, scripture lessons issued by the thousand.

In 1818, Ellis—a born roamer—decided to follow his friend John Williams, to Raiatea, and with him went the printing press. In 1819 two more printing presses were sent from Home. Before Pomare's death in 1821, printing had ceased to be a novelty.—W. W. BOLTON.

NAMANULA HILL

(From Government House, Rabaul)

THE garden with a magic peace was fraught.

Trees lazing in the tropic afternoon,
Tall crotons shaded green to warmest red,

Hibiscus, bougainvilleas aflame,
And orchids pale as moonlight on the sea.

Out of the hearts of trees scarce audibly
A sigh escaped; then all the paths grew still,

And from the nearby verdant Mother Hill,

Which slumbers on the bosom of the sky,

I drew companionship, as long gone by
The Poet Shepherd to the hillside came
And for the strength of generations sought.

—FREDA MacDONNELL.

4/15 Prince Albert Street,
Mosman.

Mr. R. Evans, Town Clerk at Suva, Fiji, arrived in Sydney by the May "Monterey", on sick leave.

Timber, Joinery ETC.

PREPARED BUILDINGS ready for erection a specialty.

SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.
TIMBERS specially catered for.

FIBROLITE, PLYWOODS,
GALVANISED IRON.

CONSIGNMENTS shipped
by RETURN STEAMERS
to the Islands.

John W. Eaton

PTY. LTD.

WEST CRESCENT STREET,
NORTH SYDNEY.

Telephones: XB 4051 (6 lines.)

BITUMENOID ROOFING

MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

Bitumenoid Roofings, Dampcourse and Insulating Felts are made from the world's best raw materials. Warranted to stand the most rigid tests.

BITUMENOID THE BEST

Roofing: 1, 2, 3-ply; Flooring, Waterproof Materials; Saturated Felt; Resilient Road Jointing; Natural Asphalt Dampcourse; 2 and 3-ply Dampcourse; 1-2 lb. Lead-core Dampcourse; Roofing Cement; Asphalt Paints; Roofing Compound.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MAXWELL PORTER & SON LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

107 REDFERN ST., REDFERN, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Phone: M 3157. Cables Bitumenoid.



FREE!
a booklet of
modern cottage
DESIGNS

Obtain a copy before you build
It contains designs and plans—in
colour—of Homes that can be
inexpensively built with
WUNDERLICH DURABESTOS
the indestructible asbestos-cement
building sheeting. Write to—
WUNDERLICH LIMITED
G.P.O., Box 474aa, SYDNEY

FOR TROPICAL BUILDINGS, SPECIFY

BUILD A MODERN HOME with WUNDERLICH DURABESTOS
ASBESTOS CEMENT BUILDING SHEETS

The directors of Rabaul Electricity, Ltd., report that the recent issue of 7,913 ordinary shares of £1 each was over-subscribed.

KANGAROO BRAND

**Ropes,
Cordage,
and Twines for every
purpose**

Backed by
86 years of service.

Manufactured by
**M. DONAGHY AND SONS,
Pty. Ltd., Geelong and Sydney.**

Fiji Representatives:
**PEARCE AND CO.
LIMITED**
P.O. BOX 237, SUVA

M.V. LAKATOI

Now Running in Papuan Coastal
Mail Service

THE Papuan coastal mail contract, which covers all the ports of call from Daru, in the far west, to the Conflicts and Woodlark Island, in the east, has been let for one year to Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd. The service will be carried on with the new and modern motor-vessel "Lakatoi".

For some years, this service was carried on by Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., with the old "Papuan Chief". When the latter went on the reef, a couple of smaller boats were used.

Coastal travellers will be glad to see the "Lakatoi" on the run. She was built and taken to Samarai when Misima mining was booming; but when the Mt. Sisa (or G.M.O.P.) enterprise collapsed, there was not nearly enough for the "Lakatoi" to do in Eastern Papua, and residents were much afraid that she would be taken to some other territory.

Mr. R. J. Keegan, who has been District Officer at Gizo, in the British Solomon Islands for the past two years, arrived in Sydney during May on furlough. He is accompanied by his wife and small son.

A Lady Who Was Disappointed

Some of the Things You Need Not
Take to Tahiti

THERE is a lady of Irish-North American ancestry staying at Papeete.

In her native country, the fogs and mists, the noise and confusion of traffic that never ceases; the hackneyed subjects which are usually discussed with the originality of a gramophone record; the boredom of going to the same parties with the same people, doing the same things, year after year; the drab monotony of so-called entertainment—had sent her mind to the refuge of dreams of a fair land far away where romance immortal reigns.

One day, she read a book which assured her that such a land lay far out on the sapphire bosom of the broad Pacific, and she was fascinated into undertaking the long voyage.

Now she is here, and romance somehow has passed her by, and she is disappointed. She is threatening to traduce the fair fame of our peerless island in the newspapers of her native state, when she returns home.

Of course, we are sorry; but it all was inevitable. She brought with her the very things she had travelled so far to escape.

First of all, she brought standardisation—that method of mass production by which cosmeticians have created millions of expressionless masks that bury deeply feminine charm. At a dinner or evening party a blonde lady, well appointed with what these cosmeticians call glamour, looks like Banquo's ghost, beside the golden-brown complexions of our Tahitian women, and the warm Spanish brunette of our Euronians.

Secondly, like so many of her country-women, she has carried with her that extraordinary mental quality that looks upon everything which departs from the rigid uniformity of the standards of her suburban birthplace, as foreign and heathen, and wicked.

Thirdly, she brought as her principal baggage, a disposition which would be dissatisfied in any environment.

The oceans and land highways are crowded with travellers seeking escape from something—they know not what. Actually, it is themselves. They have not learned that romance, and happiness, and contentment, like the Kingdom of Heaven, are within one's own mind and spirit.—A.C.R., Tahiti.

Woven Wire for all Industry

COPRA DRYING TRAYS, FLOORS, Etc.
FRUIT DRYING TRAYS, MINING SCREENS.
Heavy Mosquito Gauze in Phosphor Bronze and
other Metals Impervious to Salt Sea Air.

WIRE DOOR MATS AND GENERAL WIRE WORKS

E. WRIGHT & CO. LTD.

Office and Works: 148-152 Cleveland Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Telegraphic Address: "Wrightmake," Chippendale.



The No. 7W "Younger" Ranger can now be supplied fitted with Legs, as per illustration.

Ask for quotation for this Range, also illustrated Catalogue and Price List for both Single and Double Oven Stoves.

Do You Know that the Famous

YOUNGER

STOVES and RANGES

made with extended Firebox specially for long Wood fuel, are Self-Setting and, provided sufficient Flue Piping is attached, can be used in almost any position?

Younger Stoves
are Widely Used
Throughout the
Pacific Islands.

G. FLETCHER & SON 50 Oxford Street, Sydney.

GROWTH OF FIJI MINING TOWN

A LARGE social hall, complete with stage, billiards table, library and supper room, has been constructed at the Tavua goldfield, Northern Fiji, for the benefit of the Euronians employees of the mining companies now operating there. The hall is in the new village of Vatukoula and it was formally declared open in April by Mr. E. G. Theodore, managing director of the various mining companies.

Mr. Theodore praised the loyalty of the companies' employees and congratulated them on their ability to train for key positions in the service.

Many visitors from towns in Northern Fiji took part in a very pleasant social function.

OLD-TIME WEAPONS OF THE
GILBERTESE

GILBERT ISLANDERS armed with old-time swords (edged with sharks' teeth) and wearing helmets of porcupine-fish skin and coral armor. Before the Gilbert Islands came under the British flag late in the nineteenth century, native factions were almost continually engaged in land wars—stimulated by the smallness of the islands in proportion to the large population. Even to-day the land title claims have not all been settled, although a Native Lands Commission has been working to that end since 1919.

—Australian Museum Photo.

SHIPMENTS HELD UP IN
SAMOA

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, May 10.
WESTERN Samoa, for years, has been largely dependent on Swedish and Norwegian vessels for the shipment of copra and cocoa. Owing to recent events in Europe, the arrival of Scandinavian ships is uncertain, and Union Company ships are unable to lift the large accumulations now in store.

627,000 Counted Natives
in N. GuineaRapid Recent Growth of Chinese
Community

LATEST official figures show that the N.G. population increased slightly in the year ended June 30, 1939.

Out of a total non-indigenous population of 6,538, the British total 3,547, which is an increase of 75 over the previous year. Non-Europeans have increased from 1838 in 1938 to 2,004 in 1939.

The table shows that New Guinea has its quota of most nationalities: American 150, Austrian 23, Belgian 5, British 3,547, Czechoslovakian 15, Danish 1, Dutch 157, Finnish 11, French 34, German 473, Greek 1, Hungarian 2, Italian 51, Norwegian 4, Polish 24, Portuguese 2, Russian 8, Spanish 1, Swedish 13, Swiss 10, Danzig 2. Total Europeans 4,534. Chinese 1,890, Japanese 40, Javanese 2, other (Malays, etc.) 72; total Asiatics, 2,004. Grand total, 6,538.

The number of Germans, of course, is at June 30, 1939, before the outbreak of war. The figure remained stationary

from the previous year. Of the number, 412 were German missionaries.

The enumerated native population is 627,283. In 1930, the enumerated natives were 370,005, and the numbers estimated (in uncontrolled country, not counted) 121,250. By 1937, the enumerated total was 542,394, and now it is 627,283. And, still, there are large uncontrolled areas where it is not possible to estimate the population.

Years ago, the "P.I.M." suggested that the native population of New Guinea was nearer to one million than to the then official estimate of half a million.

The growth of the Chinese population has been steady, and now is becoming rapid, as these figures show:—

1914	1,377	1932	1,457
1921	1,424	1940	1,890

The Chinese have increased by 20 per cent. since the end of 1937.

Mr. C. H. Karius, R.M. of Kikori, Papua, who had been ill in Port Moresby for several weeks, has been in Australia on sick leave. **Mr. Ivan Champion**, who returned from Lake Kutubu early in 1940, has been acting as R.M. at Kikori, with **Mr. B. W. Faithorn** as A.R.M.



"MORE POWER TO YOU"

CLYDE

BATTERIES

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

CAR . . . RADIO

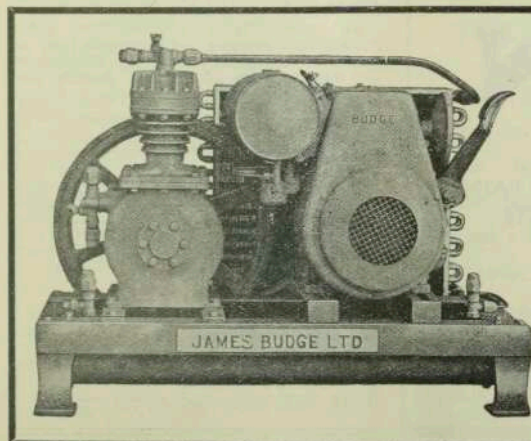
HOME LIGHTING

PRODUCT OF THE CLYDE ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

Island Agents:

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd.,
W. R. Carpenter & Co., Ltd.

Rabaul: John L. Peadon, Ltd.
Fiji: Morris, Hedstrom, Ltd.



REFRIGERATION . . .

"BUDGE" Automatic or Manually-controlled Refrigeration and Ice-making Plants, with or without insulated Cabinets or Rooms, ranging from 4 cubic feet to 1000 cubic feet or larger, using ammonia in the large and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) in the small units. Where electricity is not available, crude oil engines may be utilised for driving the larger plants and petrol engines for driving the smaller machines. The accompanying illustration is of a petrol engine driven SO₂ unit. Enquirers please state power (if any), size of cabinet and amount of ice required per day.

JAMES BUDGE PTY. LIMITED

Refrigeration and General Engineers

Office and Works:

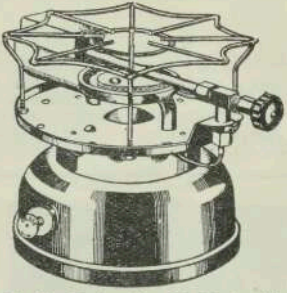
McEvoy and Harley Streets Established 1890.
ALEXANDRIA, SYDNEY.

ALL CLASSES OF REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

The Director of External Studies of the University of Queensland advises that **Mr. S. J. Campbell**, of Rabaul, New Guinea, was successful in the subjects for which he sat in the November University examinations; and that **Rev. D. F. Boorman**, of Lau, Fiji, passed in English II at the same examinations, thus completing his course for the B.A. degree, which was conferred "in absentia" on May 6.

Falema'a, a Samoan missionary who spent 17 years in Papua with the L.M.S., returned to Apia, Samoa, recently with his wife and children.

No 500 Coleman
Speed-Master
STOVE



- 1—Lights Instantly—No Preheating.
- 2—Instant Heat Regulation.
- 3—Safety Shut-off Valve.
- 4—Nickel-Plated—Rust-Proof.
- 5—Wind-Proof, Silent, Odorless.

BUILT FOR A MULTITUDE OF USES.

Sold by all leading Firms in the Pacific Islands.
In case of difficulty in obtaining supplies, write to:
Pearce & Co. — Suva, Fiji Islands.

PAPUA'S WESTERN DIVISION

It Is Not All Mud

BY W.D.

MUCH has been written about the unloveliness of the Western Division of Papua: Of its malaria, mosquitoes and most of all, its Mud, spelt with a capital M.

And it is all true, the depressing, dirty rivers of the delta, the rushing waters of Spring tides, the turbulent waves of the wide river spaces which must be crossed to get anywhere.

To the uninitiated, the Fly or Bamu speak of tranquil calm; but the wise look well to sails and engine, for one never can tell how these rivers will behave. In an incredible short time the calm changes to roaring hills of white-capped sea, huge logs tearing down to smash any contacting object, that heaving swell, or again that short, sharp wave, the terror of small craft on these rivers.

Notwithstanding all this, there is much of beauty to be found—if you look for it.

There is pretty little Daru Island, the town of the W.D., with its mango avenues along the main paths, and brightly colored crotons everywhere. The green slopes, on top of which are the Government residences, the rustic foot-bridges leading to each building, and the well-arranged and neatly-kept gardens. The long country road which leads to the other side of the island may not be paved or even, but it passes grand old gums and the farm, and winds on to the fishing village. A delightful walk.

My first impression of Daru was good, as then there were few houses and the whole place was a mass of gold and green and brown crotons, and the slopes were emerald after rain. There is real beauty in Daru.

Then, the wide creeks of the W.D. have a beauty all their own. Especially so at neap tides; green, still waters fringed by stately coconut palms, or maybe even the common Nipa, gently

swinging in the breeze; the graceful picture of canoes gliding along, reflected with the bending palms in the water; tiny fish jumping here and there; the morning sun chasing shadows.

Or is there anything more glorious than a sunset on a palm-edged creek? Time after time one stands spellbound at the sight. Old gold and mauve, deep scarlet and rose, changed every moment to shades indescribable. Fleecy mountains of smoky-blue clouds enveloping, and again releasing, the dying sun, their silver linings turned about, long arrows of blue and crimson, seeming to pierce the very tops of the trees.

And all this reflected perfectly in the "winding ribbon of a creek". It is still W.D.

Even the night has its glory on these creeks—the vivid lightning, the silvery glitter on every leaf after rain, the full moonlight playing on the water and sending mysterious shadows through the trees. And what could be more beautiful than the million lights of tiny flittering fireflies, glowing on every shrub, until the whole place is a fairyland.

Yes, there is more than mud in the W.D.

Someone has written: "There are not many pretty women in the Western Division". It depends, of course, on the definition of "pretty". But there are some of the finest-looking and perfectly developed girls and women, here; splendid physique and features, with no cut or stain or tattoo, and no need of any cosmetic. And they are W.D.

Then, surely, the loveliest part of all the division is the enchanting Gogadara country. Those wonderful lagoons become masses of pink and mauve glory, when the water lily flowers. The tall, wild-rice grasses nodding with every passing breeze, whispering secrets all day long. Brown women bending to their paddles, with grace not found among whites, every movement beautiful to behold. The men, tall and well built, move as one man, speeding their canoes along. A Gogadara canoe race, seldom featured, creates an indelible picture on the memory. Every action speaks of grace and beauty again.

The miles and miles of undulating grass country, trees of white scented blossom, the glories of the hills one can never forget. Well-arranged gardens round the most interesting "long houses"; pretty plots on the hillsides looking toward the sun; the rich red and black soils. The villages, mostly neat and clean, the gay flowers in old tins on the platforms, all show the love of beauty in the people.

At sunset, it is glorious, the great golden ball slipping behind each rise; at dawn, as beautiful, and every moment of the day calls for admiration. Sunrise and early morning in the Gogadara is be-

For Islands Conditions
use

SPARTAN

PAINTS — ENAMELS

PAVING PAINT	SASH & TRIM PAINT
QDE ENAMEL	ZINC PASTE
CAR POLISH	VELOX ENAMEL
TROJAN PAINT	

● Request your Sydney Agent to obtain details, price lists and color cards of Spartan Paints.

IT WILL PAY YOU

SPARTAN LACQUERS PTY. LTD., 74 Commonwealth St., SYDNEY.

SYDNEY'S LEADING

SAILMAKER AND RIGGER

Also Manufacturer of all Canvas and Rope Work.
ISLANDS WORK a Speciality.

HARRY WEST
Balmain East, Sydney. Tel.: W 1105

yond real description. The house or camp is filled with a haze of blush pink and gold, and, on waking, one feels for the moment that the bush around is ablaze with fire. Morning glory, fresh as the mountain air; the songs of a million birds; gorgeously marked butterflies; the rising sun breaking up the heavy mist over the trees and bush and lagoon: wallaby hopping along the narrow track; the deep call of forest life; everything, trees and birds and all life, join to sing their morning song of happiness.

It is a grand sight to watch the miles of growing, floating grass-land, sweeping majestically down the Aramia from out the lagoons. At times, it is so wide as to take the whole width of the river. Often loaded with birds, it is a singing, moving mass.

This is a rich country, splendid timber, good soil. The fruits are excellent, and fish and game abound most times. One is away from the rush, which has invaded every centre, away from the petty squabbles of small communities, away from all that is false and wearying to the grandeur of this unspoiled Eden. A living, throbbing poem to the poet, a glory beyond compare to the artist, and to the ordinary man, God's own country.

And it is still in the Western Division.

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN N. GUINEA



Stock on the plantation of the Lutheran Mission, Sio Island, New Guinea. The photograph shows that, if the location is fairly cool and dry, European animals, under careful supervision, will do well in the tropical islands.

SOLOMON ISLANDS' FUND NOW £570

THE Red Cross branch in the British Solomon Islands, up to mid-May, had collected just over £570 in Australian currency of which £460 has been sent to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London. Most of this money has come from subscriptions and the natives of the Solomons have contributed £170 of it. This is a remarkable performance for a community comprising only 500 Europeans and 200 Chinese.

Mr. Frank P. Beddows, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beddows, of Taveuni, Fiji, arrived in New Zealand recently to join the N.Z. forces for overseas. Two of his brothers, who enlisted with the Fiji Contingent in the Great War, were killed in France.

Use Coconut Products in the Islands!

Letter to the Editor

IN the Australian press, we frequently see protests by dairying organisations to the Governments concerning the increased sales of margarine throughout Great Britain and Australia. These organisations submit requests for drastic restrictions in the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes. Indeed, at times, these requests aim at the virtual prohibition of such economical vegetable fats.

We can understand the viewpoint of those interested in the dairying industry; but theirs is only one in the world of primary products and competitive industries.

On behalf of coconut-growers in British and Australian tropical colonies, I would like to remind the general public that margarine and copha are excellent substitutes for butter. They are nutritious and, for most cooking requirements, are preferable to butter. Further, the price of copha is considerably less than that of butter.

As the residents of nearly all the Pacific Islands are directly, or indirectly, dependent on the sale of, and rea-

Ship Chandlery — Hardware

Write for
Ship Chandlery
Catalogue

Special "In Bond" Prices
for all Islands enquiries
quoted on application.

Sole Agents for:

BROOMFIELDS LIMITED

152 SUSSEX STREET :: SYDNEY.

Cables: "Boom", Sydney.

Large and Complete Stocks of

SHIP CHANDLERY

IRONMONGERY OF ALL KINDS, PAINTS,
WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

P. H. MUNTZ & CO.'S 3-CROWN BRAND METAL SHEATHING.
PEACOCK & BUCHAN'S ENGLISH READY-MIXED PAINTS.



FOR INTER-ISLAND TRANSPORT THE CHAPMAN 16 ft. CABIN LAUNCH

This craft is particularly suitable for Island use. The roomy, lock-up cabin provides ample storage space for provisions, stores, etc. Besides, the sturdy Coach-house cabin makes this craft a real rough weather launch—waves roll off like water from a duck's back. Powered with Chapman PUP Engine. Write for details.

CHAPMAN & SHERACK

26 Clara Street, Erskineville, N.S.W.
ENGINE MANUFACTURERS FOR THIRTY YEARS

YOU CAN STOP THAT BACKACHE

But You Must First HELP YOUR KIDNEYS to Flush Out Acid Poisons

Recognise backache as a signal that there is something wrong with your kidneys.

Your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes and filters. Every three minutes all the blood in your body passes through these tubes to be filtered of waste matter and acid poisons. Unless your kidneys remove about 500 grains of dangerous impurities, these tubes become clogged, causing backache, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, lumbago, swollen feet and ankles, puffiness under the eyes, headaches, rheumatic pains and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning also show there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't delay and don't experiment. Go to your chemist or store for DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Use them faithfully and give your kidneys the help they need before it is too late. Millions of users the world over have had quick, satisfying relief. Do as your neighbour does — take DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS to-day.

sonable price for copra, I strongly urge everyone in the Islands to use margarine or copha wherever practicable, even to the extent of its almost exclusive use for cooking.

Of course, a prerequisite to the popularity of any product is that it shall be regularly stocked and made available to the public by the storekeepers. I have not yet seen margarine in New Guinea, and copha is frequently unobtainable. It is hoped that this position is not due to any irremovable obstructions.

I am, etc.,

VICTOR PRATT.

Rabaul, 8/5/40.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Everyone would applaud Mr. Pratt's suggestion if increased margarine consumption and a greater demand for coconut oil meant a higher price for copra. But it doesn't work out that way. Margarine now is in greater demand in Europe than ever before; but copra prices do not move. The profits are being pocketed, *in toto*, by Unilever Ltd.—a monstrous, parasitical, international growth that is beyond the control of governments.

Mr. G. B. Piper, of the Vacuum Oil Company, Suva, Fiji, recently arrived in Australia to take up a position in the Melbourne office.

Mr. Henry John Mansell, formerly of Fiji, died in Auckland recently, aged 68. Going to Fiji in 1893, he joined the staff of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. and spent 40 years in their employ at Ba and Lautoka. Three years ago he retired to live in N.Z.

Death of Captain A. Middenway

CAPTAIN A. MIDDENWAY, a well-known figure in the public service of Fiji and the Solomon Islands for many years, died in Sydney, after a short illness, on May 24. He had retired from the service of the Solomon Islands Administration as recently as 1935; and, since he made his home in Sydney, had identified himself with several organisations for community betterment, notably the Boy Scout movement.

An Australian by birth, and a veteran of the last war, Captain Middenway might well be described as having died in harness. Last September, though he was over 60, he at once offered his services, and he was sent to the internment camp. There he served until the camp was moved. He cheerfully accepted non-commissioned rank, though he was nominally adjutant to the camp commandant. Later, he took up special duties at Victoria Barracks in Sydney, where he worked until he collapsed, and was taken into hospital at North Sydney. There it was found that his end would be only a matter of days.

Few people were more unassuming, more anxious to serve unostentatiously, than Captain Middenway. Soon after he came to Sydney he joined the Pacific Islands Club, and was on its Council until his death. He was closely identified with the Air Raid Precautions unit at North Sydney. During the World Jamboree for Boy Scouts, held in Sydney nearly two years ago, he occupied an important post on the administrative side. His motto was "I serve". And he served his country until the last.

It is not generally known that he could have been decorated for his services in the last war. But he declined any such distinction, and asked to be returned to the Fijian Government Service instead. On enlisting for the war, he had defied local regulations. This request was granted, and, later, he was transferred to the Solomons, where he became secretary to the Protectorate Government, and subsequently served as an administrative officer.

A man of humane sentiments, with a rigid sense of justice, Captain Middenway was perhaps at his best when dealing with the natives. Yet he had the same outlook when handling youth. Both responded in the same way. His passing will evoke as much regret among the inhabitants of many a native village as among Captain Middenway's European friends. He is survived by his widow, and Pat, his only son. The latter, by the way, has already made a reputation as a champion swimmer.—E.R.

Dr. M. Rose, formerly Government Medical Officer at Apia, Western Samoa, has taken up a similar appointment at Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Mr. F. W. Hennings, Sydney representative for the Fiji Publicity Bureau, paid a short visit to New Zealand at the end of May.

Mr. Andrew Deoki, youngest son of Mr. N. S. Deoki, of Suva, Fiji, arrived in New Zealand recently to complete his course at the Auckland University.

Mr. Surya Narayan married Miss Bakiam Naikar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arumugam Naikar, of Samabula, at the Sangam Hall, Fiji, in May. It was the first wedding in the Hall since its opening in February last year.

Generate your own Electricity with a JOHNSON IRON HORSE GENERATOR

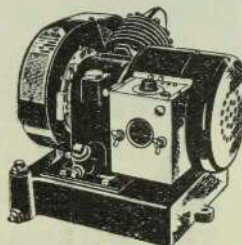
- Electricity for LIGHTING.
- Power for RADIO.
- Power for Battery Charging.
- 300 WATTS ● 12 VOLTS

Lights 12 25-Watt Globes.

Don't be any longer without the boon of to-day's civilisation—Electric Light, which is now available to everyone with the low-priced dependable generator. Charging operates immediately the electric starting button is pressed, and by turning a knob the output is controlled from nothing to 300 watts. Electric Light (with the Johnson Generator) costs you less than the messy, dangerous, old-fashioned lamps—you can use 3 lights for 3½ hours every night at a cost of approximately 1/- per week.

Here are some of the more important features:

300 watts—12 volts—lights 12-25 watt globes—electric starting—full range control—special built-in generator powered by a Johnson Iron Horse 4-cycle petrol engine—automatic cut out disconnects when not running—quiet operation—minimum vibration—shielded ignition—suction carburettor.



Cash ex Unit
Price bond Only

£21/5/-

Approx. Cost per Point
for Material only 15/6.
Weight when packed
100 lb.

Write for illustrated
leaflet giving complete
details.

NOCK & KIRBY Ltd.

BOX 4250Y G.P.O., SYDNEY.



The illustration shows a man in a light-colored shirt and dark trousers sitting at a small table. On the table is a large, boxy radio device with a speaker and a microphone. The man is holding a telephone receiver to his ear. In the background, there is a palm tree and a tropical landscape. The sky is filled with stylized clouds and birds.

AWA
TELERADIO 3B

**INSTALL YOUR OWN
COMMUNICATION SERVICE**

No technical knowledge required . . .

Keep in touch with the world — expedite business transactions—be prepared to quickly call medical or other services in an emergency.
Install an A.W.A. Teleradio 3B.

Compact radiotelephone providing communication facilities for parts beyond the reaches of landlines. Reliable and economical.

Illustrated booklet and quotations gladly supplied on request.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A/SIA) LIMITED

47 YORK STREET, SYDNEY 167 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE

Branches at: Wellington, Suva, Rabaul, Port Moresby and other island centres.

Papua is the least civilised place in the world. There isn't a single poison gas factory there yet.—"Looker On".

REG. TRADE MARK. 72,783.

"CINNAMOLIA" PREPARATIONS

No. 1 CINNAMOLIA for Dysentery, diarrhoea and other infections of the alimentary canal. 3/- per bottle.

No. 2 CINNAMOLIA INHALANT for Coughs, colds, 'flu, catarrh and other infections of the nasal and respiratory passages. 2/- per bottle & dropper.

No. 3 CINNAMOLIA OINTMENT for cuts, scratches, ulcers, piles, etc. 1/6 per pot.

Obtainable at these prices at

FALKS PHARMACY
238 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY.

For Wholesale Rates to Chemists, Hospitals, Institutions, etc., apply to
"CINNAMOLIA" Preparations,
17 Murray Street, Waterloo, N.S.W.

European and Native Production in Western Samoa

From Our Own Correspondent

APIA, May 20.

BASED on official statistics recently made public, the following is the share of European producers (including the New Zealand Government Reparation Estate) in the total exports of agricultural products in the last calendar year 1939:—

Europeans produced 20.5 per cent. of the exports of copra (2,569 tons, value £22,101); 71 per cent. of cocoa beans (461 tons, value £17,679); 37½ per cent. of bananas (77,143 cases, value £28,928); and 100 per cent. rubber (49 tons, value £4,509, all N.Z.R.E.). The total value of European exports is £73,217 or 34.42 per cent. of the total exports. These are 1939 figures; and the low European proportion of exports is a result of the abnormally small cocoa crop of last year, amounting only to half of normal.

Mr. Philip McKay has taken up duties in the employ of Tavua Gold Mines, Fiji. He was formerly connected with the well-known Wainiloka Estate, Levuka.

LATE SIR HUBERT MURRAY



The last photograph taken of the late Sir Hubert Murray, Lieut.-Governor of Papua. A snapshot taken in a Sydney street, early in 1940.

WHEN YOU NEED

**Creosote, Coal Tar
Stockholm Tar, Pitch
or Neatsfoot Oil**

it pays to buy De MERIC'S Standard Products. Their quality and purity satisfy Government specifications. De Meric Products give maximum service under exacting conditions.

De MERIC'S STANDARD PRODUCTS

Obtainable at good stores everywhere. Traders are invited to write for full wholesale list.

DE MERIC PTY. LTD.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS
Doody Street, Alexandria, N.S.W.

Health of G. & E. People System of Training Nurses

WHEN Dr. D. C. M. Macpherson, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Fiji, arrived back in Suva, recently, after a medical survey of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, he brought with him two Ellice Island girls, who had been working in the hospital at Funafuti. These girls have been selected for special training at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, in Suva. On completion, they will return to their own colony (Gilbert and Ellice Islands) to instruct other native girls in nursing work.

This is an interesting development of the organisation under which the Government of Fiji and the High Commission for the Western Pacific are training native medical practitioners to protect the health of their own people in the various territories. In the course of his tour in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Dr. Macpherson found that the various N.M.P.'s trained at Suva Medical School are doing fine work, including quite a lot of surgery.

Dr. Macpherson told the "Fiji Times", in an interview, that the health of the people in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands is remarkably good, in spite of the long-continued drought of recent years, which especially affected the southern islands of the Gilbert Group. Filariasis is still prevalent in the Ellice Group; but yaws, once the scourge of the Central Pacific, has practically disappeared from the Colony.

Mr. C. W. Thomas, Jun., of Morris, Hedstrom, Ltd., Levuka, Fiji, has been transferred to the Co.'s Tavua branch.

Two-Ways Ridicule

Work of Dr. Lambert in the South Seas

THE publication in the "New Yorker" of an article about Dr. Lambert, which has tended to bring into ridicule the splendid work done by that noted American during 25 years in the South Seas, has induced Mr. J. Nixon Westwood to write to us from San Francisco, as follows:—

AS a friend and admirer of Dr. Lambert, I feel very sorry that he should have permitted so many foolish stories to be circulated. I refer particularly to an article appearing in the "American Mercury" for October, 1938, and called "Fighting Disease in Paradise" by Jerome Beatty. I do not know who Mr. Beatty is, but he is either just a romancer, or else Dr. Lambert gave him a lot of stuff fit for a real "gun tooting" crowd, such as the people of the United States like, and live for.

Some parts of the article in the magazine mentioned are really too ridiculous to be taken seriously, and as I have said, can't for the life of me believe that sober Dr. Lambert even mentioned such things.

This for instance, "a British doctor in Fiji told me (Beatty) only Lambert could have done this job. We British medical men are so overloaded with dignity, we couldn't have unbent enough to get the confidence of the natives. Lambert plunged into villages and sold health as vigorously as though he were a peddler with a patent painkiller, cutting red tape and trampling on convention. We would have stopped to think: 'But what would people say at the club if we go out for six months and live like the natives and talk pidgin English and help them build latrines?'". And so on.

"Another British doctor said, 'I remember the first time I heard Lambert make a speech. He had called a few Europeans together to talk about latrines and polluted water supply in native quarters in Suva. Most doctors would have made polite suggestions, committees would have been appointed and that probably would have ended it. Lambert got up and said, "This is the blankiest-blank situation I ever saw. Hundreds are dying. Now you do this and you do that, and do it blanked fast and we'll get this situation cleaned right up". We were shocked, breathless—but we got the situation cleaned up.'"

There is a lot more, some worse, and

some more so. The sum total is that, although Dr. Lambert did not go to our tropics until after the Great War, he was able, single-handed, to clean up Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Guinea, Niue and our own medical men have always given way to him, and up to the date of his arrival every disease known to man was permitted to run wild.

No mention is made of Drs. Fleming Jones, McWilliam, Burke, Strong, Eric Giblin, Leigh Boag, and those men who worked on such places as Lakekamu. In fact, as far as the British medical fraternity is concerned, these are all just plain self-acknowledged mutts who needed to be exposed by, first, Dr. Lambert, through, two, the clever Jerome Beatty. This sort of article is nauseating and should not be allowed publicity in a country like the U.S.A. The average man, reading such articles, immediately thinks the B.M.A. just another British brag, and that the medical men are really scared of the "bush". In Beatty's article, no mention is made of the work done prior to Lambert's visit, and if, as I have said, Lambert knew Beatty was spinning such

yarns, he should have taken definite steps to stop them.

The last time I met Dr. Lambert was in Fiji about two years ago. I was with Mr. Alport Barker and Dr. Geiger, the C.M.O. of the City of San Francisco. He did mention that the article had caused him some trouble, but he should not have allowed such foolish statements to appear in print. Ridicule is so easily written, but it is not so easily forgotten and the "American Mercury" is a widely-read magazine, well-written and fearless—not the place for untrue things detrimental to the British.

I wonder if Dr. Lambert could state that his hardships were ever comparable with those endured by missionaries like Miss Maud Cottingham, or Miss Nowland, or Mrs. Faris.

Brother Plunkett, Director of the Marist Brothers' School in Apia, for the past three years, recently left Samoa on transfer to Fiji. Brother Raphael, who has spent 16 years in Fiji, will replace him in Samoa.

Firearm Repairs. "OUR HANDS MAKE GOOD ARMS" Goods sent C.O.D.



RIFLES

"COOEY" RIFLE: Single shot bolt action 22 calibre Rifle, 24in. barrel. Elevating Rear Sight and Blade Fore Sight. BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT. PRICE 35/-, post extra.

SPECIAL HEAVY MODEL SINGLE SHOT "COOEY" RIFLE: With Bead Front Sight, Rear Elevating Sight and also Rear Aperture Sight, also Sling Loops. PRICE 47/6, post extra.

Write for Catalogue—Firearm Catalogue (600 Illustrations).

Fishing Catalogue (400 Illustrations).

QUALITY SECOND-HAND GUNS BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED. BIG GAME FISHING GEAR FOR HIRE.

SIL ROHU

143 ELIZABETH STREET (Near Market St.) SYDNEY
Phone: MA 3540.



PROPELLORS

All Sizes to 54 in. diameter . . . any pitch.

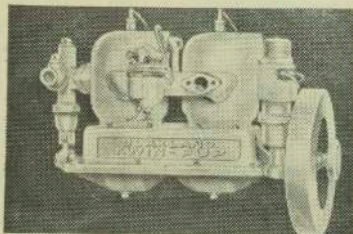
SHAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

Bearing and Stuffing Boxes—Rudders—
Tanks for Water and Fuel—Exhaust
Pipes and Mufflers.

Copper, Bronze and Aluminium
Founders.

D. H. PORTER & CO.

43-45 DRUITT STREET, SYDNEY.



The BLAXLAND TWIN PUP 5-7 h.p. FOR SMOOTH VIBRATIONLESS POWER

Combining economy and simplicity of construction with "Pup" reliability, the Blaxland Multi-Cylinder Marine Engine is ideal for small launches.

Possessing many exclusive features, including vertically mounted Magneto, "B.R." Schebler marine-type Carburetor, high quality, ground, forged steel crankshaft, and of sturdy construction,

the Blaxland Twin Pup warrants your early investigation. Write to-day for full particulars to:

BLAXLAND RAE PTY. LTD.
61-65 SALISBURY RD., CAMPERDOWN
SYDNEY :: N.S.W.

Telegrams: "Blaxrae." Sydney. Phone: L 5071.

Queensland:
MARINO PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.
Brisbane.

Victoria:
MOTOR SPARES LTD.
Melbourne.

South Australia:
BOAT FITTINGS
Adelaide.

West Australia:
HARRIS, SCARFE & SANDOVERS LTD.
Perth.

Exchange of Territorial
Officers

EXTRACT from Canberra "Hansard",
May 10:—

"Sir Charles Marr: In view of the fact that the Commonwealth possesses a most excellent service in New Guinea, will the Minister in charge of External Territories say whether the experts in agriculture, medicine and other offices of the administration might be co-ordinated in a territorial service so that the services of these gentlemen might be made available to all of the tropical and sub-tropical territories of the Commonwealth?

"Mr. Nock: There is no provision in the mandates under which Nauru and New Guinea are held for a pooling of resources, but I believe that it would be possible to make some arrangements voluntarily for payment to be made from their resources to enable joint use to be made of the service of officers, as the honourable member suggests. I shall go into the matter."

And that, of course, will be the end of that.

Mr. E. J. Summerland, of the staff of Messrs. Burns Philp (S.S.) Co., Solomon Islands, who has been spending furlough in Australia, has returned to Gizo, B.S.I., where he will act as manager of the branch.

EXPLORING CENTRAL NEW GUINEA

Discoveries and Observations of the Taylor-Black
Patrol

SECTION IV. OF OFFICIAL REPORT

(This is the concluding section of the Preliminary Report on the patrol carried out in Central New Guinea, by Assistant District Officer J. L. Taylor, Patrol Officer John Black and Medical Assistant C. B. Walsh, in 1938-39. The series was commenced in the March issue.)

WHILST at Kelafofin I decided that it would be better to come down the May River, which flowed for the most part through unexplored country, instead of following the Sepik to its junction with the October, which had been done many years before by Messrs. Karius and Champion.

Black accompanied me as far as the head of the May.

At Mianmin, in the Thurnwald Range, we were fiercely attacked. Until then, the journey from Wabag had been completely peaceful; but at Mianmin we came among a bush people, forest dwellers, with whom we could not make friendly contact. As Black remarked, drily, "They don't encourage visitors".

Early in the morning of December 17,

1938, a clever surprise attack was made upon us, and a fine young man, Kwinjil, of Mogel Kwivi, received an arrow which penetrated 11 inches and entered the region of the heart. He died almost instantly, at the door of my tent. Four others were wounded.

Two more attacks were made, within the next hour, but the police and carriers remained perfectly steady and the attackers were driven off. None was killed, as far as is known, though it is believed that one was wounded.

We were very distressed at the loss of Kwinjil, a youngster with a bright smile and a charming manner, a favourite with everybody.

After resting the wounded for a day or two, we pushed on to the head of the May.

Black and I spent Christmas together there, and then he returned to Kelafofin, en route to Wabag, by the mountain trail.

I CONTINUED down the May, passing between the mountains Vierkant and Stolle. As the river flattened out, and the country became swampy, I was faced with the problem of travelling by water with my carriers, who were mostly poor swimmers—some could not swim at all. Also there was the difficulty of passing native communities who though not hostile to pinnaces or power-driven craft, would regard men on rafts as fair game.

Making friendly contact with the first of the low country people, whom we found to be steel-hungry, we bought a number of canoes and made barges. Every care was taken, but one barge collapsed and nearly ended in disaster. Fortunately, no one was lost. The barges were altered in design, and a leg of tight timber placed between the canoes to make the barges unsinkable.

We proceeded by water and by land, both parties keeping pace with each other, outmanoeuvred a party of highly-decorated and heavily-armed warriors, and camped lower down, where it was found possible to buy more canoes and improve the barges.

The warriors stood on the high bank of the river, with their arms stacked behind them, and beckoned the canoe party to come in close, where they might shoot down upon them. But, just as the barges drew level, the land party arrived, to the amazement of the warriors.

The entire party then went forward by water.

The next community met with

Sultry weather saps strength
GILBEY'S puts it back

Rich in juniper
and healthful
herbs . . .

GILBEY'S

THE GIN OF GENERATIONS

C. Sullivan Ltd

General
Merchants
and
Agents

REPRESENTING LEADING FIRMS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Islands Produce Sold on Shippers' Account —
Liberal Advances against Consignments.

25 Years Islands Trade Experience.

Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

Buyers of all Islands' requirements on Commis-
sion — Original Invoices Furnished.

Correspondence in English, French & German.

379 KENT STREET,
SYDNEY.

Cable Address: "Trocas", Sydney.

Telephones: MJ 4657 (5 lines).

attempted to prevent our passage downstream. Terrific excitement prevailed in the village. Heavily-armed men roared defiance, and shouted for action, and some beat the water with canoe paddles, cheering as showers of spray rose and fell with each stroke. But, after some parley, we succeeded in passing without conflict, despite the fact that one more bellicose than the rest wished to make a naval engagement of it, and attack us from canoes.

The Lower May is a fine river, navigable for small craft, and flows through pleasant, well-populated forest country.

Continuing, we reached the Sepik at 2 p.m. on January 13, 1939, and came on under our own power.

THE people of the Upper River were friendly, though Wogumash was a little difficult. They refused to stand clear, and I had to threaten sterner action to make them do so, and ensure my barges against surprise attack.

The conduct of the police and carriers was exemplary. Ten months out, and not a grumble, even when Kwinjil was killed.

The main problem of the journey was that of supply; but this was overcome by our shell currency, which enabled the purchase of food, and by the preparation of sago flour whenever the palm appeared.

The country between Wabag and the Strickland is well-populated grassland for about 30 miles, but on the lower Lagaip (a tributary of the Strickland, which I originally believed to be the Karawari or South-east River) a southern tributary of the Sepik, the grasslands are displaced by a mass of forest-clad spurs and ridges, table tops and serrated peaks, lying between Behrmann's Central Range and an almost parallel limestone chain which forms the highest part of the great central massif, and the Strickland crossing in longitude 142 degrees 15 minutes.

Black later proved that the Lagaip was the main headwater of the Strickland River, and not the Karawari, as I originally believed.

ON January 18, about 8 a.m. we reached Yessen, the frontier of European influence, where the people told us that a vessel was coming upstream.

We waited about a quarter of an hour, and were delighted to see "Sirius" come round the bend. It was great to see her, and a relief to all of us to go on board, to shelter from the fierce sun which beat down on us on the barges.

We proceeded immediately downstream, towards Kopar, at the Sepik mouth, meeting and receiving hospitality from the Catholic Fathers in charge of the Mission Stations at Merui and Marienberg.

At Angoram, I called on Mr. G. Ellis, Assistant District Officer, who received us kindly, and then continued to the mouth of the Sepik, to rest the police and carriers for a few days and enable me to attend to correspondence before returning to the interior.

Here I received a report and map from Patrol Officer Downes, who in September, 1938, went to Wabag, and, together with Walsh, made a splendid examination of the headwaters of the Taruwa and Sau, tributaries of the Yuat River north of Wabag.

After a few months' arduous work Downes was unfortunately taken ill and was compelled to leave the area. He was relieved by Patrol Officer Pursehouse who, with Walsh, made another journey, thoroughly examining the upper reaches of the Lagaip, but I did not meet him—he had left Wabag before my return there.

ON January 27, the "Sirius" left Kopar for the head of navigation on the Karawari. The river was high, and the going was slow, and it was the afternoon of February 1 before we reached Ambramei, after an exciting and rather terrifying journey up the Karawari with my party (which numbered 70 all told) on board, and 30 canoes in tow. However, we got there without accident and camped in the village.

The "Sirius" departed the following morning. Her master, who handled the "Sirius" skilfully and intrepidly, was anxious to see blue water under her again, after his trying and anxious time in the muddy reaches of the Sepik.

Due probably to being cooped up on board for several days, and to a climate that they were not used to, most of the carriers had colds, so we rested at Ambramei on the rainy days of February 2 and 3.

My aim, now, was to transport by canoe my stores, mostly rice, supplies of which I had brought from Angoram, as far as possible upstream, and then begin carrying across country.

There was a high range of mountains to cross before I could reach Wabag. Whether that was inhabited or otherwise I knew not, and it was necessary for me to get as much rice as possible to the slopes of that range before crossing.

In addition to this, I feared malaria. The carriers were receiving 15 grains of quinine a day, as a prophylactic, and up to the present were in good condition. How they would fare in the higher levels, with their mountain mists and icy winds, was yet to be proven.

Canoes took us above Awim, to the Arafundi, which soon ran into shallows, and put further water transport out of the question.

Relaying of cargo then began. There

ELECTRICITY

anywhere -- anytime with

Small, light, compact Petrol Electric Generators with everything a car engine has.

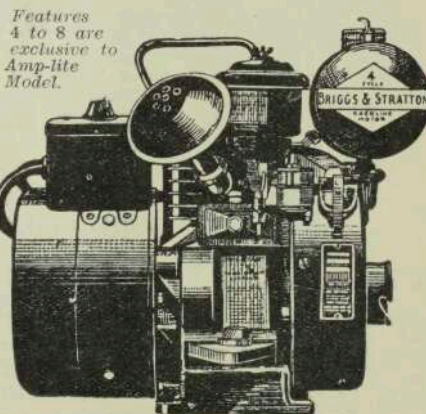
- For Home Lighting • Battery Charging.
- Operates twelve 25-watt lamps. • 12 hours per gallon of petrol.

OUTPUT—12 volts 300 watts (25 amps.)

Weight when packed 97 lbs.

AMP-LITE FEATURES

- (1) Press Button Starting.
- (2) Magneto Ignition, etc.
- (3) Automatic Cut-out.
- (4) Air-cleaner, Oil-bath type.
- (5) Petrol Filter.
- (6) Float Adjustable Carburettor.
- (7) Vibrationless.
- (8) Heavy Duty, Double Contact, Cut-out.



Model 300:

£22.10.0

F.O.B. Sydney—Packing Free.

Also available, Model 100, 6 volts, 100 watts, manual starting.

Price £15.

From Leading Island Merchants, or:

AMPLION (A'SIA) PTY. LTD.

382 Kent Street, Sydney.

Cable Address: 'Amplion,' Sydney.

was too much to be carried, except by this method. This I found one of the most trying parts of the patrol as our progress was so slow, and my work consisted mainly of waiting.

The country was forest land, not very rough, 2,000 or 3,000 ft. above sea level, but without any definite tracks. Numerous very small ones were seen but, on being followed, they led into thick jungle and faded out. A small population inhabits this area, and a few tiny hamlets were seen, but it was impossible to make contact with the people.

I left some steel articles in prominent places so that the people might find them and, later, become friendly with European

parties who might visit the area.

On March 15 Puruma, the first of the Maramuni groups, was met with. They were identical with the Wabag people, and spoke the same language. This was very heartening, and it meant that we could hardly fail to reach Wabag within the next few weeks, though there was still the range to cross.

At Puruma, we crossed the river, which is very narrow at this point, racing through a channel about 12 yards wide. From here we went on to a settle-

ment called Iliia, and then to Ivolve, and Kalyemrok, at the head of the Liando, following a trade route, and marching southward all the time. Plenty of food was available, and the people were friendly, but did all they could to steal our axes and knives. They knew the value of steel, and were hungry for it.

Beyond the head of the Liando, southerly, was a high forested range, running up to 11,000 and 12,000 ft. above sea level. We asked the guides about the crossing; and some said five and some

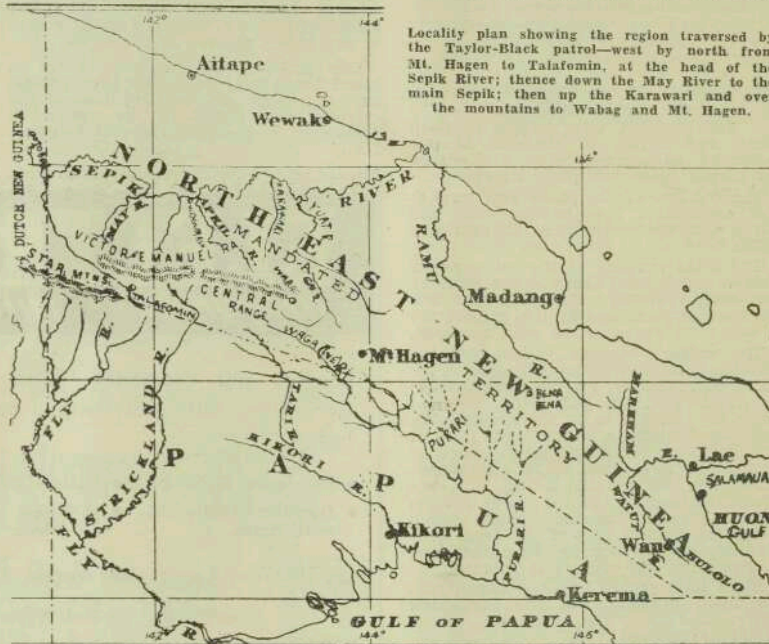
Established
1865 . . .



GOWINGS
Sydney's Leading Store
EXCLUSIVELY FOR MEN
will have your
SUIT TO MEASURE
TAILORED AND AWAITING
YOUR ARRIVAL IN SYDNEY

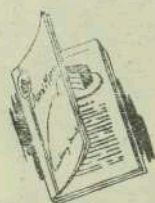
Write for
FREE PATTERNS
and Self Measurement Form . . .

GOWING BROS. LTD.
Market and George Streets, Sydney



Locality plan showing the region traversed by the Taylor-Black patrol—west by north from Mt. Hagen to Talatomin, at the head of the Sepik River; thence down the May River to the main Sepik; then up the Karawari and over the mountains to Wabag and Mt. Hagen.

DELICIOUS, TASTY FOODS For ISLAND MEALS



AUNT MARY'S COOKERY
BOOK.

There's no finer book for every home . . . 212 pages, lavishly illustrated in colour, and over 400 recipes and useful hints make it a book that every housewife will want. Send only one shilling and twopence to TILLOCK & CO. PTY. LTD., Sydney N.S.W., and get your copy of this great book NOW.

JUST TRY any of AUNT MARY'S Pure Food Products, and you will be back for more . . . delicious in themselves or with innumerable dishes.

AUNT MARY'S BAKING POWDER
AUNT MARY'S TOMATO SAUCE
AUNT MARY'S SPAGHETTI IN TOMATO SAUCE
AUNT MARY'S BAKED BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE
AUNT MARY'S CANNED VEGETABLES
Green Peas, Cauliflower, Celery, etc.
RANEE CURRY POWDER
BLOSSOM HONEY — In Attractive Jars

Or any of the large variety of Pure Food Products specially packed for Tropical conditions, in Tillock's Hermetically Sealed 1-lb. tins. All goods are procurable from your local stores.

TILLOCK & CO. PTY. LTD. SYDNEY

said six days without food.

At this stage, one-third of my line went down with malaria, but I kept the quinine up to them—15 grains a day for all hands, and an extra 15 grains for the sick.

A local guide told me that he knew of another track, leading south-easterly, by which we could avoid the steepest parts of the mountain, and this track we took.

Three days brought us to a place called Tangagilli, the inhabitants of which said they were related to the Kuvine, of the Ambub, and visited there frequently on trading expeditions. I offered a high price for a guide to take us through, and one old fellow, who said that he was a

Gramophone and Record Buyers

Reconditioned His Master's
Voice Portables—Equal to
New.

Delivered Straight to You for
£4/4/- No extras to pay for.

Send your record orders to us.
Immediate attention. Can be sent
c.o.d.

TALKERIES

161 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY

fugitive from the Ambum region consented to show us the way.

Three days later we crossed the divide at 8,950 ft. above the sea, and ascended to the grass plateau country, camping at Murilliam, 8,300 ft., in pleasant weather. That was my 197th camp.

THE journey to Wabag was now easy going. The friendly people, dancing and singing in front of the line, approached us from group to group, and gave us food in abundance.

Wabag was reached on April 1, 1939, and there I found Walsh in good fettle, after his trying experience, waiting to meet me.

Black had not yet arrived, but I was not alarmed, as I did not expect him for another fortnight.

Walsh went off to Mt. Hagen, the next day, to arrange about stores, as the radio equipment was at this time out of order. I sat down to wait for Black.

On Sunday, April 16, about 8.30 a.m., I heard that Black had camped at Warumanda the night before, and was now in the vicinity of Wabag; and, about 11 a.m., I saw him through the glasses, about 13 miles to the west. Half an hour later, he arrived at the camp and reported all well. He had got through without conflict or casualty. I immediately sent the following radio to the Administrator:

"Mr. Taylor's compliments. Black arrived at 11.30 a.m. to-day with himself and party in first-rate condition. He travelled from Kelafofin, through the Heiwandagar people of the Strickland-Sepik watershed. His route was generally more northerly than mine, and his journey from Holyevia, which has occupied 10 months and been without casualty,

I consider the greatest achievement of any New Guinea patrol."

(The casualty in the Thurnwald Range occurred while the combined parties were under my immediate control.)

The Administrator expressed his pleasure at the safe arrival of Black and his party, and decided to visit us the next day, with the aeroplane bringing in further supplies. Shortly after 10 o'clock, on April 17, accompanied by Messrs. Sheekey, Cox and O'Dea (pilot), the Administrator landed and inspected a guard of police drawn up at the landing-ground to receive him.

It was a fine morning and there was a record market, about 2,000 friendly people visiting the camp. The carriers and local people gave the Administrator a great reception, cheering and singing and following in procession when he moved about. It was plain to see that, despite the hostilities of several months before, the people were now our real friends.

Heavy rain occurred in the afternoon, and the pilot decided that it would be unsafe to leave. The Administrator's party therefore stayed the night.

In the morning, the Administrator inspected the carriers and remarked on their good physique and condition. He instructed me to bring the patrol to as speedy a conclusion as possible, and departed for the coast.

THE patrol was now 13 months' old, and I should have been pleased to withdraw straight away. But I had certain obligations to fulfil to natives from Holyevia, on the upper Kikori, who had accompanied our parties to gain experience. Black, also, had found gold, and I thought it wise to make a close

examination of the gold-bearing area, so that I could report definitely whether a new gold-field had been discovered.

Accordingly, Black and I left Wabag on April 21, leaving Walsh at Wabag. The arrangement was for him to move about three days towards Mt. Hagen, and to establish a base camp in another tributary valley known as the Tale, and there await our return.

We marched up the Iwe Lai, and separated at a place called Kinarb-Aram, Black making for Poredigar, amongst the Holyamo people (on the northern slopes of the limestone range immediately behind Holyevia, just below the outstanding peak of Kumbivera) and I to Holyevia, by the shortest possible route.

I had now Holyevia people who could speak Pidgin English, and understood our purpose. They told me they would find the best tracks and that we were assured of a great welcome to their homes. They explained that at first they thought we were spirits and were suspicious—now that they knew we were men they were proud to know us.

Seventeen days after leaving Wabag, on May 8, 1939, I arrived at Holyevia. The people gave us a great reception, and rice that I had left in the care of two old men was brought forth in good condition. It had been carefully guarded, and one of the men said that he had fought to preserve it, and hoped that we would support him in a war which he was about to make against his enemies. That I could not do, but I paid them well, and they were jubilant, and their friends envious.

I stayed a few days and, saying goodbye to those whom I had returned home, I set out to cross the range and meet Black on the other side. Hundreds of young men wished to accompany us, but



**YOU'RE THERE
WITH A
KRIESLER**

"THE BEST SET AT ANY PRICE"

London . . . Paris . . . Berlin . . . U.S.A. etc. Perfect long range reception with supreme tonal quality.

Full particulars write:

KRIESLER (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD., BOX 23 P.O. NEWTOWN, N.S.W.

Featured above is Kriesler Model 4K40—Mantel type, 6 volt, vibrator operated radio in moisture proof walnut veneered cabinet. Full size chassis and speaker—specially built for the tropics.

Price 31½ Gns.

Kriesler 1.4 volt low consumption battery world range portable Model 4K87.

Price 21 Gns.

I could not take them, as we were not returning.

We travelled north and, on the second day, we reached 10,500 ft. We travelled for three days further at that altitude, over a succession of moors and valleys, covered with light brown alpine grass.

On May 21 we marched into Black's camp. He had examined the area very closely, and ascertained that his gold discovery was of very little value, and had no commercial possibilities.

On May 23 we moved out on the return journey to Wabag, to Ailemande (where Walsh had built a fine camp and achieved marvellous results with the inhabitants) and Mt. Hagen, where we arrived on June 19.

At Mt. Hagen the carriers were paid off amid scenes of great rejoicing.

Walsh flew to Madang to make arrangements for our baggage to be ready for shipment to Rabaul, and Black and I

continued to Bena Bena, returning our carriers to their homes as we went.

From Bena Bena we flew to Madang, and travelled by ship to Rabaul, which I reached on July 11 and reported to the Administrator.

The work done by the patrol included the following:

Observations of the climatic conditions were recorded.

Collections of plant specimens, fossils and soil were made. These are now being examined by various authorities.

The rivers and streams crossed were tested for gold.

A large amount of ethnological data was obtained and vocabularies of the native languages prepared. Head and stature measurements were taken.

A photographic record of the journey, the country and the people passed through was obtained.

Interpreters have been trained to assist Europeans, and should be of great assistance to Administration Officers when further steps are taken to bring the area under real and effective control.

THE practical results obtained by this patrol are as follows:

Examination has been made of the area between Mt. Hagen and the Dutch border, from the Papuan boundary to the Sepik River, and the country carefully mapped. Needless to say, there is more to be done. We should have liked to have done more ourselves, but in the time available that was not possible.

Many thousands of new natives were met, and the advent of the new era—that is, the era of European influence—explained to them wherever interpreters were available—and that covered a large area before the patrol concluded.

The native people have learned that the European is a friend, and that to trade with him is to their advantage.

The future of most of this country lies in agriculture and pig-raising, not in minerals—much of it being of limestone formation and gold free, that is, again, excluding the lowlands.

The natural ingress of this interior is from Lae, via Mt. Hagen, and it is from this direction that progress and development should come.

If a road from Lae is not constructed, this area may be opened up from the Sepik River by establishing police posts (a) at Maramuni (upper Yuat) with a landing stage for pinnaces or small craft on the Arafundi (Karawari), (b) in the vicinity of Wabag or Ailemande on the Yuat headwaters, (c) on the lower May River, (d) at Kelafoin, on the Sepik headwaters.

The upland people are unfit for employment on the lower levels unless given quinine continually and in extremely large doses.

Further examination is required of the forested lowlands, between the Karawari and the May Rivers, on the northern slopes of the central range. This can be better done with the aid of river craft, operating from the Sepik.

(CONCLUDED)

HEAVY CROP OF COOK IS. ORANGES

THE New Zealand market was bare of oranges early in May, when a shipment of 29,000 cases came in from the Cook Islands. Most of this fruit was in excellent order and sold rapidly, but there were bitter complaints from fruit merchants about the contents of some 5,000 cases, which had been loaded in rain, and which had deteriorated very much.

A small official party went around the Cook Islands recently to examine shipping and marketing facilities, and Mr. A. Turner (supervisor of imported fruit for the Government) said that this season's orange crop is likely to be a very heavy one.

Will persons with old copies of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" to dispose of please note that the following issues are required by Mr. Paul A. Dorn, C/- Osterloh and Durham, 1247 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.: Vol. 9, No. 9 (April, 1939), Volume 2, No. 7 (February, 1932) and 12 (July, 1932). Mr. Dorn is anxious to obtain these copies, so that he may then have a complete file of the journal, from its first issue.

A. B. DONALD LTD.

AUCKLAND

ISLAND TRADERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS

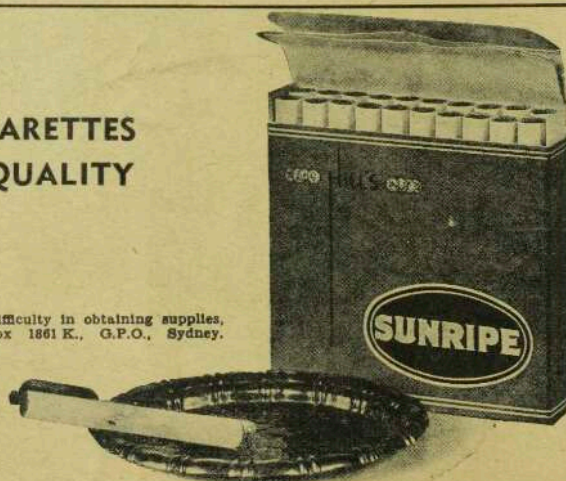
P.O. Box 1509.

Cables & Telegrams, "Kingdom", Auckland.

ENGLISH

**CIGARETTES
of QUALITY**

● In case of difficulty in obtaining supplies,
write to Box 1861 K., G.P.O., Sydney.



A Post Office in Rural Fiji

BY "AMEL"

MANAGING a country post office in Fiji is neither beer nor skittles. One is encircled and ensnared by regulations and restrictions.

The sealing wax must not be used for mending pots and pans, nor the blotting paper for mopping up the milk the cat spilt. The ink powder is for making ink, not for dyeing hair, and it is almost a criminal offence to tie up one's begonias with the post office string!

One would think that a little frivolous extravagance would be overlooked. But, no! If one is too liberal with the stationery, or too sparing with the economy labels, an official communication looms on the horizon:—

"Dear Madam,—Go easy on the envelopes, or else . . ."

After nearly six years at this job, I hardly dare to lick a stamp, without pausing to think! To be on the safe side, I read all the rules . . . then put them away and forget all about them.

Consequently, when someone asks what is the postage to Timbuctoo, I burrow through yards of official memoranda before I find the correct answer.

The mail "boys" give me grey hairs. They meet at this post office every week, exchange mails, and return to their respective headquarters. My job is to wait patiently for them, sort the mails, stamp letters, cancel stamps and rearrange things to everyone's satisfaction.

One "boy" walks approximately 28 miles from the east, and the other the

same distance from the south-west. But, somehow, they never can arrive simultaneously.

The early bird squats on the floor, and glares, first at the clock, and then at me. Preserving an attitude of lofty



One of the mail "boys"

indifference, I take a pen in one hand, lean my head on the other, and scowl heavily at the blotting paper.

When the late "boy" arrives, oozing excuses from every pore, the early one cold-shoulders him and studiously examines his toenails, while I use tact and diplomacy to heal the breach.

Sometimes an intriguing little note comes along to brighten the day for

me: "Dear Sir,—Please will you push me a twopenny stamp, and tell me the price of copra in Suva to-day. Your affectionate boy, Josese."

Often as I toil at my desk, bitter thoughts seethe within. About my salary, for instance, Officialdom is callously indifferent to the fact that it is always mortgaged to the hilt. I am not supposed to complain when it is two months overdue, and my creditors are pounding at the door.

Other Civil Servants go tripping away for holidays on full pay. I am limp with envy. When, I wonder, will my turn come? But reflection suggests that, with my salary of half-a-crown a week, I wouldn't get very far, anyway!

RADIOPHONE

Between Suva and Noumea

AN advance in inter-Allied communication in the Pacific was inaugurated on May 6, when Sir Harry Luke, in his capacity as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, held a conversation by wireless telephone with Monsieur Pelicier, Governor of New Caledonia and French High Commissioner for the New Hebrides.

—"Fiji Times".

Hon. Dr. C. M. Dawson, of Apia, Western Samoa, is now en route to England. He expects to be away for about five months.

Mr. T. V. Condon, who for some time served at the Fanning Island station of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., is now at Suva, Fiji.



WHEN IN
SUVA

Stay at the

GRAND PACIFIC
Hotel

Delightfully situated in magnificent grounds overlooking Suva's beautiful harbour, the Grand Pacific Hotel is the social centre of Fiji. Specially designed for the tropics. Excellent cuisine, attentive service by trained Indian waiters and servants. Tariff from 17/6 per day. Cable, "GRANPACIF" Suva, for reservations.

PAPUANS WILL BE BOYS

Some Experiences With Cooks

BY "MISIMA"

OMI was as black as ink and had woolly kinky hair. Nothing remarkable about this, as he was a full-blooded Papuan native.

The most remarkable thing about him was his intense stupidity, coupled with an engaging smile. That smile saved him many a time from an exasperated overseer. The whole top of his head seemed to drop backward, and his face split from ear to ear. Even his ears lay back at big jokes—usually his worst mistakes.

When Omi came to work in the "Hole",

as the mine was called, he was tried on various jobs, and finally finished up trucking. Plenty of brawn and not too much brain was needed for that. He knocked off various bits of skin, until one day the other truckers ran to the overseer and reported that Omi had hurt his hand badly.

The overseer went to investigate and found Omi pushing his truck with one hand and holding the little finger of the other, which had the top joint missing, up in the air.

"How did you do that?"

"Tsuck hit him."

"Where this piece from on top?"

"Oh, Taubada, he fall down shute. Bimeby he go Bom-Bom" (stamper battery), and Omi grinned a bigger grin than ever, as he scrambled up the ladder

on his way to hospital.

Toby was also a full-blooded Papuan. His career, until I met him, had not been without its highlights and excitement, but to look at him none would suspect that he had been the cause of many a man's headache, and also tummy-ache. He was well built, and had an intelligent face. Normally, that intelligence was dormant; but, when it really worked, its machinations were quite remarkable. He could always find a wrong way to do a thing, and look both clever and happy doing it.

One day, he came to me and confidentially informed me that he was a cook. As my cook had got himself entangled in the domestic life of a lad much bigger than himself and was suffering a hang-over while waiting for the police, and as Toby looked O.K., I gave him the job.

However, he remained only six days, during which time he carefully abstracted four of my best handkerchiefs and two pairs of shorts for himself.

When found out, he emphatically denied it, and blamed the previous boy. As he also blamed the previous boy for a lot of other things of which I knew nothing, I made enquiries, and discovered that the only mistake he had made was that it had not been the previous boy who was responsible.

The limit of my endurance was reached when he put cochineal in the bread. The first time I saw it, I took ten grains of quinine and two aspirins and a nip of whisky, and went to bed. But the conscientious lad brought me some sandwiches.

He is a good lad in the fields—and will stop there.

SPEAKING of cooks, and of Islands cooks in particular, here is one of my experiences.

He was youthful, full of good humour, and we called him Dick. He was fat and soft-looking, and liked butter and sugar, taken neat. We often wondered whether it was better to lock the sugar and butter up, or lock up Dick. We tried the first method with a great reduction in quantity used, and gradually extended the lock and key to everything eatable.

Dick would have a go at anything. He was a true experimenter. When taxed with having eaten anything, he promptly denied ever having seen it. But the tummy-aches he had at times were terrible, if his expression meant anything.

Only once did I ever see him at a loss for an excuse. A horse had just been brought to the job, the first one Dick had seen, and it got into the garden.

Dick was sent to chase it out. He got within twenty yards of the horse, and waved his hand, and said: "Go on horsey, you go, Taubada talk you go."

The horse still cropped the herbage, and Dick went closer and said: "Go on, shake it up, close up Taubada wild."

The horse took no notice and Dick, getting brave, picked up a small stick and carefully struck the horse on the nose.

What happened next was like an explosion. It was too quick for the eye to follow. The horse threw up his head, and snorted, about two feet from Dick's ear.

Dick was off the mark like an Olympic runner. He grabbed his calico with one hand, turned round, his ears lay back, his eyes stuck out, and his elbows worked madly, as he left the vicinity, all in one movement.

I drove the horse out, and we found Dick behind the stove. Before he came

W. H. GROVE & Sons Ltd.

AUCKLAND

Island Traders.

P.O. Box 490.

Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Grove", Auckland.

Shippers of all classes of New Zealand Products, specially prepared for the Island trade.

Representing English Manufacturers throughout the Cook and Society Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Niue, New Caledonia, New Guinea, etc.

In FIJI as—W. H. Grove & Sons (Fiji) Ltd.

CHIVERS PURE FOODS



GOLD MEDAL JAMS
CANNED ENGLISH FRUITS
CANNED ENGLISH
VEGETABLES
CUSTARD POWDER
OLD ENGLISH MARMALADE
JELLY CRYSTALS, ETC.

Obtainable from all Leading Grocery Stores - - - - - Write to Department A.,
Chivers and Sons Ltd., Histon, Cambridge, England, for attractive Recipe Book.
E.76.

out, he asked if the horse had gone, but he never explained why he ran. It was the only time he did not have a really ingenious excuse.

We had to get rid of Dick as general factotum. He had been given orders to prepare a fowl for dinner. It was to be plucked and cleaned by the time we got home, so we could look it over. In such cases, we had learned, it was best to look first and cook afterwards.

We (three of us) got home about the same time, and were having a spot, when Richard brought the fowl in a dish. It looked reasonably clean, outside, but Dick explained that he had not yet removed its innards. Leaving the fowl and dish on the table, he got a dipper of hot water and carefully poured it over the plucked bird. For a second things were normal; and then, with a terrific squawk, and a flurry of water, the bird left the dish and went through the door like a bullet.

With great presence of mind, Dick gave chase, and eventually the fowl was retrieved. Dick was very excited, and was helpless with laughter—until one of my mates took him grimly into another room and closed the door.

We had a new cook, next day, and we did not eat that fowl. It did not seem right to eat a thing that had been tortured like that. But Dick reckoned it was the right method to clean a fowl, as the feathers did not get dirty. Of course, he wanted them for his hair.

Mr. J. H. MacDonald, District Officer in Manus, New Guinea, has arrived in Australia on furlough. The European residents of the Admiralty Group gathered at a farewell party on May 20, and accorded good wishes to the popular D.O.

MISS COTTINGHAM

Tribute to Papua's Pioneer Missionaries

I SEE that another of the real pioneers of British New Guinea has passed over the Great Divide", says Mr. J. Nixon Westwood, in a letter from San Francisco. He proceeds:—

Miss Maud Cottingham was certainly a wonderful example of the real bravery which can be shown by a European in such countries as Papua.

If I remember rightly, she was one of the women who went to the original Lakekamu goldfield, to assist in the

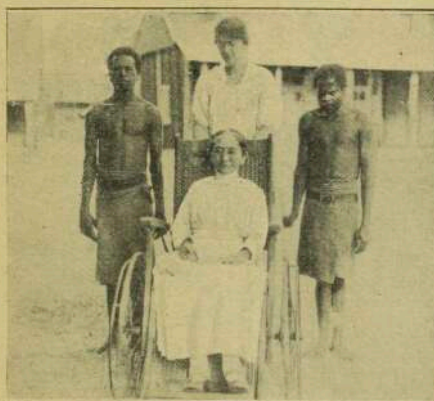
stamping out of the fever. And did the miners think those white women angels!

I had the pleasure of meeting her several times, the last one being at Dogura, during an A.B.M. Convention in 1912. At that convention were Bishop Sharp, Arthur Kent Chignell, Miss Betty Rattigan, Miss Nowland, Miss Winterbottom (later Mrs. Liston Blyth), Henry Holland, Samuel and Mrs. Tomlinson and others whose names I forget. It was really a wonderful gathering, and they all travelled on the "Albert McLaren", with our mutual friend Jimmy Inman, of the "Make some sitew and put an onion in it" fame.

The Anglican Mission did some wonderfully good work in those early days, and little was ever heard of it. Their cheerful faces in all times of distress were like a cool drink on the hottest day. Their homes were always open and their friendship was ever offered to the traveller. If "Mouldy Mike" and Mr. Nicholls, late of Mombare, are still alive, they will, I know, mourn the passing of one of Australia's greatest daughters.

Miss Alice Maud Cottingham spent 37 years in the service of the New Guinea Mission at Dogura, Papua, and for 20 years, crippled by arthritis, did her work from a wheeled chair. She died on February 20 last, after a long illness. Much of the success of the Mission's large school at Dogura is due to her untiring efforts in the early days, though perhaps the greatest of her many services rendered to Papua was the translation of the Holy Scripture books into the Wedaunan tongue. Standing behind Miss Cottingham, in the accompanying photograph, is Miss Townson, of the Mission staff.

—Photo. by courtesy A.B.M.



THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

MONEY FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

The simplest, surest and most convenient way of securing money for future delivery, payable either to oneself or dependants, is by means of a Colonial Mutual Life Policy Contract. Through such a contract small sums may be set aside yearly, half-yearly or quarterly, and from the first payment immediate possession of a substantial estate is assured, payable to dependants in the event of death or to the possessor of the policy at the end of a selected number of years. Since its inception, The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society has distributed amongst holders of policy contracts or their dependants the huge amount of over

£30,750,000

CHIEF AGENTS FOR PACIFIC ISLANDS:

MORRIS, HEDSTROM LTD.

WAU RED CROSS

From Our Own Correspondent

WAU, June 1.

IN response to a request from Australia, the Wau branch of the Red Cross started an appeal for funds to supply an ambulance for the A.I.F. A most generous response was immediately made and £140 already has been donated from Wau and District. This does not include Bulwa, where another branch of the Red Cross Society exists.

Miss Kathleen Higgins, of the staff of the Customs Department, Rabaul, New Guinea, was married on June 1 to Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of the District Service Department, New Guinea. Both of the young people are very popular in Rabaul and they were guests at several functions where the utmost good wishes were extended to them.

THE INNOCENT ABROAD

An Islands Epic, By T. L. Wynne

JIM had just reached man's estate when he arrived in New Guinea. And he brought with him an abundance of faith in mankind—sufficient, in fact, to move Kosciusko.

He had an enjoyable trip up on the "Montoro". Also on board were two Old Timers, miners returning from a well-earned vacation. Jim would listen to their tales of adventure, fights with cannibals, lonely trails, etc., with both ears—and wish he had a third.

One day, while the old boat was steadily pushing back the Australian coastline, the two O.T.'s leaned against the rail, waiting impatiently for the 4 o'clock session. Along the promenade deck came

Jim in immaculate flannels, and wearing a smile that any girl would be glad to sit in front of and have a tooth drawn. He joined his heroes immediately.

"What's the time, Jim?" asked O.T. No. 1.

"Three o'clock", replied Jim, with a fine twist of the wrist.

"Damn! An hour to wait!"

Then followed a little conventional conversation between No. 1 and Jim. No. 2, in the meantime, had been busy with his thoughts. He turned to No. 1 and remarked:

"Do you remember that time, Bill, when we had to fight our way through that howling mob of savages up near Mt. Hagen?"

"Do I remember it!"—in a tone implying he would never forget it.

Then came a pause. Jim couldn't stand that.

"What happened?" he asked, eagerly.

With apparent reluctance, and becoming modesty, No. 2 told how they fought their way through a ring of wild natives armed with poisoned spears; how their boys deserted them; and how, with ammunition gone, and Bill with a broken arm, they eventually got down the slope of a hill to the river where, providentially, they found a native canoe.

"Bill cut the mooring rope", continued No. 2, "and jumped in. The canoe began to drift with the current, leaving me stranded on the bank with that howling mob behind me. Suddenly a huge crocodile appeared. He came from the swamp close to where I stood, and made instantly for the canoe, after having a swish at me with his tail. He nosed round the canoe, while his tail almost touched the spot where I stood.

"You know, Jim, it's moments like these you need to think quickly. To me, that old croc. looked like nothing so much as a log bridge leading to that precious canoe and safety. So I took a flying leap, landed on the croc's back, and from there into the canoe!"

"For two days and nights we drifted in that canoe until, more dead than alive, we reached a mission station."

IT was a few days after that when, strolling along the deck with a fellow passenger, the latter, as he left Jim to go to his cabin, made a remark that puzzled him for a long time. "Did you think", he said, "to put a packet of salt in your luggage?"

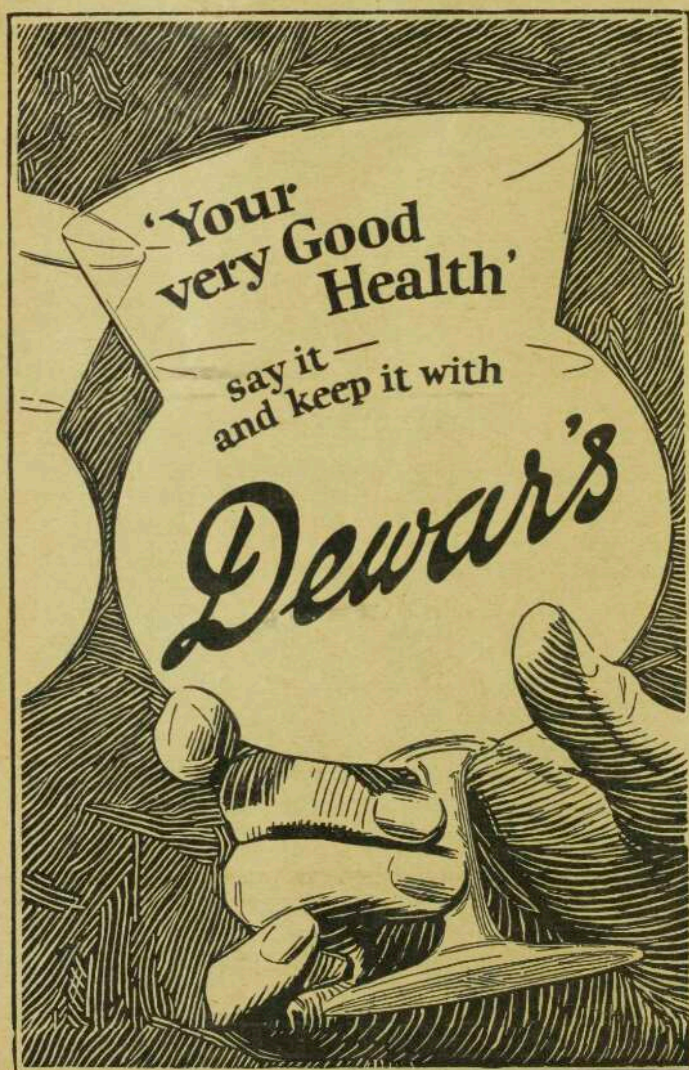
"Salt?", thought Jim. "Surely there would be salt in the Islands."

How Jim learned to use that common commodity, quite apart from meals, is really our story, as now told.

ON a bright May morning, not so long ago, Captain "Sandy" Campbell looked at his watch and found, to his astonishment, that the old-time "Pride of the Fleet" had been up to her old tricks again, and had broken her own record of 14 days, Sydney to Salamaua! She came round Parsee Point with her funnel swollen with pride, and beads of perspiration on her furrowed old bows.

Jim had been at the rail since dawn. And there, on the port bow, was the isthmus of Salamaua, with B.P.'s flag showing prominently from the store—and waving frantically, under its own power, a greeting of congratulation to the old record-breaker.

To the south and west Jim saw the green-clad hills, at the slopes of which nestled the exclusive suburb of Kela, where the rich retire after three or four



years in the Territory. Beyond the hills, he saw the dark towering mountains of the Great Inland where, remembering his tales, he could easily visualise tribes of wild men looking for heads. The mountains, however, showed nothing but fleecy patches of low-lying cloud, hanging to their sides like spots of ermine on a velvet gown.

"El Dorado" thought Jim.

"Hell of a long time, two years", thought others, returning from leave.

Jim had come to join the staff of one of the commercial concerns here, and was soon installed in the Mess. Two messmates were Dick and Harry. Dick had been an air pilot, in the old pioneering days, and Harry had knocked about the world a bit, and had had his ups and downs, too. Both were big men; both loved a practical joke. Opportunities for entertainment and amusement in the Islands are not of too frequent occurrence. They took to Jim immediately.

IT was about this time that the sensational press of Australia, hard up for headlines, were featuring the "Jap. Scare", pending the arrival of Larwood. In the harbour at Salamaua was one of those Japanese "mystery" ships that nose around the coasts of the world, with no other object than to shake honourable hand while keeping honourable eye wide open.

They were given the freedom of the city, and Japanese tongues clicked and Japanese cameras clicked until you couldn't tell one from the other.

One day, at lunch, Dick addressed Harry in a subdued and serious tone, contrasting strangely with his usual happy and boisterous manner:

"D'you know, Harry, I don't like these Japs prowling round here the way they are. You can laugh if you like, but I've an idea they're up to no good."

"Well", replied Harry, just as subdued and glum, "if they start any funny business we'll give them a run for it."

"But will we? That's just it. Who else is there in Salamaua that regards them as anything but friendly little fellows far from home, to be taken in and cared for? Whom can we count on?"

Each took a side glance at Jim. Yes, he was registering. They could count on him.

That night, Jim and Dick were enjoying an after-dinner smoke in the mess-room Harry was out, somewhere.

Suddenly something flashed with a whizzing noise past the window. Dick got up to investigate. He saw sky rockets and starshells going up everywhere. "What the . . ."

But he had hardly uttered the words when a terrific explosion occurred, quite close to the house. He darted round the room like a caged lion. "The Japs! The Japs!" he yelled.

Jim, literally carried off his feet in the excitement, followed him and shouted, "What'll we do?"

"Get hold of something", yelled Dick. "Anything! Get up on to the side verandah and guard that entrance! Let nobody pass! Quick!"

Jim leapt to it. A chair was the only thing he could see. He grabbed it and went up to his post, to do or die. This was at the head of a stairway leading to the side verandah.

Explosions were occurring about every five seconds. Half obscured, behind a post, Jim gripped the chair and waited.

He hadn't long to wait. A dark figure came round a corner, and made straight for the stairway. Another explosion shook the house.

Jim's knees shook, too. But he had his job to do, and he was going to do it. He thought of his two Old Timers, on board the "Montoro". What would they have done. Held the fort, or course—against all comers. And so would he. His father hadn't been a Digger for nothing, and never let it be said . . .

The figure approached the top, head bent for speed. Jim raised the chair—and nearly dropped it as a further explosion shook the ground under his feet.

But he took a grip of himself—and the chair—and down it came, with all the force of Jim's 10 stone behind it.

It brought the invader to his knees with a groan, and he slid back down the stairs on knees and stomach, until he reached the bottom where he lay, as still as the mountain tops.

It was Harry!

WHEN the story leaked out next day, the whole town roared. It spread from the Watut to the Waria, from Morobe to Madang, like a fast-moving shower of refreshing rain.

It appears that the two conspirators, Dick and Harry, had purchased a parcel of fireworks at a Chinese store, including "plenty big fella" cannon". Boys had been instructed to let off the sky rockets and star shells at certain times and places, and Harry was to get under the raised floor of the bungalow—no soft job for a 6-ft, 15-stone man—and see to the "artillery". After lighting his last fuse,

he made a dash to get back to his room unobserved, but—like the girl in the story—he took the wrong turning, quite unaware that such determined opposition had been sent to guard that entrance. That was a tactical blunder that was a sore point to Harry, for many days.

On the following evening, Dick visited

MATURED
TO
PERFECTION

McWILLIAM'S WINES

SMOOTH out your worries of these trying days with a perfect aperitif and a smoothly restful glass of port, each evening. You'll thoroughly appreciate YEN-DARRA Extra Dry SHERRY or ROYAL RESERVE Sweet SHERRY and VINTAGE 99 PORT—products of Australia's leading wine makers for over 60 years.

Write to your nearest agent for supplies:—C. J. CASHMAN & CO., DARWIN; J. R. CLAY & CO., PAPUA; F. R. FORSYTH, NEW GUINEA; C. R. YOUNGER, SOLOMON ISLANDS.

RELIABLE QUALITY. RELIABLE QUALITY. RELIABLE QUALITY. RELIABLE QUALITY.

Reliable Quality

in

FLOUR & SHARPS

WISE BROS. PTY. LTD.

10 MARTIN PLACE, SYDNEY

Cable Address: "PURITY", Sydney.

Exporting for
over 60 years.

J. C. MERRILLEES & CO.

133 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

ISLANDS BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS

Representatives:—DARWIN: C. J. CASHMAN & CO. PAPUA: J. R. CLAY & CO. N. GUINEA: F. R. FORSYTH. SOLOMON IS.: C. R. YOUNGER.



**Live Your food
with
H.P.
SAUCE**

*The fruit sauce
with a
hundred uses*

A LEA & PERRINS PRODUCT

Harry's room. He thought it wise to take a bottle with him. Harry was in bed, with a bandaged head and, in his eye, a glare like that which Hitler may be expected to bestow on Churchill, when the latter visits him in the Tower of London.

"You know, Harry", began Dick, reaching for a bottle-opener, "it cost us a few bob for fireworks—but it was worth it. It was—ha! ha! ha!—about the funniest thing I've . . ."

But Harry interrupted him with a grunt. He sat up in bed, arms stiffly behind him to support his body, head low on his chest, and with jaw protruding like that of a cod-fish, he roared:

"Funny, eh? Like hell, it was!"

However, it is wonderful what the third bottle can do to a drooping spirit; and, so he began to see the funny side and, good sport that he was, joined in the general mirth.

But it was Jim who laughed last!

The 34 feet yawl "Marie", owned and commanded by Captain Frank Dona, a Dutchman, left Auckland in May, and will spend about four months cruising among the islands of the Central Pacific.

PATTERN SERVICE

EACH month we publish a Fashions design, patterns of which may be purchased by our readers direct from this office, post free. To obtain a pattern, print your name and address below, giving the number of the pattern and the bust size, and send to "Pattern Department", Pacific Islands Monthly, Box 3408R, G.P.O., Sydney; enclose also the price of the pattern in postal note or stamps. It will be sent by return mail.

Name

Address

Pattern Number Size



6949.—This full-length evening coat, tailored in black velvet, illustrates the new smart cowl mode. The hood may be drawn up over the head or worn as a softly draped collar. The skirt flares out to a full hem-line, accentuating the tight bodice, and rows of gathers are arranged to achieve a bustle effect at the back. Wrist-length sleeves, extravagantly puffed over the shoulders and a row of tiny covered buttons finishing at the waist-line, complete the picture. Material required for 34 in. bust is 6½ yds. of 36 in. width velvet. Pattern, cut in sizes 32 in. to 40 in. bust, is obtainable, post free, at 1/1.

Miss Evelyn Drinkwater, of Perth, was married in Port Moresby on May 28 to Mr. George Haughan. Mrs. Fitton was Matron of Honour and Mr. G. Zingemann was best man.

McILRATH'S

SYDNEY'S LEADING GROCERY HOUSE

OFFER QUALITY GOODS

at money saving prices

"YOGA" Tea our speciality 2/2 lb., 6 lb. tins 13/6 each
 I.X.L. Best Assorted Jam, 12 oz. tins 6/9 doz.; case lots, 6 doz., 5/9 doz.
 Nestles Pure Cream 4 oz. tins 3/9 doz.; case lots, 8 doz., 3/6 doz.
 "I.X.L." Diced Fruit Salad 16 oz. tins 9/3 doz.; 30 oz. tins 14/9 doz.
 Best Australian Sultanas 5½ d. lb.; 56 lb. cases, 4½ d. lb.
 Best Australian Currants 6d. lb.; 56 lb. cases, 4½ d. lb.
 Evaporated Apricots, 3 Crown, Choice 1/3½ lb.; 15/3 doz.
 "ROSA" Choicest Dripak Prunes 7 lb. tins, 6/- tin
 Best Beef Dripping 16 oz. tins 9/3 doz.; 2 lb. tins 14/9 doz.
 Arnott's Fruit Cake 16 oz. tins 1/9 tin; 20/6 doz.
 Selmore Fruit Saline 16 oz. tins 1/3 tin; 14/6 doz.
 Bickfords Sal-Vital Health Saline 16 oz. tins 1/9 tin; 20/6 doz.
 Red Feather Camp Pie 8 oz. tins 5/3 doz.; 12 oz. tins 7/4½ doz.
 Rex Ox Tongues 12 oz. tin 1/11 each; 22/- doz.
 Assorted Toilet Soap 4 oz. 2½ d. cake; 2/3 doz.
 "ROSA" Pure Household Soap, large bars 6/- doz.
 Dandy Maize Starch 5 lb. parcels, 7d. lb.
 McIlrath's Special Vintage Invalid Port or Dry Sherry, 26 oz. 2/6 bot.

All Prices F.O.B. Sydney — Cases and Packing Free.
 Detailed price lists now available—post free.

McILRATH'S Pty. Ltd.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT
 202-204 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

A SECTION FOR WOMEN

By "Therese"

THE KITCHEN

Who talks about the kitchen's narrow scope,
Its mental tasks, has never stopped to think
What wonder-reads are worn from stove to
sink,
What loveliness may emanate from soap.
He has forgotten—if he ever knew—
Romance in tea, the history of rice,
Geography in sugar, salt and spice,
The priceless perfume in a simple stew.

And more—that kitchens are the origin
Of poesy, of laughter, strength of men,
Of women's grace; that pots and pans and
rolling pin
Have motivated nations. Say not then
A kitchen's scope is limited, but sing:
Its glory transcends power of any king.

Food For The Master

OUR food, like our clothes, needs constant revision. The way we served a dish last month becomes dull, if we repeat it too often, so it behoves all women to plank hard for something new to present to the hungry male of the house. His appetite becomes jaded too often, because there is little or no imagination used in making something different with the same old ingredients. Try the following recipes:

Salmon Mould

1 large tin salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gelatine, 3 tablespoons water, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 2 tablespoons vinegar, salt and pepper, capers and cooked beetroot. Salad.

Dissolve the gelatine in 3 tablespoons of boiling water. White of egg, beetroot, cut into fancy shape, decorate the

All humanity likes to know
how the other half lives. That,
especially, is true of Islands
women.

Contributions to this page
are invited. Send along your
favourite recipe or household
ingenuity. Those published will
be paid for.

bottom of the mould. Set the decoration in a little of the gelatine. Remove any skin and bone from the salmon, and add it to the rest of the jelly and the seasoning. Mix well. Leave until it is beginning to set, then pour into the mould. Stand in a cool place. Turn out, when set, and serve with salad and sliced hard-boiled egg.

Corn Beef Hash

1 tin corned beef, 1 lb. cold cooked potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. stock or milk, salt and pepper.

Turn the corned beef into a frying-pan. Mash with a fork. Keep the heat low for the first few minutes. Moisten the cooked potatoes with stock, or milk, and season well. Add half the quantity to the beef, and smooth over with a knife. Cook until the underside is beginning to brown. Turn out on to a hot dish, smoothing into shape. Serve at once with tinned vegetables, and the rest of the mashed potatoes.

Banana Custard

One cup of stale breadcrumbs, half a pint of milk, 1 egg, grated rind of half a lemon, 2 bananas, 1 oz. sugar.

Butter a pie dish, and line it with breadcrumbs. Arrange thin slices of banana on top, and sprinkle with a little

grated lemon rind. Cover with another layer of crumbs, banana and rind, then top with crumbs and sliced banana. Make custard with the egg, milk and sugar, and pour over the bananas, etc., and sprinkle with a little grated nutmeg and bake for 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Marmalade Pancakes

Mix into a smooth paste one large egg, 2 tablespoons flour and a pinch of salt. Add by degrees $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk and then beat well for ten minutes. Allow the mixture to stand for 1 hour. When required for use beat again for a minute or two. Pour a little at a time in a frying pan containing a little lard, smoking hot, and brown on both sides. Spread with heated marmalade, roll up, sprinkle with castor sugar and put into a fierce oven for a few minutes. Serve immediately.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

TO clean baths use a mixture of half kerosene and half vinegar. The smell is not so unpleasant, while the result is as good as when all kerosene is used.

Meringue will stand up higher if a generous pinch of baking soda is added to the beaten egg whites.

Raisins, dates, currants and figs,

The "Serviceable"

LINEN WATCH BAND

for ladies' and gents' watches

- WASHABLE
- DURABLE
- DRESSY

Assorted colors. A size to fit every watch.

Special shades to suit the Fighting Services.

ASK YOUR LOCAL STOREKEEPER

Wholesale only from—

M. SUTTON

27 PRINCE ALBERT STREET,
MOSMAN, N.S.W.

Swallow & Ariell's

WORLD RENOWNED

CANTERBURY CAKES

FRUIT
PLAIN
SEED
PLUM
ALMOND



PRESERVED GINGER
SULTANA
CHERRY RIPE
GENOA

Each Cake is Enclosed, by special process, in air-tight tin, and is warranted to keep its condition for a considerable period.

Fiji Representatives - - - Pearce & Co. Ltd.

soaked in a little boiling water for five minutes, will blend better with other ingredients in a recipe.

Small cakes need a fairly hot oven at first, and then a cooler one later on, so that they do not brown too much.

Obstinate stains can be removed from the fingers or nails with a mixture of salt and lemon juice. Strain the juice of a lemon into a saucer and stir into it sufficient common salt to make a paste. Rub this over the stain and then wash off with warm water.

FASHIONS REFLECT EVENTS

FASHIONS are a reflecting glass of what is happening in the world. It would seem that we are steadying down to something new—clothes that have the brave beauty of a newly-born spirit.

The tendency is towards simplicity for all occasions. I was looking at party dresses the other day, and it struck me that they were quite seemly and right. The long full skirts have grace and dignity, and the long slim ones are not exaggerated in their slenderness.

Day-time clothes are all more or less tailored and, though here and there ultra fashions are to be seen, women in the main bank on the simple styles. This is true also of hats, which show a definite trend to the tailored type.

This does not mean that clothes are dull. On the contrary. They are gayed up with scarves, contrasting jackets, and bright cummerbunds and flower posies are pinned in the lapels of the tailleur to give it a feminine touch.

Colours do their best to put us in fine spirit. It is difficult to say that one colour prevails, but there is certainly a lot of blue in all shades, a good many dahlia reds and not a little green, light and dark.

Skirts show a tendency to shortness and have a little extra fullness because of it.

Jacket suits are extremely popular—either in one colour, or a combination of check coat and plain skirt, or vice-versa. Stripes are used in the same way, and have a very slimming effect.

Coats come in varied styles. Very little fur is used, except as a trimming—epaulettes, pieces running up the sleeves or at the cuffs. The tailored coat carries a cravat at the neckline, mostly of velvet, which has a very softening influence. The swagger coat is mostly three-quarters length, and the full length coat is one of three things—fitting, belted or enveloping.

Bags and gloves are particularly attractive. Bags are of soft leather with a definitely feminine look about them.

Gloves are of suede, kid, leather or hogskin, and rather plainer than those of last season.

Hats modify their absurdity somewhat, and become more utilitarian, though still somewhat crazy in the eyes of the male.

Those Vital Ten Minutes

BEDTIME . . . and eight hours' good sleep before dawn. That was what our grandmothers called our beauty sleep, and considered it necessary for every young girl. They were right, too. But the tension at which we live now makes it necessary to call upon aids to beauty that will work while we sleep. Ten minutes of will power, before darting into bed, and beauty will be yours.

Face: Two minutes to cleanse the skin with a good cleansing milk. It seeps deep and takes away all blemish-making grime, it bleaches, soothes and leaves the skin cleansed, fresh and healthy. Whatever your skin problem, dry skin or greasy, this solves most of it, for both of

them are due partially to imperfect cleansing. Two minutes to put on and wipe off a skin food, leaving only what has been absorbed.

One minute, on alternate nights to slap your face with a two-finger pad of cotton wool soaked in a tonic milk. This is to close the pores, big or little.

Eyes: One minute for each eye, to soothe, refresh and cleanse with a lotion. Bathe your eyes at least every other night.

One minute for each eye to pat in a little finger tip astringent cream around and about. This is almost magic and you feel puffiness and lines flee. One minute to sweep eyelashes with a tiny brush dipped in castor oil. Watch the lashes lengthen.

Hair: Two minutes . . . three minutes . . . but even one minute is better than none, and this time your finger tips will give the care. Start from the base of the scalp and knead firmly upward to the crown with the thumbs and fingers. It sounds dull, but it will give new life to your hair roots. For pre-shampoo nights a palmful of olive oil, rubbed into the scalp, is better than a week's sunshine for bringing new lights into the hair.

Hands: One minute to work a smear of nail-perfecting cream under the cuticles. It keeps them supple and self-effacing, and the nails strong and healthy.

It is reported from Canberra that negotiations have been in progress between the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia who hold a joint mandate over the phosphate island of Nauru, in regard to the proposal for manning the phosphate vessels with white crews instead of with coloured crews as at present.

K A M B A L A

A Day and Boarding School for Girls.

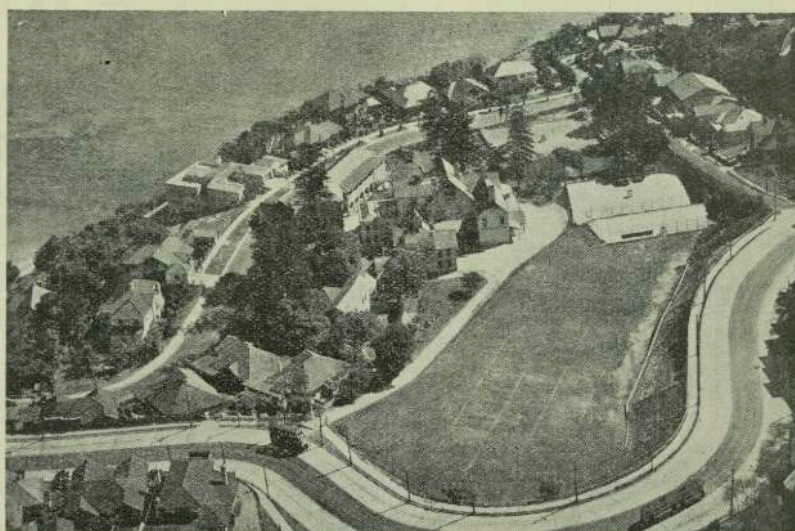
KINDERGARTEN TO LEAVING CERTIFICATE HONORS.

RESIDENT QUALIFIED SPORTS MISTRESS.

Prospectus on application to the Principal . . .

MISS F. HAWTHORNE, B.A.

KAMBALA SCHOOL
ROSE BAY, SYDNEY



CHURCH OF ENGLAND
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
FOUNDED 1887

"KAMBALA" — Ideally situated in 5 acres of ground . . . 5 Tennis Courts

MINING NEWS

From Fiji

MOUNT KASI MINES, LTD.

MOUNT KASI MINES, LTD., in May, reported a net profit of £14,130 (Fijian currency) for 1939, compared with £11,648 in 1938, and £8,046 in 1937. Profit was struck after allowing for depreciation, £4,146, mine development, £6,342, and taxation, £1,250.

A first dividend of 3d. per share (Australian currency) absorbed £4,379. The balance, £9,751, together with £13,588 brought forward, is transferred to general reserve.

The working cost, excluding depreciation, development, and income tax, amounted to £12/11 per ton, compared with £11/9½ in 1938.

	1937.	1938.	1939.
£	£	£	£
Net profit	8,046	11,648	14,130
Dividend	—	—	4,379
Dividend, amount ..	—	—	4,379
Development	1,356	3,478	6,342
Depreciation	3,741	4,044	4,146
To reserve	—	—	23,139
Forward	1,940	13,588	—
Crude ore, tons .. .	33,232	38,420	39,434
Head value, dwt, ton	5.41	5.06	4.90
Pine gold, oz. .. .	7,496	8,362	8,695

The estimate of total positive and probable ore reserves shows a very slight decrease compared with the estimate given in the previous year, and the value per ton is slightly reduced. Positive reserves are shown at 114,000 tons at 5 dwt., and probable reserves at 92,290 at 5.1 dwt.

May production at the mine on Vanua Levu is compared with February, March and April as follows:—

	Four weeks ended				
	Feb. 21.	Mar. 20.	Apr. 17.	May 15.	
Ore, tons ..	3,040	3,119	3,209	3,198	
Gold, fine oz.	663	598	656	633	
Value, £A ..	6,630	5,980	6,560	6,330	

At the annual meeting of the Co., held in Sydney on May 23, the chairman, Mr. E. J. Coote, said that returns from the mine for the year had yielded profits which practically assured the payment of another dividend in September. He could see no reason why half-yearly disbursements should not be regularly maintained. The Co. was deriving benefit from the increase in the sterling price of gold. Since the outbreak of war, however, the price of all stores and spares had increased considerably, and this would reflect on the Co.'s cost of production.

"Development work on the mine is to be carried on as vigorously as possible," added Mr. Coote. "The conditions at depth have yet to be determined. This deposit is most puzzling from a geological aspect, but the presence of gold in payable quantities is well established on the present lowest level of the mine, and, although such little work as has been done below this level to date had not been encouraging, the possibilities of lower enrichments have not been eliminated."

LOLOMA (FIJI) GOLD MINES, N.L.

A dividend of 1/- and a bonus of 1/- a share has been declared by the directors of Loloma (Fiji) Gold Mines, N.L., payable June 8. The distribution is the highest made by the Co. to date, and absorbed £82,500. Over £453,750 has now been distributed, a total of 11/- per share. Latest reports received indicate exceptionally good values in the Regent Lode.

Production for May is compared with the three previous months as follows:—

	Four weeks ended			
	Feb. 24.	Mar. 20.	Apr. 17.	May 15.
Tons treated ..	2,514	2,545	2,360	2,506
Gold, oz., fine	3,821	3,880	3,008	3,659
Residue, dwt.	1.25	0.91	2.2	1.15

LOST YOUR VOICE?
The first dose of WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE eases throat, relieves pain. Get quick, pleasant help from 'Flu Colds, Coughs, Throat and Chest complaints with WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

EMPEROR MINES, LTD.

A recent report from the Emperor mine at Tavua, Fiji, states that the E. Xcut, off shaft No. 12, has been taken to 10 ft., with formation highly shattered and heavily mineralised. "This development, in the deepest working of the mine, must be considered of major importance", the report stated.

Results for the four weeks ended May 15 compare with previous figures as follows:—

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	*May
	24.	30.	17.	15.
Ore treated, tons ..	13,114	12,100	11,971	12,500
Head value, dwt ..	—	7.03	6.76	6.72
Gold, oz., fine ..	3,657	3,798	3,663	3,696
Residues, dwt ..	—	0.64	0.59	0.63

*Concentrates stacked for further treatment estimated to contain 30 oz. fine gold; 42 tons flotation concentrates stacked estimated to contain 350 oz.

A seventh dividend of 6d. a share was paid on May 31, the distribution absorbing £47,500 and bringing the dividend record to £380,000.

From Papua

PAPUAN APINAIFI PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

IN a report on the possibilities of commercial oil production from Papuan Apinaifi Petroleum Co., Ltd.'s bore at Oiapu, Mr. Geoffrey Barrow, geologist, stated that the thick grey series of grey mudstones now being penetrated by the drill provides a first-class cap-rock for any oil horizon which may lie beneath.

At the end of May the No. 1 Major bore was down to 1,763 ft. and a return of oil and gas was noted in the ditch. The hole was reamed and drilling continued until early in June it had reached a depth of 2,092 ft. The core, extracted at the bottom, showed gas under high pressure with formation changing.

MANDATED ALLUVIALS, N.L.

Mandated Alluvials, N.L., reports that assays of No. 23 and 24 shipments of copper gold



Steamy, Tropic Heat CAN'T AFFECT A Lekmek RADIO

To give you trouble-free tropical and sub-tropical radio reception the component parts of all Lekmek receivers are specially impregnated against destructive moisture. But that's only one reason for Lekmek's widespread popularity. Lekmek gives outstanding overseas shortwave and Australasian reception, plus hairline tuning that insures reception of any station you may wish to hear—without interference or fading. All these are yours, thanks to the care and skill built into each individually constructed Lekmek receiver, some of which are listed below. Consult your agent, or—

C. Sullivan Ltd., 379 Kent Street, Sydney.
Exporters Pty. Ltd., 75 Pitt Street, Sydney.
or write direct to United Radio Distributors Pty. Ltd.

"Lachlan"	Console—6V.—Dual wave—Vibrator—41 Gns.
"Lachlan"	Console—6V.—Dual wave—Battery—38 Gns.
"Barcoo"	Table Model—6V.—Dual wave—Vibrator—46 Gns.
"Barcoo"	Table Model—6V.—Dual wave—Battery—34 Gns.



UNITED RADIO DISTRIBUTORS PTY. LTD.
234 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY. CABLES U.R.D. SYDNEY

Highest Prices Paid For

GOLD

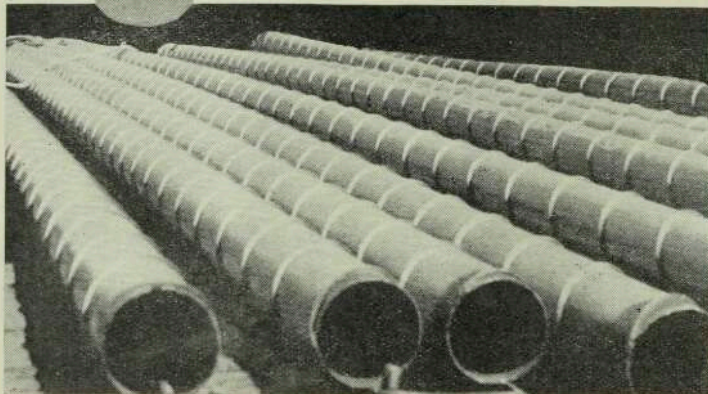
Garrett & Davidson's organisation is acknowledged far and wide as the main clearing house for precious metals in the Southern Hemisphere.

They have earned a reputation for accuracy and integrity in all their business dealings, which is proved by the fact that they are privileged to handle more gold from the Islands of the Pacific than any other organisation.

Therefore for your complete and lasting satisfaction, you are advised to transact all your precious metals business through the house of Garrett & Davidson.

GARRETT & DAVIDSON PTY. LTD.
ASSAYERS — METALLURGISTS — REFINERS
Bank of N.S.W. Buildings,
REGENT AND GEORGE STS., SYDNEY.

SAVINGS



FOR MINING ENGINEERS in **GOODWELD** **SPIRAL PIPE**

● **Saving No. 1. LOW INITIAL COST.**

Goodweld Spiral Welded Steel Pipe has a considerably lower first cost than other descriptions of pipe.

Saving No. 2. LESS FREIGHT TO PAY.

Because Goodweld pipe is light in comparison with other pipes designed to carry similar pressures, very considerable savings in shipping freights and land haulage charges are possible.

Saving No. 3. LONGER LIFE IN SERVICE.

Goodweld Steel Pipe resists corrosion and possesses great strength due to the reinforcing spiral rib providing it with longitudinal stiffness and great resistance to crushing under external load. Longer life means less maintenance and fewer renewals.

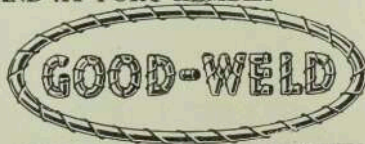
IN ADDITION the lighter weight of Goodweld pipe reduces field handling and laying costs besides speeding up the work as Goodweld is exceptionally easy to instal even in close quarters.

Compare with other piping and you will find Goodweld costs less per foot to buy, to ship and to haul, less to handle and less to maintain.

Four types available covering light and heavy duty service. Diameters from 5 in. upwards in dead straight 30 ft. lengths. Joints—supplied with prepared ends ready for field welding; with flanges or with spigots and faucets for jointing with lead or push-in rubber rings. Protective coatings and linings include: Galvanising inside or out or both; concrete lined or ready for lining; Bituminous coated or lined to any specification.

Full particulars of Goodweld pipe for industrial, mining, agricultural and water reticulation purposes gladly supplied.

A. E. GOODWIN PTY. LTD.
RAILWAY PARADE, LIDCOMBE, N.S.W.
AND AT PORT KEMBLA



THE LOW COST-HIGH STRENGTH PIPE

matte show contents as 434 oz. fine gold, 1,272 oz. silver, and 11 tons of copper, the total value exceeding £5,000. Shipment No. 25 of an approximate value of £3,250 has since been received. Much of the additional plant required for the development of the Laloki mine has been secured.

CUTHBERT'S MISIMA GOLDMINE, LTD.

Directors of Cuthbert's Misima Goldmine, Ltd., Misima Is., Eastern Papua, have declared a half-yearly dividend of 1/- per share payable June 24. Books closed June 13.

May production at the mine is compared with March and April in the following table:—

	Mar.	Apr.	May.
Mill treated tons	3,132	2,808	3,252
Bullion, oz.	3,437	2,788	3,326
Gold, fine, oz.	783	634	794
Silver, fine, oz.	2,575	2,087	2,445
Estimated value	£6,400	£5,198	£6,500
Value per ton of ore	40/11	37/-	40/-

A report issue by the Co. on June 6 stated that total development for April was 553 ft.; 596 tons of ore was won from development, and 2,212 tons from stoping, making a total of 2,808 tons. Average assay: gold, 4 dwts, 20 grs. per ton; silver, 45 dwts, 19 grs. per ton.

From New Guinea

BULOLO GOLD DREDGING, LTD.

THE directors of Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., report that April production from the Co.'s dredges in New Guinea compared with the previous two months as follows:—

	Feb.	March.	Apr.
Cubic yards	1,492,000	1,505,000	1,487,000
Bullion, oz.	24,407	23,802	24,083
Gold, fine, oz.	16,841	16,423	16,617
Estimated working profit for April, 8,848 oz. of fine gold.			

Progress on the Upper Baiune Power Scheme is proceeding satisfactorily, and the work of facing weak sections of the ditch with cement rubble was completed at the end of May. Quarters for the race patrolman have been completed and a suspension bridge has been placed across the river near the intake. A start has been made on the construction of the overflow flume, and work on the power house, pipe line, surge tank, sand trap, etc., is proceeding satisfactorily. Some 20 Europeans and 125 natives are employed in the scheme.

The deviation of the Crooked Creek Road, which was completed recently, is reported to be a great improvement on the old original road through the Creek. The construction of two additional married quarters at Bulolo is proceeding and repair work has been carried out at the Bulolo Power House.

The Co. now has a staff of 1,824 of whom 328 are Europeans.

GOLD AND POWER, LTD.

The total of employees at Gold and Power, Ltd.'s workings on the Morobe goldfield now numbers 172, made up of 7 Europeans and 165 natives. The erection of a new dwelling for Europeans is proceeding, and race maintenance has been carried on. Mr. J. W. Hinks, managing director, returned to Wau recently, after a visit to Sydney.

NEW GUINEA GOLDFIELDS, LTD.

The last report issued by the Mining Trust, Ltd., consulting engineers to N.G.G., Ltd., compares the production and profit for April with February and March:—

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Edie Creek mill—			
Ore, tons	3,067	2,870	3,089
Gold, oz., fine	726	744	773
Silver, oz., fine	3,403	3,573	3,796
Golden Ridges mill—			
Tons treated	3,118	2,688	2,666
Gold, oz., fine	1,623	1,380	1,403
Silver, oz., fine	1,833	1,586	1,489
Alluvial—			
Gold, oz., fine	1,611	1,593	1,586
Silver, oz., fine	1,161	1,134	1,113
Operating profit—			
Edie Creek, £	785	212	261
Golden Ridges, £	6,998	4,810	4,788
Alluvial, £	6,645	7,317	5,733

GUINEA GOLD, N.L.

In the year ended February 29, 1940, Guinea Gold, N.L. (an Adelaide company, holding a large number of shares in Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.), showed a profit of £49,522, compared with £46,807 in the previous year. During the year under notice the company paid a dividend

of 1/11 per 2/- share. The total subscribed capital is £50,000; the surplus of its assets over liabilities is £354,000 and its annual profit is between £45,000 and £50,000 per annum.

At the annual meeting in Adelaide on May 31, the chairman, Mr. C. V. T. Wells, said the Co.'s net profit of £49,522 was the best for 14 years. As a result, the dividend had been improved. The amount owing by the Co. to bankers has been reduced by £8,168, and on February 29 the Co.'s indebtedness had fallen to £16,644. Allowing for a surplus from the Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., dividend, the overdraft was expected to come down below £15,000. Another dividend of 1/- a share, payable June 12, was declared in May. Transfer books closed on June 3. This dividend was paid wholly and exclusively out of the dividend received by the Co. on June 10 from Bulolo G.D., Ltd.

SANDY CREEK GOLD SLUICING, LTD.

The manager of Sandy Creek Gold Sluicing, Ltd., New Guinea, reports that the last four yields compare as follows:

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
Cubic yards ..	17,667	20,095	17,313	16,764
Gold, oz.	138	361	572	360
Per cubic yard ..	1/6½	2/10½	5/3½	3/5½
Working cost ..	/10½	/11	1/2½	—

SUNSHINE GOLD DEVELOPMENT, LTD.

Sunshine Gold Development, Ltd., reports that the clean-up for May yielded 559 oz. of gold, compared with 721 oz. in April; 485 in March; 539 oz. 16 dwt. in February; and 362 in January. A dividend of 6d. a share has been declared, payable on June 26. Books close June 19.

It is reported that influenza and malarial fever cases were prevalent recently at the Co.'s workings in Morobe.

WEWAK GOLD ESTATES, N.L.

A profit of £191 was earned by Wewak Gold Estates, N.L., in the 12 months ended December 31. Tributaries' royalty brought in £277, and a distribution of 3d. per share was made on May 17. Future operations and prospects will be the subject of a report by the Co.'s representative in New Guinea, should it become evident that no further royalty can be expected; the directors will take steps to wind up the Co.

PRICE OF GOLD

(Australian Official Quotations)

	Fine oz.	Standard oz.
October 2, 1939 ..	£10/11/	£9/13/5
November 6 ..	£10/11/	£9/13/5
December 4 ..	£10/12/6	£9/14/9½
January 1, 1940 ..	£10/12/6	£9/14/9½
February 5 ..	£10/12/9	£9/15/0½
March 4 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
April 1 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
April 8 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
April 15 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
April 22 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
April 29 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
May 6 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
May 13 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
May 20 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
May 27 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
June 3 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼
June 10 ..	£10/13/3	£9/15/5¼

AGRICULTURE IN THE ISLANDS

IN view of the suggestions put forth recently for further developing agricultural potentialities in Pacific territories, a brochure on sugar cane cultivation just issued by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Ltd., well-known English manufacturers of agricultural implements, is both interesting and timely. In it are illustrated a wide variety of ploughs, ranging from the light "Victory" model used on Fijian plantations, to large multi-furrow ploughs drawn by diesel tractors. For hilly country the company has evolved the "Magic" reversible disc plough which works without capsizing or sideslipping on the steepest hillside. This should be of interest to those planters whose estates would be capable of greater development if the nature of the country were less rugged.

Mr. W. Gibson, accountant of the British New Guinea Trading Co., Ltd., Port Moresby, Papua, arrived in Australia in May to join the A.I.F. for service abroad.

Quotations For Mining Shares

	FIJI	Mid-Dec.	Mid-Mar.	Mid-June.
Emperor Mines ..	b11/10	b14/1	b10/3	
Loloma	b24/3	b31/-	b22/6	
Mt. Kasi	b3/9	b4/6	b3/6	
Tavua Dev.	s4d	s4d	s4d	

	NEW GUINEA			
Bulolo G.D.	b£6 3/-	s£6 12/6	s£5 15/-	
Enterprise of N.G.	b35/-	b27/6	b12/6	
Guinea Gold	b14/9	b14/9	b10/-	
N.G.G., Ltd.	92/7	b2/3	s2/2	
Oil Search	94/2	b5/2	b3/2	
Placer Dev.	b74/3	b79/6	s63/-	
Sandy Creek	b1/4	b10d	b9d	
Sunshine Gold	b7/8	b7/6	b6/4	

	PAPUA		
Cuthbert's	b18/6	b17/-	b15/-
G.M. of Papua ..	b2½d	—	s1½d
Mendated All. ...	b3/9	b3/5½	s3/3
Oriomo Oil	b5/6	b8/6	s10/-
Papuan Apinaipi	b4/10	b5/8	b4/4
Yodda Goldfields .	b1/5	b1/6	b1/5

POSITION WANTED

Young Man, 20, good education, seeks position on plantation or in store in Islands. N. Guinea or Papua preferred. At present employed clerical duties large Sydney firm. Experience in farm work, storekeeping and carpentry. Good references. Reply to: I. Pederson, 11 Leofrene Avenue, Marriekville.

VIGOROUS HEALTH



Enjoy life as Nature intended. Take Eno's "Fruit Salt", the famous household corrective for digestive ailments and know real health.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Allen Taylor & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY

Sawmillers and Wholesale Suppliers of Hardwoods for Constructional Purposes

GIRDERS . . . PILES . . . POLES . . . SLEEPERS, Etc.

EXPORTING TO PACIFIC ISLANDS SINCE 1893

Cables: Tuxedo, Sydney

Ask NOYES BROS. FOR DETAILS OF



● MINING EQUIPMENT.—Crushing Machinery, Screens, Feeders, Rock Drills, Excavators, Diesel and Crude Oil Engines, Hoists and Runways, Roller Bearings, etc.

● ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. — Parkinson Motors, Crompton Switchgear, Transformers, Instruments, Meters, Callender Wires and Cables, Lighting Equipment, Electric Drills.

● STORES, FACTORIES, HOME AND OFFICE.—Crompton Lamps, Electric Fittings and Accessories, Airspeed Fans, Floodlighting Equipment, Domestic Electric Appliances, Joseph Rodgers Cutlery & Plateware, China-ware, "Perfection" E.P.N.S. Ware, Clocks.

● NON-FERROUS METALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—In sheets, Strips, Rods, Tubes, Wire and Extruded Sections.

NOYES BROS. (Sydney) Ltd.

115 Clarence Street, Sydney. 11 Watt Street, Newcastle
197 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

Page 68
nla.obj-315414136
National Library of Australia

Australian Short Wave Broadcast

A NATIONAL Short Wave Programme is broadcast daily from Lyndhurst, near Melbourne, Victoria, for listeners in the Western Pacific. Call signs: Before 5.15 p.m. VLR3; after 5.30 p.m. VLR. Wave lengths: Before 5.15 p.m. 25.25 metres; after 5.30 p.m. 31.32 metres. Frequencies: Before 5.15 p.m. 11.850 Kcs.; after 5.30 p.m. 9.580 Kcs. Power: 2 Kilowatts. Times given are Australian Eastern Standard (10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time).

DAILY — WEEK DAYS (Subject to Alteration Without Notice)

a.m.	
6.30	Market Reports.
6.50	News Bulletin.
7.05	Physical Exercises.
7.15	Music.
7.45	News.
8.00	Music.
9.30	Story.
10.00	Daily Devotional Service.
10.15	Close.
12.00	Time Signal & Broadcast to Schools.
p.m.	
12.15	Luncheon Music.
12.35	Essential Services.
12.50	News.
1.00	Australian News.
1.10	Afternoon Musical Programme.
4.15	Overseas News.
5.15	Close.
6.15	Dinner Music.
7.00	News.
7.45	Talk.
9.30	News.
11.00	Music.
11.50	Late News.
11.55	Dept. of Information Service.
12.30	Close.

EVERY SATURDAY

p.m.	
1.35—5.15	Description of current sporting and athletic events, interspersed with music.
12.30	Close.

EVERY SUNDAY

a.m.	
6.45	Music.
6.50	News.
7.00	Music.
9.00	News.
9.10	Sporting Session.
9.30	"In Quires and Places Where They Sing."
10.15	Book Reviews.
10.30	New Releases (Recorded).
11.00	Divine Service.
12.15	Great Pianists.
12.50	News Session.
1.00	Luncheon Music.
1.30	Close.
3.00	Re-open.—Classical Compositions.
3.45	Talk.
4.00	Brass Band Music.
4.15	News.
4.30	Music.
7.00	News.
7.15	Talk on "International Affairs."
9.30	News Service.
11.00	Close.
12.00	Dept. of Information Service.
12.30	Close.

JUNE 23 TO JULY 6

June 23 (Sun.).—5 p.m. Vera Bradford (pianist); 8 Play—"Sheppay"; 9 Harold Williams (baritone); 9.15 Choral Praise.

June 24 (Mon.).—1.10 p.m. Geelong Races; 8 Serial; 8.30 "Merry-Go-Round"; 10 "At Short Notice"; 10.15 Variety.

June 25 (Tues.).—1.10 p.m. Caulfield Races; 8 Wireless Chorus; 8.15 Symphony Orchestra; 11 Talk.

June 26 (Wed.).—1.10 p.m. Caulfield Races; 8 Request Items; 8.30 Play; 11 Piano Recital (Eunice Gardiner).

June 27 (Thurs.).—1.10 p.m. Williamstown Races; 8 Wilfred Thomas (baritone); 8.15 Sir Thomas Beecham & Melbourne Symphony Orchestra; 10 Modern Compositions; 11.30 Dance Music.

June 28 (Fri.).—8 p.m. Mastersingers; 8.15 Jim Davidson; 8.45 "Listener's Digest"; 9 Orchestral Programme; 10 Revue; 11 John Morely Quintet.

June 29 (Sat.).—1.10 p.m. Sporting Descriptions; 7.50 "Misadventures of Mo"; 8.15 Symphony Hour; 9.20 Seton Daley; 11 Dance Music.

June 30 (Sun.).—3.25 p.m. Organ Recital; 5 Pianoforte Recital (Eunice Gardiner); 8 Play; 10 Choral Praise.

July 1 (Mon.).—1.10 p.m. Kyneton Races; 7.45 "Men Talking"; 8 Serial; 8.30 "Merry-Go-Round"; 10 "At Short Notice"; 10.15 Variety Show.

July 2 (Tues.).—8 p.m. Recital (Beatrice Tangie); 8.15 Sir Thomas Beecham & Symphony Orchestra; 10 "Music of France"; 11 Dance Tunes.

July 3 (Wed.).—1.10 p.m. Moonee Valley Races; 7.45 "As You Like It"; 8 Talk; 9.10 Two Piano Recital; 10 Military Band; 11 Dance Music.

July 4 (Thurs.).—7.45 p.m. Talk; 8 "Sally"; 9 Story; 10 Modern and Contemporary Composers; 11 Dance Music.

July 5 (Fri.).—8.15 p.m. Jim Davidson's Band; 8.30 Play; 9.15 Mastersingers; 10 Marie Bremner & Concert Orchestra; 11 Recorded Music.

July 6 (Sat.).—9 a.m. "For the Music Student"; 1.10 p.m. Sporting Descriptions; 8.15 Melbourne Symphony Orchestra; 9.15 Harpsichord Recital; 11 Dance Music.

PAPUAN HALF-CASTES AND LIQUOR LAWS

WE have received from a resident of Misima, Papua, a letter in vigorous language, wherein the Administration is criticised for imposing heavy fines upon half-castes guilty of consuming intoxicating liquor.

Our correspondent asks why half-castes should be classed with natives in this regard. He points out that half-castes, for the most part, are men of some education, and usually are decent and law-abiding citizens, and he thinks that they are just as much entitled to the liquor privilege as are Europeans and Asiatics. He does not contest the wisdom of the anti-liquor law, as applied to natives, but he does urge that in its application to half-castes it has caused many injustices and, in some cases, hardships amounting to absolute cruelty.

Inspector W. B. Prior, of the New Guinea Police Force, arrived in Australia in May to join the A.I.F.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Estd. 1817.

The Kavieng (New Guinea) Branch of this Bank will be CLOSED as from 30th June, 1940, and the business transferred to the Rabaul Branch.

A. C. DAVIDSON,
General Manager.

FOR WEDDINGS ON YOUR LIST

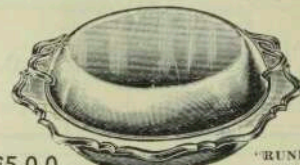
*no Gift is more welcome
than Angus & Coote Silverplate*

ALL SENT POST FREE.



90/-

Your gift of a silver-plated Tea Set is a fitting expression of the regard in which you hold the "happy couple". And to be able to purchase such a service for only 90/- is certainly a great opportunity. The Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug are all formed in the modern, much-loved, "Chubby" shape. Each piece is heavily coated with pure Silver, and is full family size.

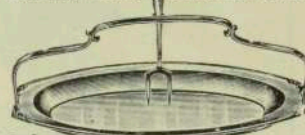


£5.0.0

"RUNDLE"
PLATE

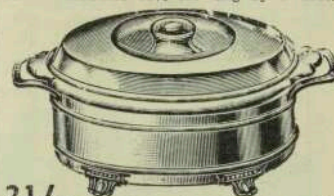
Here is a Vegetable Dish in the grand manner. It's of "Rundle", Heirloom quality. Whenever necessary, the lid and base may be used as two separate dishes. Should you make a present of any piece of beautiful, matched "Rundle"—from a Tea Spoon to a Tea Set—you can be permanently proud of the quality and goodness of your gift.

WEDDING CARDS ATTACHED FREE.



20/-

The bride needs a Cake Tray for her dainty little afternoon tea parties. This one, which is heavily coated with pure Silver, is complete with the necessary Serving Fork. Measures 11¼ in. long by 5 wide.



21/-

In any weather there's nothing better than a tasty Casserole of some kind or another. The "Pyrex" glass Dish in this combination holds 1½ pints. The stand is firmly made, and it's coated with pure Silver. Sent post free to any address.

DON'T BE WITHOUT ANGUS & COOTE'S GIFT CATALOGUE. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

ANGUS & COOTE
500 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY

ISLANDS PRODUCE

THE following quotations were obtained in Sydney in mid-June:—

Coffee

Robusta, f.a.q., imported from Java on firm conversion of exchange, c.i.f., prompt shipment. Sydney: Quote No. 1: 25/- per cwt. Quote No. 2: 18/6 per cwt.

Kenya, f.a.q., immediate shipment, c.i.f., Sydney, per cwt. Quote No. 1: Grade "B", 66/-; "C", 62/- (Market closed).

Mysore, f.a.q., c.i.f., Sydney, per cwt. Quote No. 1: Grade "A", 88/-; "B", 74/-; Triage, 65/- (Market closed).

Arabian (Aden) Hodeidah, f.a.q., c.i.f., Sydney,

No. 1 quotation, 82/- stg. per cwt. No. 2 quotation, 84/- per cwt.

Note: Importers of coffee from Java, etc., pay the following additional charges: Exchange, duty (4d. lb.), primage (10 per cent.), landing costs (1/- per cwt.). Coffee from Papua and New Guinea escapes most of these charges.

Kapok

Based on firm conversion of exchange, the c.i.f. prices for kapok in June were:—Average Java, 6-3/32d. per lb., and Prime Japara, 6-13/32d. per lb.

Ivory Nuts

No. 1 & 2 quotations: £7 per ton, f.o.b. Last nominal quotations—no market.

Cocoa

New Guinea cocoa: Quote No. 1: £44 per ton. Quote No. 2: £36. Quote No. 3: £41. Accra, good fermented, £32 stg.

Rice

Rangoon rice, packed in 100 lb. bags, £16 per ton; 200 lb. sacks, £15/15/- per ton. Australian table rice, packed in 56 lb. bags, £20 per ton.

Trochus Shell

Quote 1: Last sales realised: Grade "A", £78; "B", £68; "C", £54. Quote 2: Grade "A", £80; "B", £69; "C", £56.

All quotes are f.o.b., and on the Australian £.

Mother of Pearl Shell

Sydney agents report that since the outbreak of war, no regular public sales of Mother of Pearl shell have been held in London.

Green Snail Shell

Green snail shell, quoted nominally by Sydney buyers:—Quote No. 1: £45. No. 2: £50.

Exchange Rates

THE following exchange quotations, gathered in Sydney, show the rates existing in mid-June:—

FIJI—THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W. AND BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Australia on Fiji on basis of £100 Fiji: Buying £A111/2/6, selling £A113.

Fiji-London on basis £100 London:—

	Buying.	Selling.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Telegraphic transfer	110 15 0	112 0 0
On demand	110 12 6	111 17 6

NEW CALEDONIA—THROUGH FRENCH BANK

Drafts, Sydney-Noumea and Noumea-Sydney, are on basis of current rate of exchange on Paris, less 3/4 per cent. (approx.) either way. As quoted by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, in Sydney, and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Noumea. On June 11, when the Australian £ was nominally worth 140.30 francs, £100 Australian would purchase a draft in Noumea of 13,900 francs. (Subject to Exchange Control Regulations.)

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER SELLING RATES

Quoted by BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES in Australia.

Australia on Noumea	Francs to £ Australian.
Average for week ended 20/5/40	137.94
Average for week ended 27/5/40	137.94
Average for week ended 3/6/40	137.94
Average for week ended 10/6/40	137.94
Australia on Papeete.	Francs to £ Australian.
Average for week ended 20/5/40	138.49
Average for week ended 27/5/40	138.49
Average for week ended 3/6/40	138.49
Average for week ended 10/6/40	138.49

WESTERN SAMOA—THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W.

Exchange, Australia on Western Samoa, basis £100 Samoa—buying, £A99/12/6; selling, £A100/2/6.

Exchange, Samoa on London, basis £100 in London:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Telegraphic transfer	£123 18 9	£125 10 0
On Demand	122 8 9	125 7 6
30 days	122 8 9	125 2 6
60 days	121 18 9	124 17 6
90 days	121 8 9	124 12 6
120 days	120 18 9	—

NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA—THROUGH BANK OF N.S.W.

Australia on Port Moresby and Samarai, Papua, 10/- per cent. premium each way, equivalent to commission of 10/- per cent.; Australia on Rabaul, 10/- per cent. premium. All other places 20/- per cent.

Papua and New Guinea on London: Same as Australia on London and vice versa.

THROUGH COMMONWEALTH BANK

From Australia, Port Moresby and Samarai, 10/- per cent.; on Rabaul, 10/- per cent.—Other Papua and New Guinea districts, £1 per cent.

From Rabaul on London, same as Australia on London:—

Buying: T.T. £A125 equals £stg. 100.

Selling: T.T. £A125/10/- equals £stg. 100.

Mr. Brian Carpenter and Miss Nell Hobler were married in Wau, New Guinea on May 23 by Rev. C. H. Sherwin. The bridesmaids were Misses Thelma Anderson and Freda Krell and Mr. D. Elphinstone was best man and Mr. R. Whitbread, groomsman. The bride was given away by Mr. J. Sedgers. Mrs. Tom Stevens was hostess at the subsequent reception.

BIRKMYRE'S

WATERPROOF CANVAS

- The Original and Best for all purposes where a thoroughly waterproof covering is required.

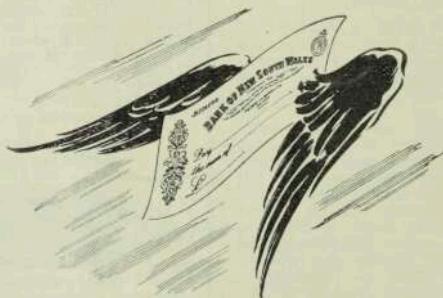
SAILCLOTHS, DUCKS, &c. of FLAX, HEMP, and COTTON.

FISHING NETS, LINES and TWINES

Extensive Stocks Carried. Ensuring Prompt Despatch

The Gourcock Rope-work Export Co. LIMITED

397 KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.



MODERN BANKING SERVICE

The Pacific Islands branches of the Bank of New South Wales offer the same complete banking service as branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. New Guinea, Papua, and Fiji are thus directly linked with an expert banking organisation serving the needs of modern business, and the special requirements of oversea trade.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Largest Bank in the Southern Hemisphere

Pacific Islands Monthly—June 15, 1940

69

Market Quotations

Copra

London Price on—	South Sea, Sun-dried to London Per ton, c.i.f.	Plantation, Hot-air Dried, Rabaul Per ton c.i.f.
January 1, 1932 ..	£14 0 0	£14 15 0
June 17 ..	£13 2 6	£13 5 0
December 18 ..	£14 2 6	£14 5 0
January 6, 1933 ..	£13 0 0	£13 12 6
March 3 ..	£11 7 6	£11 10 0
June 30 ..	£10 17 6	£11 0 0
September 29 ..	£9 7 6	£9 10 0
December 1 ..	£8 12 6	£9 0 0
January 5, 1934 ..	£8 0 0	£8 7 6
March 30 ..	£7 7 6	£8 0 0
June 15 ..	£8 9 0	£8 12 6
September 7 ..	£7 12 6	£8 15 0
December 28 ..	£9 0 0	£9 12 6
January 4, 1935 ..	£9 5 0	£10 5 0
March 1 ..	£12 2 6	£12 15 0
June 7 ..	£11 15 0	£12 7 6
September 6 ..	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
December 6 ..	£12 17 6	£14 0 0

London Price on—	South Sea, Smoked, to Genoa and Marseilles, Per ton, c.i.f.	South Sea, Sun-Dried to London Per ton, c.i.f.	Plantation, Hot-air Dried, Rabaul, Per ton, c.i.f.
Jan. 3, '36 ..	£13 2 6	£13 15 0	£14 0 0
Mar. 6 ..	£11 15 0	£12 15 0	£13 0 0
June 5 ..	£11 10 0	£12 0 0	£12 17 6
Sept. 4 ..	£13 2 6	£13 10 0	£14 12 6
Dec. 4 ..	£19 7 6	£19 7 6	£20 7 6
Jan. 8, '37 ..	£22 12 6	£22 12 6	£23 12 6
Mar. 5 ..	£19 0 0	£19 5 0	£20 0 0
June 4 ..	£15 15 0	£15 12 6	£16 12 6
Sept. 3 ..	£13 5 0	£13 5 0	£14 0 0
Dec. 3 ..	£12 10 0	£12 12 6	£13 7 6
Jan. 7, '38 ..	£12 12 6	£12 15 0	£13 12 6
Feb. 4 ..	£11 2 6	£11 10 0	£12 7 6
Mar. 4 ..	£10 17 6	£11 0 0	£12 0 0
Apr. 1 ..	£10 10 0	£10 12 6	£11 10 0
May 6 ..	£10 17 6	£10 17 6	£11 17 6
June 3 ..	£9 15 0	£9 15 0	£10 12 6
July 1 ..	£9 17 6	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
Aug. 5 ..	£9 15 0	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
Sept. 2 ..	£9 10 0	£9 10 0	£10 10 0
Oct. 7 ..	£9 2 6	£9 2 6	£10 2 6
Nov. 4 ..	£8 12 6	£8 12 6	£9 10 0
Dec. 2 ..	£9 5 0	£9 5 0	£10 2 6
Jan. 6, '39 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 10 0
Jan. 27 ..	£9 7 6	£9 10 0	£10 5 0
Feb. 3 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 10 0
Feb. 24 ..	£9 17 6	£10 2 6	£11 0 0
Mar. 3 ..	£10 0 0	£10 2 6	£11 0 0
Mar. 17 ..	£9 15 0	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
Mar. 24 ..	£9 15 0	£9 17 6	£10 17 6
Mar. 31 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
Apr. 6 ..	£9 12 6	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
Apr. 14 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 12 6
Apr. 21 ..	£9 10 0	£9 12 6	£10 12 6
Apr. 28 ..	£9 17 6	£10 0 0	£11 0 0
May 5 ..	£10 0 0	£10 5 0	£11 0 0
May 12 ..	£10 5 0	£10 10 0	£11 5 0
May 19 ..	£10 5 0	£10 7 6	£11 2 6
May 26 ..	£10 7 6	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
June 2 ..	£10 7 6	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
June 9 ..	£10 5 0	£10 10 0	£11 7 6
June 16 ..	£9 15 0	£10 0 0	£10 17 6
June 23 ..	£9 10 0	£9 15 0	£10 15 0
June 30 ..	£9 5 0	£9 7 6	£10 7 6
July 7 ..	£9 2 6	£9 7 6	£10 5 0
July 14 ..	£9 0 0	£9 5 0	£10 0 0
July 21 ..	£9 15 0	£9 17 6	£9 12 6
July 28 ..	£9 0 0	£9 2 6	£10 0 0
Aug. 4 ..	£9 2 6	£9 5 0	£10 5 0

Aug. 11 .. £9 2 6 £9 5 0 £10 5 0
 Aug. 18 .. £9 0 0 £9 2 6 £10 5 0
 Aug. 25 .. £9 5 0 £9 7 6 £10 7 6
 Sept. 1 .. £9 10 0 £9 12 6 £10 12 6
 Sept. 8—Not quoted—outbreak of war.
 Sept. 15 to 29—Not quoted.
 Oct. 6 .. £11 15 0 [unquoted] £12 15 0
 Oct. 12.—Fixed price based on £12/7/6 per ton,
 c.i.f., London, for plantation hot-air dried.
 Jan. 8, 1940—April 20, 1940.—Fixed price, for
 plantation, hot-air dried, £13/5/- per ton,
 c.i.f., London.
 April 20, 1940.—Fixed price for plantation, hot-
 air dried, £12/17/6 per ton, c.i.f., London.
 June 12, 1940.—Quotations nominal.

Rubber

London Price on—	Para. per lb.	Plantation Smoked, per lb.
January 6, 1933 ..	4½d	2.43d
July 7 ..	5½d	3.71d
December 8 ..	4½d	4.0%
January 5, 1934 ..	4½d	4.28d
July 6 ..	5½d	7.06d
December 28 ..	5d	6¼d
January 4, 1935 ..	5d	6¾d
July 5 ..	6¾d	7½d
December 6 ..	6¾d	6¾d
January 3, 1936 ..	6¾d	6¾d
June 5 ..	9d	7¼d
December 4 ..	1/-	9 1-16d
January 8, 1937 ..	1/2	10½d
June 4 ..	11d	9 5-8d
December 3 ..	7½d	7½d
January 7, 1938 ..	7½d	7d
July 1 ..	7½d	7½d
December 2 ..	7½d	8d
January 6, 1939 ..	7d	8½d
February 3 ..	6¾d	7½d
March 3 ..	7½d	8 5-16d
April 6 ..	7d	8d
May 5 ..	7½d	7 15-16d
June 2 ..	7½d	8 5-16d
July 7 ..	7½d	8½d
August 4 ..	7½d	8½d
September 8 ..	9½d	9½d-16d
October 6 ..	11d	9 9-16d
November 3 ..	11d	10½d
November 10 ..	11½d	11 3-16d
November 17 ..	11½d	10.03½d
November 24 ..	11½d	11.5½d
December 1 ..	12d	11½d
December 8 ..	13d	11½d
December 15 ..	13d	11.9½d
December 22 ..	13d	11.8½d
December 29 ..	13d	11.65½d
January 5, 1940 ..	13d	11.6%
January 12 ..	13d	11.8½d
January 19 ..	13d	12d
January 26 ..	13d	11.9½d
February 2 ..	13d	11½d
February 9 ..	13d	12¾d
February 16 ..	13d	13½d
February 23 ..	12¾d	12.9½d
March 1 ..	12¾d	12½d
March 8 ..	12¾d	12½d
March 15 ..	12¾d	11.1½d
March 22 ..	12¾d	11½d
March 29 ..	12¾d	11½d
April 5 ..	12¾d	10¾d
April 12 ..	12¾d	11.0½d
April 19 ..	14d	11.0½d
April 26 ..	14d	11d
May 3 ..	14d	11½d
May 10 ..	14d	12d
May 17 ..	14d	12d
May 24 ..	14d	11½d
May 31 ..	15d	11½d
June 7 ..	15½d	12½d

BARNET GLASS
RUBBER CO. LTD.Wentworth Avenue,
SYDNEY

Radio: "BARNGLASS"—SYDNEY.

—O—

Manufacturers and Suppliers to
the Islands' trade of all rubber
goods:—Tyres, Tubes and Accessories
Rubber Soled Footwear

Tennis Balls

Waterproof Garments

Mechanical Hoses, Transmis-
sion Belting, etc.Tennis Racquets, Golf Balls,
Toy Balls, etc., and native
trade lines.

—O—

Prompt and efficient attention to
all enquiries.Box 2629 E.E., Tel. MA 6151
C.P.O., SYDNEY. M 4409 25 lines.WE SPECIALISE
IN THE
MAKING & REPAIRING
of all kinds of
UMBRELLASPrice List
sent post free
on request.CHRISTIES Pty. Ltd.
568 George Street, Sydney.

FOR

Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, and
Sunshades. Ladies', Military, and
Highland Tailoring.

MONEL Wire Cloth

Strong, tough and durable, Monel Wire Cloth is also
extremely resistant to abrasion, corrosion and fatigue,
and is guaranteed not to rust. These unusual proper-
ties make Monel Wire Cloth an outstanding material
not only for filtering equipment, but also for insectscreens. From 8 to 200 mesh is available from stock
whilst special weaves can be quickly made to order.WRIGHT & COMPANY
81 CLARENCE STREET — SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Monel is a registered trade mark.

WHAT ONE WOMAN ACCOMPLISHED

Remarkable Mission Work of Miss Young, Dead at 84

THE death occurred in Sydney, on May 25, of Miss Florence Selina Harriett Young, 84, who was well-known in the Western Pacific as the founder of the South Sea Evangelical Mission.

Miss Young was born at Nelson, N.Z., and educated in England. Shortly after her return to the Colony, in 1873, her brothers took over a large sugar plantation and mill at Fairymead, Bundaberg, Qld., and she joined them there in 1882.

At that time there were about 10,000 Melanesians working on various Queensland plantations, and the Young property had a quota of about 80, mainly from the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides. Miss Young began to teach these natives and with the help of friends, extended

her work to other plantations in Queensland, subsequently forming the Queensland Kanaka Mission.

In 1891, Miss Young went to China, where she laboured for three years, and returned to Australia in 1894. After spending some time with the Queensland mission, she returned to China in 1897, and remained there until the Boxer uprising in 1900. Then she returned to Australia, and later, visited Europe.

When the Queensland Government passed the Bill sending native labourers back to the Islands, Miss Young decided that the work she had started must go on; and, in January, 1904, the Solomons Islands branch of the Queensland Kanaka Mission was formed. Like the latter body, it was interdenominational in character. Miss Young then said she would go to the Solomons and assist in the establishment of the mission with three missionaries. Ignoring the dangers of such a step—at that time there was no white woman on Malaita Island—she went ahead with her plans. A frame house was ordered, and a

10-ton ketch, the "Daphne", built. It was decided that a Mrs. Fricke should accompany Miss Young.

On March 1, 1904, the little party left Sydney on the S. S. "Moresby", with the "Daphne" lashed to the big vessel's deck. They reached Gavutu, on which a trading station was carried on by the well-known Captain Svensen, on March 28. The island was also used as a coaling and watering station for the British Navy.



Late Miss Florence Young.

After much persuasion Mr. Woodford, then Commissioner in the Solomons, allowed Mrs. Fricke to accompany the party to Malaita Island.

The "Daphne" left immediately and made Malaita, behind the chain of islands forming the Langa Langa Lagoon. Thus, Miss Young was the first white woman to land on the island. The little vessel travelled up the coast, and visited an out-station established by one of the mission's native workers.

Difficulties were met with in buying land. At first the natives would not sell at any price, but eventually they compromised by offering a small piece of land for £1,000! Fever caused the party to return to Gavutu and after a difficult voyage they reached Florida Island. After a short stay there, Miss Young returned to Sydney on the "Moresby".

She made several more trips to the Islands in the following two years, and by 1906 her mission was conducting three stations and 13 out-stations on Malaita. A second yacht, the "Evangel", was built and left for the Solomons in 1907, and in the following year Dr. Northcote Deck became associated with the mission as its first medical man. In the same year, the first Government station was established at Auki, in Langa Langa Lagoon.

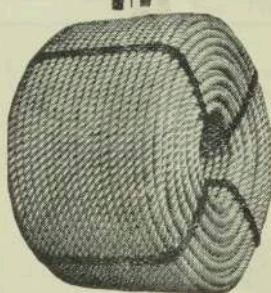
In 1912, Miss Young went to England on deputation work, and three years later a new "Evangel", of 30 tons, was built.

Gradually, under the guiding hand of Miss Young, the mission has expanded, until to-day—at the time of her death—thousands of converts attend hundreds of native churches, each an established monument to her life's work.

Mr. J. McDowell, of Lever Bros., Pty., Ltd., returned to Sydney recently from Tonga, where he completed arrangements for the shipment of 1,500 tons of Tongan copra to Australia by one of the Colonial Sugar Co.'s vessels.

USE

FOR RELIABILITY
AND LONG SERVICE



MILLER'S "ANCHOR" BRAND ROPES AND CORDAGES.

Manila, Sisal, New Zealand Coir and Cotton Rope of every description. Twine, Sewing Twine, Shop Twine, Binder Twine and Fishlines, Lashings, Halters, Plough Reins, Sack Cord, Blind Lines, etc.

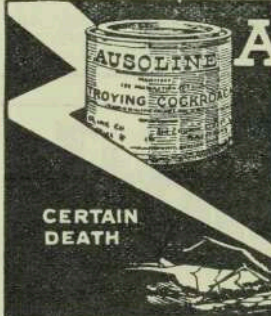
**LENGTH — STRENGTH
QUALITY GUARANTEED**

Manufactured by: **JAMES MILLER & Co. Pty. Ltd.**
MELBOURNE, VIC., AUST.

Suva Agents: **A. S. FAREBROTHER & CO.**
And at Lautoka, P.O. Box 36. Tel. 261

Sydney Agents: **P. T. TAYLOR LTD.**

IT ATTRACTS — THEY EAT IT — THEY DIE



AUSOLINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL!

COCKROACH DESTROYER

IT'S A PASTE!

PRICES:
1lb. 5/- . . . 3lbs. 10/-.
Postage Extra.
Remit Cash with Order.

Obtainable also from Islands stores of:
BURNS, PHILP & Co. Ltd.
W. R. CARPENTER & Co. Ltd.

AUSOLINE CO.,
314 CROWN STREET, SYDNEY
(Established 1919)

SHIPPING SERVICES IN THE PACIFIC

The shipping timetables which, presented in these pages, have been a feature of the "Pacific Islands Monthly" for nearly 10 years, may not, for obvious reasons, be published while Britain and France are at war. We regret the inconvenience to Islands residents; but war-time regulations must be complied with. Publication of the timetables will be resumed as soon as it is possible and practicable.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

The motor-ships "Maedhu" and "Malaita", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney, maintain a regular service.

PAPUA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "Nusa" (Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., Port Moresby, Papua) and the M.V. "Lakatoi" (Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd.) carry on coastal and inter-island services.

NEW GUINEA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The S.S. "Malwara" and M.V. "Mullama" (Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd.) and the S.S. "Coombar", M.V. "Desikoko", M.V. "Durambah", and S.S. "Mako" (W. R. Carpenter and Co., Ltd., 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney) maintain inter-island services in the Mandated Territory.

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

The M.V. "Yunnan", operating for Colyer, Watson (New Guinea) Ltd., of Rabaul, carries on a regular service between Hong Kong and New Guinea. At Hong Kong, the vessel connects with the Blue Funnel liners running to Europe and the United Kingdom.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-N.G.-HONG KONG

The M.V. "Neptuna", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co., carries on a service.

SYDNEY-T.L.-DARWIN-SINGAPORE

The vessels "Marella" and "Merkur", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., carry on a regular service.

SYDNEY-PORT MORESBY-DARWIN

S.S. "Montoro" and M.V. "Tulagi" run regular services between Sydney and Darwin, via Port Moresby. Burns Philp & Co., Ltd., Agents.

SAIGON-JAVA-SOUTH SEAS-N.Z.-SYDNEY

The Dutch vessels "Maetsuycker" and "Tasman", owned and operated by the Royal Packet Navigation Co., Ltd., 255 George Street, Sydney, maintain a regular service.

SYDNEY-RABAUH-HONG KONG

The vessels "Nellore", "Tanda", and "Nankin", owned and operated by the E. and A. Steamship Co., Ltd., 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, carry on a regular service.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-B.S.I.-NEW GUINEA

The M.V. "Malaita", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., maintains a regular service.

SOLOMON ISLANDS INTER-ISLAND SERVICE

The A.S. "Mamutu" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.) operates among the islands of the Group, on a regular schedule.

SYDNEY-LORD HOWE IS.-NORFOLK IS.-NEW HEBRIDES-B.S.I.

The S.S. "Morinda", owned and operated by Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., carries on a regular service.

NEW HEBRIDES INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The S.S. "Mirani" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.) and M.V. "Polynesian" (Messageries Maritimes Co., 36 Grosvenor Street, Sydney) carry on services among the Islands of the Group.

SYDNEY-NOUMEA-NEW HEBRIDES-INDOCHINA

The French vessel "Pierre Loti", owned and operated by Messageries Maritimes Co., maintains a service.

NEW CALEDONIA-AUSTRALIA

The French vessels S.S. "Neo Hebrides"

(Societe Maritime et Miniere Hagen, Noumea, New Caledonia) and the "Cap Tarifa", "Capitaine Illiaquer", and "Notou" (Societe Le Nickel, Noumea, New Caledonia), carry on services.

NEW CALEDONIA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The French vessel M.V. "La Phoque" (Societe des Iles Loyalty, Noumea, New Caledonia) maintains connection with the coastal ports of New Caledonia and with the islands of the Loyalty Group.

GILBERT AND ELLICE INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "Moama" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.) and M.V. "John Bolton" (W. R. Carpenter and Co., Ltd.) connect with all islands in the Group.

SYDNEY-N.Z.-FIJI-HAWAII

The liners "Aorangi" and "Niagara", owned and operated by the Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z., Ltd., 247 George Street, Sydney, maintain a service.

SYDNEY-N.Z.-FIJI-SAMOA-HAWAII

The American liners "Mariposa" and "Monterey", owned and operated by the Matson Navigation Co., 39 Martin Place, Sydney, maintain a service.

Rid Kidneys Of Poisons And Acids

Your Kidneys are a marvellous structure. Within them are 9 million tiny tubes which act as filters for the blood. When poisons and acids attack them you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, "Getting Up Nights," Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nerviness, Circles under Eyes or Swollen Ankles, etc. Ordinary medicines can't do much good. The cause must be removed. Cystex rids Kidneys of poisons and acids in 2 hours, therefore a speedy end to kidney troubles. In 24 hours you'll feel fitter, stronger than for years, in a few days, complete health is restored. Cystex is guaranteed to put you right or money back. Ask your Chemist for Cystex today. The guarantee protects you. Now in 3 sizes: 1/9, 4/-, 8/-.

Cystex

GUARANTEED for Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism

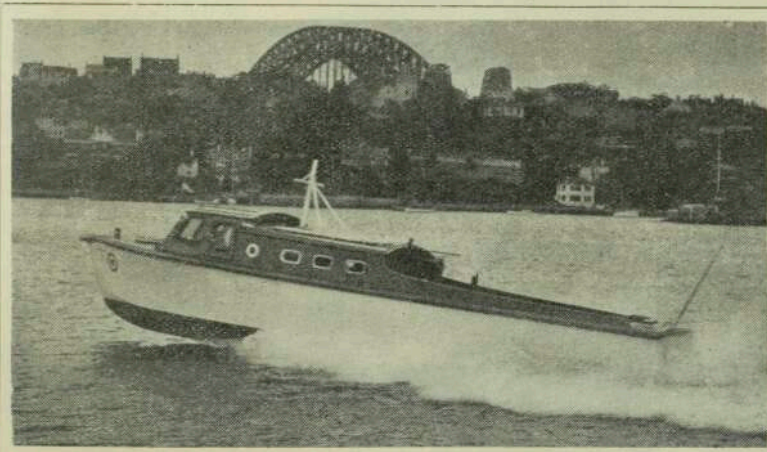
R.A.A.F. Seaplane Tender by Halvorsen's

No. "33"

One of the two Seaplane Tenders just delivered to the Royal Australian Air Force. These craft are 37' 6" in length, and each is powered by a pair of Chrysler Royal marine engines, developing a speed of 25 knots.

We are contractors to: The Army, Navy, Air Force, New Guinea Administration, Condominium Government of New Hebrides, Guinea Airways, etc., etc.

Correspondence Invited.



LARS HALVORSEN SONS PTY. LTD.

NEUTRAL BAY, SYDNEY.

FIJI INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The M.V. "Matafele" and M.V. "Yanawai" (Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.) and the M.V. "Tui Cakau", M.S. "Adi Rewa", and M.S. "Tui Kauvaru" (Morris, Hedstrom, Ltd., Suva, Fiji) carry on services among the Islands of the Group.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SERVICES

The M.V. "Matua", owned and operated by the Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z., Ltd., maintains a service between New Zealand, Cook Is., Tonga, Samoa, and Fiji. The Co. also runs a cargo service from Sydney to North America, via Fiji and Tahiti.

NEW ZEALAND-SAMOA-NIUE

The M.V. "Maul Pomare", owned and operated by the New Zealand Government, maintains a service. Apply for details to the Department of External Affairs, Wellington, N.Z.

AUSTRALIA-NAURU-OCEAN ISLAND

Vessels are despatched fairly regularly from Australia and from New Zealand to Nauru and Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commission, Phosphate House, 515 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

At Blue Mountains—Springwood, N.S.W.
Springwood Ladies' College

Est. 1897. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. Tennis, Riding, Swimming, Team Games. Unequalled climate. Pure Jersey Milk. Senior and Junior Houses. Open-air sleeping. Inclusive fees. Special vacation arrangements for Island pupils.
M. E. DURAND, Principal.

STOP KIDDIES' COUGHS
 Break nasty coughs and colds quickly.
 Soothe nose, throat, chest and lungs.
 Safe and pleasant to take. Handy-sized bottle, 1/-.

with WOODS' Great PEPPERMINT CURE

SYDNEY-NOUMEA-TAHITI

A service between Sydney and Tahiti is maintained by Messageries Maritimes Co., passengers connecting with the M.M. liners "Eridan", "Sagittaire", "Ville d'Amiens", and "Commissaire Ramel" at Noumea (New Caledonia) per the "Pierre Loti" from Sydney (see Sydney-Noumea-New Hebrides service). The big M.M. liners carry on a service between France and New Caledonia.

FRENCH OCEANIA INTER-ISLAND SERVICE

The small French vessel "Hiro" maintains a service between Tahiti and the Leeward Group.

SAMOA INTER-ISLAND SERVICES

The Apia customs launch and the M.Y. "Satanelia" (E. S. Paul, owner) connect regularly with the Matson liners "Monterey" and "Mariposa" at Pago Pago (American Samoa).

EUROPE-SUVA-N.Z.-SYDNEY-N.G.

The M.V. "Rabaul", M.V. "Salamaua", and S.S. "Suva", owned and operated by W. R. Carpenter and Co., Ltd., carry on services between Europe and Australia, via South Sea Islands.

U.S.A.-SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

A service between the Pacific coast of America and the main South Sea Islands is maintained by the Pacific Transport Line, using the American motor-ships "Thor I" and "Velox". Time-tables are obtainable from the Australasian agents, Birt & Co., Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney, or any of their branch offices.

JAPAN-N.G.-NOUMEA-N.Z.

The M.V. "Canberra Maru", M.V. "Sydney Maru", and M.V. "Tokyo Maru" (Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, Osaka, Japan) and the S.S. "Naniwa Maru" and S.S. "Muko Maru" (Yamashita Kisen Kaisha Line, Osaka, Japan) maintain regular services from Japan to New Zealand and Australia, via Pacific Islands ports. Time-table particulars are available on personal application to the Australasian agents, Birt & Co., Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney, or any of their branch offices and agents.

SYDNEY-PAPUA-N.G. AIR SERVICE

Regular air mail services between Australia and Papua and New Guinea are maintained by W.R.C. Airlines, Ltd., 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

with De Havilland airliners. Time-table details can be obtained from any branch of the firm.

N.G. GOLDFIELDS AIR SERVICES

Aeroplane services between Salamaua and Lae (the N.G. mainland ports) and Wau and other centres on the Morobe Goldfield are conducted by Guinea Airways, Ltd., Mandated Airlines, Ltd., and other aerial transport companies. The aerial services are the only means of communication.

WAU-PORT MORESBY AIR SERVICE

Aeroplane services between the New Guinea goldfields (Morobe, etc.) and Port Moresby, Papua, are maintained by Guinea Airways, Ltd., of Lae, and Mandated Airlines, Ltd., of Salamaua. Schedule details available on personal application to any branch of the firms, from the pursers of the Burns, Philp mail steamers, or branches of W. R. Carpenter and Co., Ltd.

PROGRESS OF FIJI'S GOLD MINES

SUVA, June 2.
DEVELOPMENTS at the new gold-mine township of Vatukoula (Tavua, Viti Levu) are steady, and even rapid. There has been much additional building upon the surface of the ground; while, under the surface, the working of both the Emperor and Loloma mines, and of a new mine, are being constantly extended, and the gold output is ever increasing.

A new bulk store at the Emperor mine has been erected. The Emperor's new flotation plant is now in operation. The Emperor's open cut has been deepened to 300 feet, with a deep shaft of 1,000 feet. A drainage tunnel from Matanagata to the Emperor's open cut is under way. A considerable number of new bungalows for the European staff have been built.

The new workings of the Dolphin Mine, which is situated about a mile from the Emperor and Loloma mines, are new down about 320 feet and satisfactory results are reported.

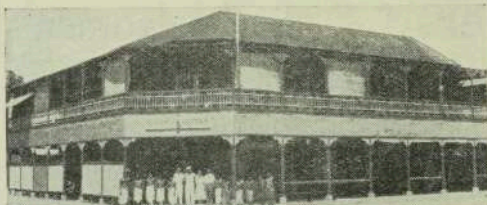
Mr. V. Neumann, manager of Gizarum plantation, recently married Miss Doris Buck, of Nundah, Queensland, at Awelkon Mission Station, Rooke Island, T.N.G. Mr. Neumann is a native of Switzerland.

Mr. Max Pemberton, of the New Guinea inter-island motor vessel "Muliama", was married early in May, in Rabaul, to Miss Inez Sullivan, of Cassilis, N.S.W. After the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were held in the lounge of the New Guinea Club.

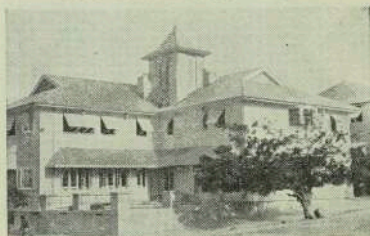
Mr. David Lewis died at Wau, New Guinea, on May 6, as the result of a mining accident.

Mrs. Hilda Marshall, wife of Mr. H. ("Tex") Marshall, died in Bulolo Hospital, Morobe, T.N.G., early in May.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL SAMARAI.



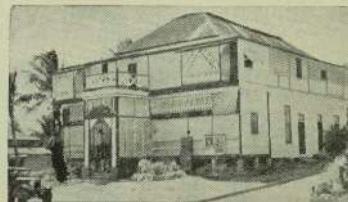
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
 For
Tourists & Commercial
 Electric Light,
 Ballroom — Billiards
 Freezing Works,
 Cold Store.
 Best Brands of Liquors
MODERATE TARIFF.
 Fishing Trips and
 Launch Excursions
 Arranged.

HOTEL MORESBY

NEAR THE WHARF
 MODERN ACCOMMODATION
 ONLY THE BEST BRANDS OF
 WINES, SPIRITS
 AND BEERS
 IN STOCK.
 LICENSEE:
 Hotel Moresby Ltd.

The PAPUA HOTEL

Catering specially for
 Tourists and Travellers.

**Licensee: Papua Hotel, Ltd.**

First-class Accommodation. Parties Arranged.
 Situated on high ground overlooking both coasts, its Spacious Lounges are always Cool and comfortable . . . Cars meet all Steamers.

June 15, 1940—Pacific Islands Monthly

Safety - Speed - and Comfort !

Flying high above the disadvantages and difficulties of slow surface travel

Guinea Airways Service awaits your arrival at Port Moresby to speed your passage by air to any one of over 50 aerodromes and landing grounds served by the Company throughout New Guinea and Papua.

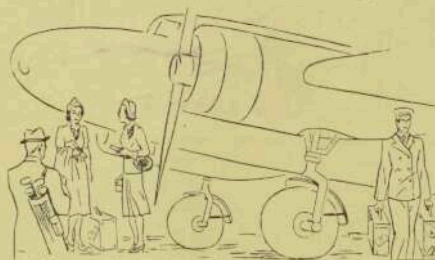
Guinea Airways' fast modern planes cut days of travelling time to a few hours of flight. As an example, the time of travel by plane to the Goldfields from Port Moresby is only 1 hour 40 minutes as compared with 6 to 7 days by surface routes. See more of New Guinea from a better angle and save time and money . . . Travel by Air.



The GUINEA AIRWAY is the ONLY WAY to defeat Time and Distance

Guinea Airways' fleet offers the choice of a large variety of passenger and freight planes for special charter service to any point in New Guinea and Papua . . .

Investigate this special CHARTER SERVICE



When sailing from Australia book steamer and air passage at the Steamship Office or obtain full particulars from the purser.

GUINEA AIRWAYS LTD

THE WORLD'S LARGEST FREIGHT CARRYING AIR SERVICE

LAE-SALAMAUA:

New Guinea Office: LAE,
Mandated Territory of New Guinea

: Branch Offices and Agents at WAU-SALAMAUA-
PORT MORESBY and SYDNEY.

Pacific Islands Monthly—June 15, 1940



FIRST CHOICE... with those
who prefer a bitter beer

If you like a bitter beer—you'll enjoy the rich wholesome flavor of Resch's Waverley Bitter Ale. Best appreciated after a hot, trying day—Waverley Bitter Ale is a real health drink for the tropics. For a refreshing change, make YOUR next order - - -

Resch's
WAVERLEY BITTER ALE

IN THE BOTTLE WITH THE **GREEN** LABEL

