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GENEVA, August 1st, 1925.

REPORTS OF MANDATORY POWERS

*submitted to the Council of the League of Nations
in Accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant and considered
by the Permanent Mandates Commission at its Sixth Session (June-July 1925).*

IV

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

REPORT

TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY

OF

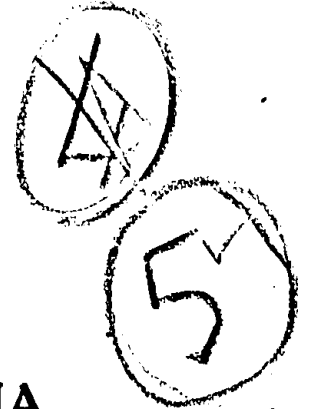
NEW GUINEA

FROM

July 1st, 1923, to June 30th, 1924

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS — LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENÈVE — 1925 — GENEVA



NOTES BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

This edition of the reports submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the mandatory Powers under Article 22 of the Covenant is published in execution of the following resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 22nd, 1924, at its Fifth Session :

“ The Fifth Assembly . . . requests that the reports of the mandatory Powers should be distributed to the States Members of the League of Nations and placed at the disposal of the public who may desire to purchase them. ”

The reports have generally been reproduced as received by the Secretariat. In certain cases, however, it has been decided to omit in this new edition certain legislative and other texts appearing as annexes, and maps and photographs contained in the original edition published by the mandatory Power. Such omissions are indicated by notes by the Secretariat.

The annual report to the League of Nations on the administration of the Territory of New Guinea from July 1st, 1923, to June 30th, 1924, was received by the Secretariat on June 2nd 1925, and examined by the Permanent Mandates Commission on July 1st, 1925, in the presence of the accredited representative of the Australian Government, the Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C. M.G., High Commissioner in London for the Government of Australia. (See Minutes of the Sixth Session, pages 84-92.)

The observations of the Commission on this report are contained in document A.14.1925.VI, pages 9-10.

The references in this report to pages in previous reports refer to the original edition published by the mandatory Power, which the Secretariat has not yet been able to have reprinted.

Government House,
Melbourne, 21st April, 1925.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations,
Geneva.

SIR,

In compliance with Article 6 of the Mandate, I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, to make the following Report to the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the Territory of New Guinea for the financial year which commenced on 1st July, 1923, and ended on 30th June, 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FORSTER,

Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

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¹ *Note by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.* — These appendices have not been reproduced in the present edition. The original edition of the Report also contained 13 photographs which are not reproduced in the present edition.

REPORT FOR 1923-1924.

§ 1. *Introductory.* — The commendatory references of the Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission to the manner in which the Report for the year 1922-1923 was prepared have been noted with appreciation. The general arrangement of the information embodied in the Report now being presented conforms to that of the 1922-1923 Report.

PART I. — NOTES ON THE NATIVES.

§ 2. *Appointment of Government Anthropologist.* — During the year 1923-1924 a Government Anthropologist was appointed to the Service of the Territory, and, in view of the fact that the notes on the Natives which have appeared in previous reports relate mainly to the stocks speaking Melanesian languages, he has, in the course of his first report, included a general description of some of the customs of the natives speaking Papuan languages.

§ 3. *Report of Government Anthropologist.* — The report of the Government Anthropologist is as follows:—

“ It has already been pointed out that the present inhabitants of the Territory present an extraordinary mixture of physical type, language and culture. The principal racial elements of the mainland appear to be Negrito, Papuan and Melanesian. On the larger islands, such as New Britain and Bougainville, the Papuan and Melanesian groups are widely distributed in relatively small communities, but the Negrito element has not been definitely located, although people of short stature have been seen in the Baining Mountains, New Britain. Among the islands to the West of the Admiralty Group there are definite indications of influence from the East Indian Archipelago and, perhaps, Micronesia, and in some of the Eastern Islands Polynesian influences are indicated.

Negritoës.

“ Haddon ¹ points out that New Guinea, in very early times, was probably inhabited by two varieties of woolly haired peoples—the Pigmy Ulotrichi (*Negritoës*) and the taller Ulotrichi (now called Papuans). In speaking generally of Negritoës, he says: ‘The Negritoës are collectors and hunters, and never cultivate the soil unless they have been modified by contact with more advanced peoples.’

“ The Negrito representatives of to-day live usually in the mountain regions and, until brought under control, are constantly at war with one another. Their habitations are generally clustered on almost inaccessible peaks and spurs in a setting of dense jungle, precipitous gorges and dangerous mountain rivers. In Dutch New Guinea, Wollaston ² found and described the Tapiro, a Pygmy people with an average stature of 144.7 cm. Burrows ³ met six mountain men in the bush between the Fly and Strickland Rivers, Papua. Their average height was 4 ft. 10 in. to 4 ft. 11 in., and the largest chest measured 34 inches. Negrito-Papuan mixtures have been found in various parts of the Owen Stanley Range. ⁴ Chinnery ⁵ found groups of short people, extending from the watershed of the Lakekamu (Mount Chapman) to the watershed of the Waria. Schultze ⁶ collected evidence of a Pygmy element in the mountains at the headwaters of the Sepik.

Kai.

“ For many interesting details of the life of a Pygmy-Papuan stock (that of the Kai inhabitants of the Rawlinson and Sattelberg Ranges, north of the Huon Gulf) we are indebted to Keysser. In referring to the religion of these people, Haddon ⁷ says:—

‘The Kai are a people of mixed Pygmy and Papuan descent, who speak a Papuan language and inhabit the Rawlinson and Sattelberg Ranges, north of the Huon Gulf. They may be regarded as very primitive, and, as they have been carefully

¹ Haddon, A. C., “*The Wanderings of Peoples*, 1912.”

² Willaston, A. F. R., “*Pygmies and Papuans*, London, 1912.”

³ Burrows, S. D., *Annual Report, Papua*, 1914-1915, page 10.

⁴ Williamson, R. W., “*The Mafulu Mountain People of British New Guinea*, 1912.” Chinnery, E. W. P., *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol XLIX, July-December 1919, page 280. *The Geographical Journal*, June 1920, page 445.

⁵ Chinnery, E. W. P., *Annual Report, Papua*, 1916-1917.

⁶ Dr. Leonard Schultze, Jena, *Forschungen im Innern of der Insel, New Guinea*. *Erganzungsheft*, Nr. 11. *Mitl. Aus. den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin, 1914, page 69.

⁷ Keysser, C., “Aus dem Leben der Kalleute.” *Neuhauss Deutsch New Guinea*, Berlin, 1911. Vol. iii. page 1.

⁸ Haddon, A. C., “*New Guinea*.” *Hastings Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*, page 347.

investigated by Keysser, they form a good basis for comparison with other peoples. A long hut, which tapers away behind, is built for the circumcision festival in the jungle, and no woman may go near it. It represents *Ngosa* (grandfather), a monster who swallows the novice. In it are kept bull-roarers, which are employed in the ceremony; only the old men have access to them. The Kai are very religious, their whole thought and conduct being influenced by animism. Everything has a soul-stuff completely permeating it; a shaving of wood has the soul-stuff of the tree; a stone, that of the parent rock; so also a man's nails, hair, etc., that of a man. A man's glance, voice, and even his name also contain his soul-stuff; thus the names of people long dead are still potent in charms. The powers or qualities of a person or thing belong also to his soul-stuff, and may be transmitted by contact with or without the agency of words of charming — e.g., yam or taro stones with which shoots are touched before planting out, or the bone of the forearm of a dead hunter. The soul-stuff can be isolated or withdrawn. There is a mutual attraction between allied soul-stuffs; thus a white leaf of the size and form of the egg of a megapod will guide the Kai in his search for eggs in the bush. Whatever befalls the soul-stuff is undergone by its owner as well. These animistic ideas affect their whole life; thus certain foods must be avoided by parents. They are further exemplified in love-charms and in the agricultural charms which are employed at every stage from the clearing of the ground to the harvest. Certain games assist the growth of crops; swinging and playing cat's cradle help yams to grow; top-spinning helps taro; and stories of the earliest times are generally told by a few of the older men, but the narration ceases when sowing is over and the plants begin to shoot. The soul-stuff and the body thrive or perish together, but the soul persists after death and is just like the original man. This ghost has in its turn soul-stuff, for ghost sorcerers of the other world can bewitch other ghosts through their soul-stuff, and the death of the ghost follows. A further degradation results; the ghost sinks to an animal, and finally to an insect; with the death of the insect, the soul-metamorphosis ends. The death sorcerers, who form a sort of small caste, work by means of something connected with the victim which contains his soul-stuff, but wounds and sickness may be caused by ghosts and spirits — indeed, the first suspicion falls on them. There is great dread of the ghost which has left the body when the man is dead, those of fierce warlike men being most feared, since the character of the man is perpetuated in his ghost (the ghost of a thief will go on thieving). Property, trees, etc., are destroyed at a death in order that the ghost may have these things in the spirit land. A bamboo is placed in the grave to connect the corpse with the upper world, so that the ghost may have easy access to the body. In return for benefits received in the form of little offerings of cooked taro or crabs, the ghost furthers crops and is expected to send good luck in hunting, especially if he was a good hunter when on earth. The ghost takes only the soul-stuff of the offering; the material part may be eaten by the people. If things go very wrong, the ghost is blamed, his grave is knocked about, or he may even be driven away by pouring a pungent juice down the tube at the head end of the grave. The ghost of a slain person is particularly feared, and pursues those carrying weapons smeared with his blood so as to recover his soul-stuff; thus gory weapons are left outside the village for some time till the ghosts have regained their soul-stuff, and are then carefully washed before being brought into the village. After the decomposition of the body the ghost journeys to the world beyond, the entrance to which is the ghost cavern of the Sattelberg. Ghosts are received by Tulumeng, the stern ruler, who accords a place to each according to whether he was slain or bewitched. Everyone must have the lobes of the ears and the septum of the nose bored. The life beyond is much the same as on earth. Ghosts have powers beyond those of men, which become accessible to men by means of the names of ghosts or by fetishes which act as vehicles of their soul-stuff; those of the newly departed are helpful to agriculture and hunting. There are various male and female spirits who are invoked to make plants grow or guard the crops, when catching birds, eels, pigs, etc., before fighting, or for other reasons. There is a creator, "Malenfung," who has no practical effect on life; after making the world he put in it the demi-gods, or *nemu*; he also made a giant, "old Panggu," who, like himself, is partly flesh and blood and partly rock. The *nemu* made men, discovered edible fruits, first planted gardens and made houses, and death came through them. Finally, they turned into animals or blocks of stone, being destroyed by a great flood. Calling the *nemu*, to whom field produce is traced, to memory helps its growth. The forces of nature are personified and are placated or even defied. There is no idea of relationship with animals and no totemism (C. Keysser; in Neuhauss, iii. 3 ff.).'

"Keysser's studies of the Kai reveal many facts of direct interest to the Administration, e. g., certain dances are borrowed from the Siassi Islanders, with whom a Kai man may spend a year learning dances. During the wild scenes of lamentation which follow a death, there are vows of vengeance on the magician who caused the death, and men from other villages

' Keysser, C., "Aus dem Leben der Kalleute." Neuhauss Deutsch New Guinea, Berlin, 1911. Vol. iii, p. 1.

come to mourning fully armed for fear of being accused. The dead man is usually buried in a shallow grave under his hut. Widow or widower must spend some weeks in a hut built on the grave, and may not bathe during this time. The widower afterwards comes out wearing a bark hat and the widow a long net. Either sex is free to re-marry after a period of mourning that may last six months or two years. The house of death is abandoned because the spirit makes it unsafe at night, or, where the dead man was a chief or leading man, the whole village is abandoned. If the widow desires to be strangled on the death of her husband she may not be prevented for fear of the wrath of the man's spirit; the family of the dead husband must indemnify the family of the widow for her death. She has herself shaved, puts on her best skirts and ornaments and is strangled and buried on her husband's grave. A husband is never known to have himself strangled on the death of his wife. Various roots are eaten and certain charms are used for procuring abortion. Fruit pips from the excrement of the cassowary are believed to be especially potent. The red fruit found in cassowary excrement is put in a bamboo and fastened in the path used by a thief. If the thief touch it he will get intestinal hemorrhage and die. There are series of methods for the detection of thieves.

" Sometimes in case of epidemics people protect themselves by felling trees across the paths leading to their villages and by sprinkling the barricades thus made with pungent juices; others dig pits in the paths.

" In Ray's interesting paper on the distribution of the Melanesian and Papuan languages of known peoples in Northern New Guinea, it is shown that groups living but a short distance from one another often speak an entirely different language. There are also wide differences in the customs of some of these neighbouring groups, an interesting example of which is provided by the Monumbo and the Babiberu, two Papuan speaking groups living about a day's march from each other, in the Potsdam district.

Monumbo.

" Of the Monumbo, Haddon² says: —

' The Monumbo are a Papuan-speaking people living about Potsdamhafen 145 degrees E. Long.). They do not believe in a supreme being, or moral good and evil, or recompense hereafter. Ghosts are supposed to live like mortals, and are invoked and prayed to. Images (*dva*) are made of every dead tribesman, as any ghost may do harm if left loose; they are not merely memorials of the dead, but residences of the ghost. Offerings of food are made to them to secure their help, but they are scolded if it is withheld; in time they pass into oblivion. When ghosts have grown old, they die, and are changed into animals and plants (white ants, a kind of pig, the barimbar tree, etc.). There is great fear of magic, and many ceremonial tabus are observed. There is a myth of a creator Ombéraman, who was killed by a woman and her parthenogenetic sons; she told her two sons to kill her, and from her and from their blood mankind appeared, but previously she instructed them in making houses, pottery, masks, etc. There are two kinds of dances, 'mask-dances' and 'people-dances.' In the former there is great diversity in the masks; the masked figures represent *murup*, who inhabit the primeval forests of the Ramu and Augusta River valleys; women and children may not approach or the *murup* will kill them. Not only are the masks called *murup*, but the name is also given to the long bamboo flutes, women being told that their noise is the cry of the *murup* monster; the flutes are kept in the men's houses carefully concealed from the uninitiated; they are blown on the completion of a chief's house, at initiation of youths, and after burial of the male dead. The dancing lasts for one week, but very few men join in it, though crowds of both sexes attend. There are six kinds of mask; three are imitations of the dog, kangaroo and cassowary, three imitate higher beings who may be connected with the flute *murup*; both groups are treated as mysteries, and are all called *murup*, but have proper names besides. The second group was borrowed a long time ago from the Koranduku to the west. Masks, flutes, and small mask-like amulets are provided with a soul by special consecration by fumigation. As having a soul, they are revered, sacrificed and prayed to, and treated as patron spirits. They are expected to give fine weather or a safe journey, and to reveal in dreams if fish are not in the net or an enemy is lurking. Special masks and flutes belong to each patrilineal clan. The head of the clan that provides a feast arranges matters, but works in a friendly way with other chiefs; his wife may enter the men's enclosure and see the flutes, and all the men present have intercourse with her. From a rite that takes place it would seem that the flute has some connexion with procreation (F. Vormann, *Anthropos*, v. (1910) 407, vi. (1911) 411). Pösch says that totemism does not occur, but there appear to be survivals; he also states that the songs, dances, and ceremonies of the Monumbo came from the low country between the Ramu and the Sepik, (*Mill. der anth. Gesellsch. in Wien*, xxv. (1895) 235; ZE xxxix. 384.)'

¹ Ray, Sidney H., "The Languages of Northern Papua." *Journal Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XLIX., July-December, 1919, page 317.

² Haddon, A. C., "New Guinea." *Hastings Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*, page 349.

Babiberu.

“The following notes’ on the Babiberu were collected from natives of that place who were attending Court in Rabaul. Babiberu appears to be the name of a group of people or one of the villages of people inhabiting places known as Turutap, Tato, Kwaikwoia, Kidibum, Siwaroram. Each village has a ceremonial or man’s house (*daua-kani*) in which food is stored and in which the men discuss village matters. Married people live with their female children and young boys in small houses (*daua*) and unmarried youths live together in a large house known as *iara*. Marriage may take place between a man and woman of the same village subject to certain kinship regulations. The husband usually resides in the village of his wife, although this does not appear to be obligatory. On the death of a man, his wife and children take up residence with and are protected by the relatives of the deceased. The children inherit his property.

“Youths on approaching puberty are confined within secret houses in the bush where they remain until released by an initiation ceremony (*binabina*). Any woman or child approaching them while in seclusion would be instantly killed by the old men who guard the secret place. While the youths are being prepared for *binabina* the old men and the initiated manipulate the ceremonial instruments and fill the air with uncanny noises. Those in use are the bull-roarer (*uiap*), long bamboo flutes (*meri*), a reed instrument (*gamugamu*), and a folded leaf (*vevena*), from which a bloodcurdling sound is produced by holding the leaf with the lips and sucking in the breath. All these noises are believed by the women and the uninitiated to be the shrieks of the ghosts (*mariap*). When pigs and other foods are ready, honoured guests are invited and the ceremony (*binabina*) takes place. General excitement prevails, and there is, apparently, sexual licence and the exchange of married women. Instruction is given to the boys and on completion the instruments of the ceremony are hidden away. The hand drum (*wagi*) is used during the festival.

“Other occasions which bring together the people and their friends for dancing and sexual licence appear to be :—

- gumil*, to celebrate the ripening of the yam (*kaiar*).
- gonapa*, to celebrate the ripening of the banana (*kidi*).
- man daib*, to celebrate the ripening of the taro (*mam*) and yam (*wanga*).

In these dances the slit gong (*subu*)* appears to be used as well as the drum (*wagi*).

“At death the body is wrapped in a mat of coconut leaves and laid on a platform to dry. ‘Lest dogs and pigs eat the dropping fat and die,’ the platform is surrounded by a fence. The body does not appear to be oriented in any way, but is laid on the back in the extended position, hands to the sides. When the bones are dry they are packed in leaves, the skull is painted red and the parcel is laid in the *aira*. The slit gong (*subu*) is sounded, friends arrive and at a ceremony (*borangin*) the distribution of food takes place whereupon the friends depart and the bones are laid in their final resting place on a platform in the trees. The lower jaw is sometimes removed by a friend and worn as an armband to bring luck in fighting.

“The ghosts (*mariap*) are said to haunt the places they knew in life. Frequently they waylay people in quiet, dark, places and break the silence with weird noises. And often boys stealthily visiting girls at night will be put to flight by the unseen touch of a lurking *mariap*. Sometimes they throw stones into the village to remind people of their hunger, whereupon food is placed for them on a small platform on the edge of the village. They are believed to control the crops and to influence the conditions of those living. Therefore, they are propitiated by offerings of food, tobacco (*ika*) and betel-nut, placed on a platform. Prayers are offered to them in time of need, and, if the expected relief be tardy in arriving, *mariap* are abused and are reproached for wrongfully accepting food.

“Clay vessels (*wamu*), large and small, are made both by men and women by the ‘lump’ method, and are used in trading with bush and coastal neighbours.

“Names were given for the following weapons : —

Spear	<i>Wiap</i>
Fighting spears	{ <i>Ngabu</i> — bamboo tip
	{ <i>Bwogela</i> — } barbed palm-spears
	{ <i>Sikisi</i> — }
Pig spear	<i>Tibaga</i> — smooth
Spear-thrower	<i>Karama</i>
Shield	<i>Papa</i> .
Bow	<i>Um</i> .
Arrows	<i>Tsirava</i> .
Bowstring	<i>Tsivara</i> .
Axe	<i>Gnabo</i>
Bone dagger	<i>Kasuari</i> (?)

“Names for cuirass (*Kiabi*), sling (*Tsivara*), and stone (*Pat*), were also given by the natives on being shown pictures.

* Chinnery, E. W. P. (Notes).

Banaro.

“ An interesting group of Papuan-speaking, pottery-making tribes inhabit the middle Keram (Topfer Fluss), the most easterly southern tributary of the Sepik, of whom the Banarg may be taken as a type, as these have been carefully studied by Thurnwald.¹ In speaking of them, Haddon² goes on to say :—

‘ They are culturally quite distinct from the tribes along the Sepik. There are four Banaro villages, each composed of three to six hamlets of three to eight houses. Every hamlet has a special communal religious structure (*buek*), which Thurnwald calls the ‘ goblin-hall’; the group of people (hamlet) belonging to a *buek* he terms ‘ gens.’ Each gens is divided into two ‘ sibs,’ corresponding to each side of the *buek*; each forms a close and very friendly group. A *buek* is built on piles, and has a verandah at one end. At each side of the front part of the hall are two fireplaces for the corresponding sibs; the left side is called *bon*, from the flutes, *bon morom* (bamboo goblin). The right is called *tan*, and probably has a connexion with the slit gongs. Spears are stacked at the end of the front part. At the end of the rear part are hidden the four sacred flutes, and on the sides are suspended beautiful ceremonial feather shields. The gens is exogamic, the tribe endogamic. Marriage must take place between members of the corresponding side of a *buek* of each gens, and so there is an exchange of girls. A second marriage takes place, and as each sib repeats what the other does, there are normally four marriages at a time. The paternal grandfather of each bridegroom is consulted, and he confers with his *mundu* or special friend in the corresponding sib. The initiation ceremonies are intimately connected with the marriage rites, and comprise a number of complicated festivities.

‘ The girls are confined in a cell in the family house for nine months, and drink sago soup instead of water, and the father sleeps in the *buek*. At the end of the period, the girls are pushed into the river by the women and pelted with coconuts. That evening the orgy begins. The mother hands over the girl to the bridegroom’s father, telling her that he will lead her to the goblin. He takes her to the *buek* and passes her on to his *mundu*, who, in the role of goblin, leads her to a place at the end of the hall where the musical bamboo pipes (flutes) are hidden, and where he initiates her into sexual life. Then the girl is led out of the *buek*, and her bridegroom’s father restores her to her mother. The flutes play a most important part in many ceremonies. Their voice is supposed to be that of the goblin himself, and sight of them is forbidden to women on pain of death. The bridegroom’s father returns to the hall to perform the role of goblin to the bride of his *mundu*’s son. The other two girls are treated in a similar manner. The bridegrooms and other boys are confined in a special house and watched by their mothers’ brothers. The fathers, in their capacity as goblins, are allowed to have intercourse with the brides on several subsequent occasions, but only in the *buek*. The bridegroom is not allowed to touch his bride until she gives birth to a child, called the goblin’s child. The couple are finally permitted to begin married life without any further ceremony in a new house built by the bridegroom. On solemn occasions the goblin-father continues to exercise his ‘ spiritual ’ function in the goblin-hall.

‘ Boys of two sibs are initiated together. First the fathers consult together. The grand fathers, who acted reciprocally as goblin-fathers to the first-born, confer with the brothers of the respective mothers to plan a hunt of wild pigs. The goblin-fathers go in one party and the uncles in another; they return together with the pigs. The goblin-father cuts the pig in half, retaining one side and giving the other to the adopted father of the goblin child. The head is deposited in the *buek* before the flutes, and is eaten by the two legal fathers and the two mothers’ brothers. After sunset the *mundu* festival takes place. At this time the goblin-father ceases to exercise his right as representative of the goblin, ceding his power to his son, a man of the same age as the initiated woman’s husband. From this time forth the husband’s sib-friend, his *mundu*, acts on festive occasions. During these ceremonies in the *buek* the boys are brought to another house and there watched over by their mothers’ brothers (uncles). When the father returns he brings a burning-brand from the *buek* and describes a circle of fire around his son’s head. The fathers and uncles pick up the boys and carry them on their shoulders to the *buek*, and wait outside until all the men have entered. The men form a line across the hall and dance. Other men blow the flutes from behind the row of dancers. When the boys are brought into the hall the pipers burst through the row of dancers and press the flutes on the navels of the boys. After further ceremonies the boys are placed upon a piece of sago bark, and the fathers and uncles blow on the flutes. The boys are shown these instruments and taught how to play them; subsequently, the boys continually practise playing the flutes. The boys are then confined in specially-built cage-like cells in the *buek*, and the edifice is then fenced round. A good many ceremonies are performed during

¹ Thurnwald, Richard, “ *Banaro Society.* ” *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association*, Vol. III, No. 4, October-December 1916.

² Haddon, A. C., *Migration of Cultures in British New Guinea.* (The Huxley Memorial Lecture for 1920), pages 38-40.

the period of seclusion, one being connected with the bull-roarer. The barbed stems of *coix lachrima* are inserted into the urethra and pulled out suddenly, so that the walls of the passage are cut. After three months of confinement the initiates are 'shown' the phenomena of the world that surrounds them, animals, plants, high water, thunder, lightning, which are represented as spirits in the shape of wooden figures. They are also introduced to the goblins of this world and the spirits of their ancestors.

'Five months later, during new moon, the fathers' and mothers' brothers slaughter domestic pigs, as is usual at the conclusion of ceremonies. A feast is held to which the men of the related gens bring vegetable food. Then they sing and dance day and night. Finally, the boys are clothed with a fringed skirt and decorated, and tightly bound with a rattan wickerwork band. Their fathers offer them betel-nut, and the mothers' brothers shave part of their heads. Each father gives to the boy of another gens a small wooden figure (*bukamorom*), which he has carved. The boy goes into the bush with this, and, by arrangement, a woman, usually the wife of the mother's goblin initiator. This is the boy's initiation into sexual life. At sunset the fathers and uncles carry the boys with the flutes on their shoulders to the river, where they are forced into the river with the flutes. The boys return to the *buek*. Next morning, the adults of the community have a forced ceremonial immersion in the river, with sham fighting, sex against sex. The same evening the rite in the *buek* is repeated, but this time extended to the mothers' brothers and their *mundus*. The boys are brought home to their mothers, and then they may again associate with women.'

"Owing to inter-tribal hostilities which force weaker stocks constantly to change their abode, the Sepik is dotted with the sites of deserted villages. During Behrmann's visit the men of Kaemba village slipped into the water of the river, up to their hips, spurted the water towards the Europeans and sprinkled it on their own foreheads as a sign of friendship. They then threw large quantities of yams, taro and coconuts into the river. Fine specimens of pottery work were seen in certain villages and on account of this Behrmann thought the river could be given no better name than 'Topfer Fluss.' A high sense of justice in these people is also mentioned by Behrmann. On the westerly branch, which, on account of yellow-coloured water, was named 'Lehm Fluss,' Behrmann found people of lower culture, and in the mountains at the head of the Lehm his party was attacked by primitive people using bows and arrows. Towards the source of the Topfer he found people whose huts were in marked contrast with those of the pottery makers. For presents given, the party received a human skull, a pig's skull and a bone dagger. These people lived in huts built on low piles amidst dirt and filth. Their shields (unlike those of the middle Topfer, which were the height of a man) were small and narrow and slung over the shoulder. The loins were laced in a corset of rattan so tight that the breasts protruded — bands evidently worn from childhood. Women behaved indecently on the river banks as the Europeans passed, and invited them ashore. From the farthest point of the Topfer to the Ramu is but a short journey, and Behrmann says that owing to existing water connexions a little dredging would open a passage for boats from the Ramu (near Niwapali v.) to the Topfer.

"Behrmann, everywhere on the Sepik system, found indications of people. In appearance, language and culture, there were often great differences. Sometimes in the same village could be seen diverse physical types. Near the mouth of the October River was found a communal house built on piles and standing 6 metres above the ground. Over 60 natives, with pigs and fowls, were said to occupy this house. Half-putrefied corpses (one of a man killed in battle) wrapped in leaves, hung in frames from the roof. The walls were decorated with long rows of pigs' skulls and a few human crania. Gnarled bones of men and beasts hung everywhere. The people were in a loathsome state from skin disease, elephantiasis, etc. In the headwaters of the Mai River were found people of small stature and light-coloured skin, who differed in type and language from people of the lower Mai. The waving of green leaves appeared to be understood as a sign of peace. Near Malu there appeared to be a well-developed method of communication by drums.

Natives between Sepik River and Aitape Government Station.

"Between the Sepik River and Aitape Government Station are several bush villages² inhabited by people who speak a common language with slight dialectical differences. These people have a light brown skin, dark woolly hair and dark brown eyes. Many of them have the nose slightly arched (Jewish), and usually the left wing, as well as the septum, is pierced. Ornaments are worn suspended from a hole in the lobes of the ears. Very occasionally the face shows tatu marks but frequently small scars ornament the body.

¹ Dr. Walter Behrmann, "Im Stromgebiet des Sepik," Berlin, 1922.

² Chinnery, E. W. P. (Notes).

Recruiters of native labour have lately been operating in the district, and some of the people have been engaged for service in other parts of the Territory. The following measurements were taken of natives from this district who were in Rabaul attending court as witnesses :—

Witnesses, and Name of Village.	Weight.	Height.	Chest.	Head.		Cephalic Index.
				Length.	Breadth.	
	Lbs.	c.m.	Inches.			
Satowen, of Womsak	100	147	32 ¹ / ₄	18.6	13.7	73.6
Gabanu, of Yamil	120	160	34 ¹ / ₄	19.7	14.0	71.06
Haijim, of Llipeim.	115	153.7	33	18.5	14.4	77.8
Malapibis, of Chamaun	110	153	31	18.6	13.8	74.1
Namianga, of Malabeim	110	162	32	18.3	13.7	74.2
Nangalik, of Malabeim	105	148	32	17.7	13.8	77.9
Mundio, of Malabeim (youth) .. .	98	148.5	32	17.8	13.6	76.4
Bia Bia, of Malabeim (youth) .. .	65	135	27	18.2	14.5	79.6
Olchibi, of Ahiglium	105	150.8	32	18.1	13.1	72.3
Kwalulu, of Ahiglium (youth) .. .	83	144	29 ¹ / ₂	17.6	13.4	76.1
Ibasim, of Ahiglium	105	152.5	33 ¹ / ₄	18.3	13.7	74.8
Moglion, of Ahiglium (youth) .. .	70	135	29 ¹ / ₂	18.0	13.6	75.5
Tubei, of Yibominu	122	166.5	34	18.7	13.6	72.7
Masowas, of Yibominu	140	160	38 ¹ / ₄	19.6	14.5	73.9
Waglo, of Biligil	125	166.5	36	18.5	14.4	77.8
Lagi, of Biligil	130	158.5	35 ¹ / ₄	18.2	14.1	77.4
Kanio, of Boinam	134	157	35 ¹ / ₄	18.2	14.4	79.1
Wabamini, of Boinam	100	149	31 ³ / ₄	17.9	13.6	75.9
Uani, of Boinam	126	160.5	32 ³ / ₄	18.3	13.9	75.9
Sadani, of Wihun	126	163.5	34 ¹ / ₂	19.1	14.7	76.9

After deducting the figures for four youths, the averages are, approximately :—

Weight	117 lb.
Height	156 c.m.
Chest	33 inches.
Cephalic index	75.3

“ Each village has a ceremonial or man’s house (*kawlabu*) in which the old men foregather and in which are stacked the skulls of deceased villagers ; women may not enter the house. Married people live in a smaller house (*ulpat*) (in some places *aulap*). Marriage may take place within or beyond the village group, subject to kinship regulations. The wife resides in the village of the husband ; the children belong to the group of the father and on his death inherit his property. It appears that the widow is often married by the brother of her deceased husband. Young children at a very early age have the lobes of the ears and the septum of the nose pierced and on approaching puberty the male children are confined in the *kawlabu* for a period of some months for the purpose of initiation. Bull-roarers (*waleg*), reed pipes (*walias*), and other noise-producing instruments connected with ghosts (*sagabi*), are used. The penis of the boy is incised by inserting a cassowary bone into the orifice for about half an inch and then forcing it upwards until the top of the glans penis is split. The initiation ceremony appears to be associated with various beliefs in ghosts. Drums (*wilak*) and gongs (*nimulap*) are said to be used.

“ On death the body is laid on its back in the extended position, hands by the sides and eyes facing the east. Yams are placed alongside for the ghost (*sagabi*). On burial the body is protected from dirt by the sheaths of betel-nut palms and by leaves, and when the bones are dry the skull (*bagalam*) is taken out, painted red, and hung in the *kawlabu* (sometimes in *ulpat*), and the lower jaw (*nun-guli*) is worn on the arm by a relative or friend to give success in fighting and hunting.

“ There are interesting beliefs in ghosts (*sagabi*) and in what appears to be another form of *sagabi*—*bahas*, which attacks strangers, especially while bathing. There are elaborate ideas and practices connected with an entity (*misin*) that resides in the breast (*misin*), permeates the body, and attaches its qualities to anything with which it comes in contact. What becomes of it at death is not clear, but during life it has power to leave the body at sleep. Anything touched is carefully disposed of lest *misin* should fall into the hands of unfriendly sorcerers, who, by operating on it, could force the body to go through any experience they desired, and thus kill the man whose *misin* had been captured.

“ The chief weapon of war is the spear (*nua*), with which a spear-thrower is used. Both men and women make cooking pots of clay (*malus*).

“ A short distance away, among people speaking the same language, the bow and arrow is the principal weapon.

Natives of Pitilu District, Manus.

"The following notes' on death in the Pitilu district of Manus were prepared from information supplied by John Bogacio, a native of Pitilu, who was recently a pupil in the Technical School at Malaguna and is now being trained in clerical work by the Government Anthropologist.

"The language spoken at Pitilu is Melanesian. When a man is ready to be buried the people dress him in a necklace of dog's teeth (*lemwi*), a belt of dog's teeth and shell money (*sauel*) and armlets of beads (*boiap*). A grave is dug beneath the house, leaves are placed in it, and the body is laid on the back, hands folded over chest and knees fixed. More ornaments are then placed on top of it and the grave is filled in, the body being protected by leaves. Friends from other places, hearing the death call sounded on the slit gong (*dimai*), come to the village to cry. A few days after the burial a feast (*din*) is held and friends who attend the ceremony are given food and presents. Those who helped at the burial receive presents of shell money, dog's teeth, baskets (*dob*), cane armlets (*pona*), and bead armlets, as well as food. About three months afterwards a big *din* is held, pigs are killed, and relatives and friends gather together for singing and dancing, and a further distribution of presents takes place.

"The mother of the deceased and his widow (*inau*) remain in the house over the grave. Sometimes a widow who belongs to another village may return to her own place. Occasionally the widow secretly strangles herself. Often they remain faithful to the memory of their husbands, but they may re-marry if they want to. The mother and the widow paint themselves black until the second *din*.

"No one plays near the burial ground of a man.

"Death is thought to be caused by the ghosts (*pelil*) of the dead. A few months after a death the relatives of a man gather together at night and the mother calls upon his ghost to be present. She then names the dead men of the village or locality and when she reaches the man whose ghost killed her son the ghost of the son whistles from the back of the hut. The mother then names a relative of the man revealed by the whistle, and implores the ghost of her son to kill him. Someone goes to the man thus threatened and tells him. Sometimes he will approach the mother with presents and beseech her to call off the avenger, which she might do. Some men kill a pig, prepare a feast, and, having eaten well, calmly await their fate. Others threaten the relatives of the ghost that threatens them, and some implore the ghost who has brought on this trouble to do his utmost to protect them. If the man remains alive in spite of everything, it is believed that the ghost protecting him is stronger than the one seeking his death. Ghosts are appealed to in time of need.

General.

"It is not possible in a report of this nature to do more than touch lightly on the phenomena of native life in this Territory. The complexity of type, language and culture in the inhabitants of to-day has been produced, no doubt, by a series of influences that have been penetrating the country and coming into contact with its inhabitants since very early times. Each part of the Territory offers interesting and baffling problems for the researcher and the Administrator. Whether they be the huge carvings in human form found in the bush villages between the Sepik and Aitape, the stone pestles and mortars of the Huon Gulf and Talasea District (relics of a forgotten civilization), the blow-guns and darts in use among mountain tribes near Gasmata, or any other problem, the information to be gained by investigating them is bound to be of the greatest importance to science and to the Administration.

"In the Territory of New Guinea live numerous groups of people who differ widely in type, language and culture. Many of them are constantly at war with one another and some have never heard of a white man. Common among them are destructive practices such as homicide, suicide, abortion and infanticide, and it is inevitable that they must perish unless some strong controlling influence enters and regulates their lives, teaching them to abandon what is destructive and to adopt whatever is necessary for progress. This is the task that faces the Administration — the extension of Government influence among the most backward of these people. The systematic investigation of native life and conditions is being organized. Among other things it is intended to instruct District Officers in methods of ethnographical investigation, and by publications from time to time circulate the knowledge gained of our peoples so that all taking part in the work of development shall have useful information to guide them in their task."

PART II. — THE ADMINISTRATION.

Organization.

§ 4. *Alterations.* — The more important changes effected in the organization of the Administration during the year were :—

- (a) The establishment of a Titles Office in connexion with the registration of the title to, and the dealing with, estates in land ;

- (b) The creation of a position of Government Anthropologist, in the First Division of the Public Service, Department of the Government Secretary ;
- (c) The creation of two additional positions of Medical Officer, and the conversion of a number of temporary positions into permanent positions in the Second and Third Divisions of the Service ;
- (d) The transfer of the issue of licences from the Superintendent of Police to the District Officer, Rabaul ; and
- (e) The transfer of the control of bungalows from the Department of Lands, Mines, Surveys and Forests to the Department of the Government Secretary.

The Public Service.

§ 5. *Appointments.* — Permanent appointments were made to the positions of Government Secretary and Director of Agriculture, which had been occupied by officers acting in a temporary capacity.

During the year the Director of Public Health retired from the Service. The appointment of a permanent successor was deferred, and arrangements were made whereby Dr. R. W. Cilento, M.D., B.S., D.T.M. and H., Director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, Townsville, Queensland, was temporarily transferred to the position.

The newly-created position of Anthropologist was filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery, with a salary ranging from £780 per annum to £852 per annum.

§ 6. *Number of Officers.* — The Public Service of the Territory at the conclusion of the year consisted of :—

1st Division	..	..	..	..	..	28 officers.
2nd Division	..	..	..	..	..	141 officers.
3rd Division	..	..	..	..	..	35 officers.
Total	..	..	..	..	..	204 officers.

PART III. — LAW AND JUSTICE.

System of Law.

§ 7. *Legislation during the year.* — The Ordinances enacted during the year numbered 42. These, with the Regulations made thereunder and a selection of the Proclamations and Notices issued, will be found in Volume IV. of the Laws of the Territory of New Guinea and Appendix C to this Report.

Justice.

§ 8. *Business of the Central Court.* — The number of criminal prosecutions tried before the Central Court during the year was 67. The classes of charges and the number of prosecutions in respect of each were as follows :—

Aiding prisoners to escape	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault—common	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault—indecent	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempted murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempted rape..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempted unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under age	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Breaking, entering and stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Entering a dwelling house with intent to insult a female inmate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Indecently dealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Perjury	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Receiving stolen goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sodomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unlawful carnal knowledge of girl under age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wilful murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	67

The persons tried for murder and manslaughter were all natives.

In the civil jurisdiction of the Central Court 69 writs of summons were issued.

Other business of the Court included 5 chamber applications, 4 applications for probate, and 21 petitions by the Curator of Intestate Estates.

§ 9. *District Courts.* — On the 1st June, 1924, the *District Courts Ordinance 1924*, which alters considerably the procedure of the District Courts, was brought in to force in the Territory.

The Ordinance provides for a Court to be constituted by the District Officer of the District in which it is established, or by two or more justices of whom two at least shall be present and acting together during the whole time of any hearing and determination of a case.

Where the Court is constituted by two or more Justices, the District Officer, if present, shall be the Chairman of the Court.

The District Court thus constituted has jurisdiction over all offences punishable on summary conviction, or such other breaches of Ordinances specifically stated in such Ordinances to be within the scope of the jurisdiction exercised by a District Court.

In addition to the jurisdiction given to a District Court by any Ordinance, the Court also exercises civil jurisdiction in all matters generally where the amount involved, either as damages or claim, does not exceed £100.

The criminal jurisdiction previously exercised by District Courts is now restricted in respect of crimes and misdemeanours, to the extent that the District Court may not pronounce judgment or inflict any penalty, but must, where there appears to be a prima facie case, commit the accused for trial at the Central Court.

The number of persons tried for criminal and minor offences in the District Courts during the year was as follows :—

District.	Number of Europeans tried.	Number of Asiatics tried.	Number of Natives tried.
Aitape	5	3	303
Gasmata	3	..	14
Kavieng	8	42	329
Kieta	13	2	124
Madang	10	27	240
Manus	16	6	186
Morobe .. .. .	..	..	186
Namatanai	17	4	145
Rabaul	22	47	525
Talasea	2	..	14
Total	96	131	2,066

PART IV. — NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Native Labour.

§ 10. *Number of native labourers recruited.* — The number of native labourers recruited during the year was 11,722, being 1,657 less than the number recruited during the preceding year. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the number of labourers paid off, and, as will be seen from the following table, the total number of labourers employed during the year was 25,164, or 463 in excess of the figures for the previous year :—

NATIVE LABOURERS RECRUITED UNDER NATIVE LABOUR ORDINANCE DURING 1923-1924.

District.	Number Signed On during Year 1923-1924.	Number Paid Off during Year 1923-1924	Number Employed as at 30th June, 1924	Deaths, 1923-1924.	Deserters during Year.	
					Apprehended.	Unapprehended.
Rabaul	4,439	3,361	7,526	113	225	236
Kavieng	1,345	1,345	4,404	94	69	39
Kieta	1,060	879	2,419	67	13	12
Madang	1,526	1,440	3,680	67	45	106
Manus	725	665	2,473	20	4	1
Namatanai	495	719	1,213	38	5	13
Aitape	1,077	491	1,127	16	25	34
Morobe	506	282	835	14	32	10
Talasea	401	255	976	14	32	59
Gasmata	244	209	511	7	6	6
Total	11,722	9,646	25,164 (a)	450	456	516

(a) This total does not include 647 natives who were signed on during the year but were in transit to the districts of employment or were on holidays at the close of the year.

§ 11. *Features of recruiting.* — In Districts other than Rabaul there were 17,638 natives under contract. Of this number 13,466 — approximately 76.3 per cent. — were employed in

* Includes 420 natives charged with offences against Section 59 of the Native Labour Ordinance, of whom 401 were convicted.

Districts in which their homes were situated. These figures confirm the statement made in the last Report that there is a growing disinclination on the part of the natives to recruit for work in districts other than their own.

§ 12. *Offences against Native Labour Ordinance.* — During the year eight Europeans and three Asiatics were brought to trial for offences against the recruiting provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance. Of these, five Europeans and the three Asiatics were convicted; one European was committed to the Central Court; and two Europeans were acquitted.

Charges were also laid against 14 Europeans and 88 Asiatics in respect of other offences against the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance, convictions being recorded against 8 Europeans and 86 Asiatics. The offences referred to consisted principally of contraventions of the sections of the Ordinance relating to housing and the issue of rations and equipment.

§ 13. *Amendments of Ordinance.* — The following are the principal amendments made in the Native Labour Ordinance during the year :—

- (a) the granting of power to the Administrator to exempt employers of native labour from the payment of Education Tax in cases where he deems it desirable to do so (Ordinance No. 2 of 1924);
- (b) the insertion of a provision in the Ordinance requiring an employer who is about to leave the Territory to furnish a written guarantee for the payment of the return passage money of all labourers in his employ and of any wages due to such labourers at the date of his departure or which will become due between that date and the date of his return, and to deposit with the Administration a sum sufficient to provide for those payments (Ordinance No. 19 of 1924);
- (c) the insertion of a new part in the Ordinance containing special provisions for the protection of natives employed in mining or carrying (Ordinance No. 19 of 1924).

§ 14. *Regulations under Ordinance.* — Regulations were made under the Native Labour Ordinance prescribing the quality, sizes, and material to be used in the manufacture of the various articles comprising the rations and equipment issued to native labourers at the commencement and during the period of their contracts. The object of these Regulations is to ensure that the native labourer will be supplied with articles of good quality. The issue of articles not in accordance with the specification constitutes an offence punishable by a fine of £50 or imprisonment for six months.

§ 15. *Death rate of indentured native labourers.* — There was a further notable decrease in the death rate amongst native labourers serving under contract. The percentage for the year was 1.8, a point much lower than that reached in either of the two preceding years :—

1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
2.9 per cent.	2.097 per cent.	1.8 per cent.

The decrease is attributable to more efficient medical supervision and to improved living conditions.

Village Plantations.

§ 16. *Scheme of agricultural development and instruction.* — In some parts of the Territory the natives neglect to make gardens of sufficient area to supply the needs of themselves and their families and prefer to sell their copra, which, in many instances, is made by their women-folk, for rice and tinned meat.

In other portions of the Territory the methods of cultivation are extremely crude and there is not sufficient variation in the classes of foodstuff grown.

Consideration is now being given to proposals which have for their object the stimulation of native agricultural production and the establishment of an organized system of instruction in the cultivation of food and economic crops.

It is proposed to appoint Agricultural Instructors for the purpose of instructing and assisting the natives in the growing of economic crops for their own benefit, and to make Regulations under the Native Administration Ordinance conferring power upon the Administrator to direct the planting, tending, harvesting and storing of crops.

A commencement will be made with the growing of maize of the best quality, a quantity of which has already been ordered.

This scheme, when established, will replace the present system under which District Officers and their staffs impart instruction to the natives in the growing of foodstuffs.

Native Administration Ordinance 1921-1922.

§ 17. *Regulations under Native Administration Ordinance.* — On the 31st March, 1924, Regulations under the *Native Administration Ordinance 1921-1922* were promulgated. These Regulations were drafted on the lines of similar Regulations which have been in force in the Territory of Papua for many years and which have been found to provide a satisfactory method of dealing with simple native offences.

The following matters and offences are dealt with in the Regulations :—

Civil claims.	Disposal of the dead.
Marriage and Divorce.	Gambling.
Testamentary Disposition of Property.	Intoxicating liquors.
Contempt of Court.	Moving pictures.
Escaping from Custody.	Careless use of fire.
Assault.	Wearing of clothes.
Adultery and prostitution.	Streams and watercourses.
Diseases.	Census-taking.
Stealing.	Proceeding into hostile districts.
Bribery.	Failing to assist a District Officer.
Cruelty to animals.	Disobedience of lawful orders.
Diseased animals.	Luluais and tultuls.
Trespass.	

The most severe sentence which can be imposed for a breach of the Regulations is a fine of £3 or imprisonment for six months with hard labour or both.

The text of the Regulations will be found in Appendix C to this Report.

Native Population.

§ 18. *Numbers.* — Detailed figures of the numbers of the population of the Territory are shown in Table III. of Appendix A to this Report.

The enumerated population in 1914 was 152,075. The following figures show the numbers enumerated each year since the inception of Civil Administration :—

1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
187,517	190,256	230,512

These figures do not include natives serving under indenture.

It will be seen that, as compared with 1914, there has been an increase of 78,437 in the number of enumerated non-indentured natives.

§ 19. *Difficulties of census.* — The factors mentioned in the last Report as militating against the taking of an accurate census were again in evidence and, whilst they remain, the population figures must continue to be regarded as approximate only.

§ 20. *New Ireland and Bougainville.* — The figures for New Ireland and Bougainville indicate a decrease in the population of those districts during the year. Whilst this may be explainable to a large extent by census inaccuracies in previous years, it is believed that the practice of abortion and the introduction, many years ago, of venereal disease, are having a deleterious effect on the birth-rate.

Special attention is being paid to these districts by the Director of Public Health with a view to eradicating venereal disease, and efforts are being made to suppress the practice of abortion.

§ 21. *Abortion.* — The suppression of abortion is one of the most difficult problems with which the Administration is faced. The evil effects of the practice are continually being impressed upon the natives, but it would appear that they are actuated by reasons which special investigation alone will reveal. This is a task which will be undertaken by the Government Anthropologist.

§ 22. *Manus.* — As far as can be gathered from the figures available, the population of Manus remains stationary.

§ 23. *Blanche Bay.* — The population of the areas around Blanche Bay, in the Rabaul district, is known to be slowly increasing. Numbers of babies and young children can be seen in every village, and the healthy appearance of the natives generally has been frequently commented upon.

In Matupi village, which lies on the outskirts of the town of Rabaul, a series of measurements of the natives has been taken. Forty-seven adult natives were taken promiscuously from the village and examined. The following were found to be the average measurements of this group :—

Average Weight.	Average Height.	Average Chest Measurement.
130.4 lb.	164.8 cm.	34.95 inches.

PART V. — NATIVE EDUCATION.

§ 24. *New school buildings.* — During the year the Native Education Scheme was advanced another stage by the erection of modern school buildings, workshops and quarters at Malaguna, Rabaul.

The buildings erected comprise :—

- Staff quarters ;
- Elementary School and Dormitories, with accommodation for 200 children ;
- Technical School Workshops (2) for carpentry, basketwork, plumbing and engineering ;
- Technical School Dormitories, with accommodation for 50 trainees ; and
- Home, containing schoolrooms and dormitories, for half-caste children.

§ 25. *Elementary school.* — At the close of the year there were 104 native children attending the Elementary School. These children were representative of every district in the Territory.

Prior to the completion of the new buildings it was deemed expedient to grant the children three months' vacation to enable the transfer from Kokopo to Malaguna to be effected.

The progress of the children suffered somewhat as a consequence of this period of relaxation and was not so great as during the first year when they were constantly under the supervision of the teacher.

§ 26. *Mentality tests.* — The interruption of the work of the school occasioned by the removal to Malaguna and the absence of the pupils on vacation also prevented the teacher from making effective comparative mentality tests. The following general opinion was, however, recorded by him :—

“ From the evidence furnished in my school I am able to say that the best boys are either from Aitape or from Manus, with those from Kavieng close behind. ”

§ 27. *Classes.* — At the close of the year there were four classes in the school, constituted as follows :—

No. 1 class—All original pupils who are the most advanced ..	9 pupils
No. 2 class—All original pupils who have made medium progress	30 „
No. 3 class—The least advanced or the original pupils and the best of the subsequent arrivals	30 „
No. 4 class—Kindergarten class—all recent arrivals	35 „
Total number of pupils	104

The pupils in No. 1 class are being trained for teaching and clerical work and for the other avenues of employment open to the more intelligent boy.

No. 2 class comprises pupils who may subsequently qualify for promotion to No. 1 class, and those who, it is considered, will become artisans, boss boys, etc.

Nos. 3 and 4 classes contain pupils in the elementary stages of their education.

§ 28. *Curriculum.* — The curriculum is on the lines of that of the elementary schools in Australia, with necessary eliminations, additions and modifications to suit the special conditions prevailing in the Territory.

§ 29. *Manual arts teacher.* — It is proposed to secure the services of a Manual Arts teacher from Australia, who will be attached to the Elementary School for the purpose of imparting instruction in preparatory technical work to a special class to consist of such boys as demonstrate their suitability for development on technical lines.

§ 30. *English.* — The progress made by several of the boys in reading and writing in English was highly satisfactory, having regard to the fact that they had been receiving tuition for about two years only. Appended are copies of two essays, written by children who came into the school direct from their native villages and absolutely untrained. Pictures were shown to the children without any explanation and they were asked to write descriptions of them.

Essay by Harry Soup, of Aitape.

“ This is a very nice picture.
 I can see three baby ducks and one mother duck.
 They are swimming in the water.
 There are many reeds growing in the water.
 The mother duck is white and the baby ducks are brown.
 I think the mother duck has a long neck also. ”

Essay by Joseph Ritako, of Manus.

“ This is a very large dog.
 The skin of the dog is black and white.
 There are many sheep in this picture.
 They are standing in the grass.
 The dog is near the sheep.
 I think the dog is running at the sheep.
 They are also in the picture.
 The grass is green.
 There are some flowers too. ”

§ 31. *Period of instruction.* — The scheme provides for all the children in the school to remain in the care of the Administration for twelve years, the consent of the parents or guardians having been obtained to this arrangement. They are to be given holidays at stated periods to enable them to visit their homes.

§ 32. *Action to be taken on completion of course of instruction.* — On the completion of their course of instruction at the Elementary School the pupils are, as far as can be arranged, to follow the vocations for which they seem best suited. It is hoped that it will be possible for a certain number of the more intelligent children to be trained to take up minor clerical positions in the Territory. As regards those pupils who are eventually to be drafted into the Technical School, it is believed that the course of instruction which they will have undergone in the Elementary School will be of the greatest value to them in their further training in the particular trade to which they may be allocated.

Eight natives were transferred from the Elementary School to the Technical School during the year.

§ 33. *Technical school.* — On the 30th June, 1924, there were 42 trainees in the Technical School allocated as follows :—

Carpentry and boat-building ..	12	Painting	2
Engineering	7	Clerical work	1
Plumbing	7	Printing and bookbinding ..	2
Cane-working	6	Unallotted	5
		Total	42

§ 34. *Employment of ex-pupils.* — During the year four trainees left the school to take up the following positions :—

Rough carpenter with the Timber Survey of New Guinea	1
Motor-car driver, Department of Public Health	1
Motor-cycle driver, Department of Native Affairs	1
Motor-truck driver, Messrs. Adams and Cooper	1

§ 35. *Work performed by pupils.* — The pupils being trained in carpentry were employed in making articles of furniture and in effecting repairs to boats and necessary alterations to buildings.

The trainees in plumbing constructed the whole of the tanks and shower baths required for the new Education Buildings.

The cane-working class was constantly engaged in repairing cane furniture and making chairs, coal baskets, and other rattan work.

The painters carried out painting work for the Public Works Department.

The pupils in the printing class were attached to the Government Printing Office, and were engaged in bookbinding, cutting, numbering, perforating and general work. The Government Printer reports that these boys took a very intelligent interest in any duty assigned to them and showed exceptional ability, aptitude and application. He adds that their knowledge of English was sufficient to enable them to make themselves clearly understood, and to understand ordinary instructions.

Home for Half-caste Children.

§ 36. *Half-caste children.* — In accordance with the proposals outlined in § 34 of the Report for 1922-1923, a Home for half-caste children has been constructed at Malaguna on the allotment set aside for the Native School Buildings.

On the 30th June, 1924, there were fourteen half-caste children in the care of the various Missions. The Administration reimburses the Missions for the maintenance of these children at the rate of £22 per annum for each child.

It is intended to relieve the Missions of responsibility for the custody of half-caste children and to concentrate, as far as possible, all half-castes in the Home at Malaguna.

Arrangements are to be made for the inmates of the Home to receive elementary and technical education.

PART VI. — PUBLIC HEALTH.

§ 37. *Organization.* — During the year a notable step was taken with a view to bringing about a re-organization of the Department of Public Health.

The position of Director of Public Health having become vacant towards the end of the year 1923, the Director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine was seconded thereto from the Commonwealth Public Service for a term of one year, with special instructions to review the arrangements in force and to submit such proposals as he considered necessary for the re-organization and consolidation of the medical and sanitary services of the Territory.

§ 38. *Medical expansion.* — Two new areas were selected for medical expansion, namely, Kokopo (New Britain) and Ambunti (Sepik River — Aitape District), and medical services were inaugurated therein and placed under the control of medical assistants.

§ 39. *Patrol Medical Officers.* — Changes in the general organization which are in immediate contemplation are the abolition of three positions of medical officer and the substitution therefor of three positions of patrol medical officer. For the latter positions it is proposed to select recent graduates, unmarried men, and to engage them under contract for a period of two years. The appointees are to be allocated to the smaller medical stations and are to spend half their time on progressive patrol work. Upon the completion of their contracts, those of them who are considered suitable for permanent appointment are, as far as practicable, to be absorbed into the permanent service which will thus be recruited from men trained in the diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases and familiar, by actual experience, with the various classes of local problems requiring attention.

§ 40. *Travelling Medical Officer.* — The medical staff was augmented during the year by the appointment of a Travelling Medical Officer. This officer is available not only for inspectorial work but also for duty at an established medical station in the event of any emergency arising.

§ 41. *Dispensary.* — The value of the medical supplies issued from the Dispensary amounted to £6,718, or £538 in excess of the value of the issues during the preceding year.

The increase in the quantities issued was actually much greater than the foregoing figures indicate, as a whole year's requirements are now purchased at one time wherever possible, and considerable savings in expenditure are effected thereby.

This is exemplified by the following table, which shows the increased issues under the four principal heads :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Cotton-wool	2,761 lb	4,235 lb.
Lint	2,338 lb	3,583 lb.
Gauze, plain	8,438 yds.	12,012 yds.
Novarsenobillon ..	9,577 ampules	13,412 ampules

An inspection of all out-stations was made by the Dispenser, and arrangements were made for the replacement of old stocks and for the supply of additional equipment where necessary.

§ 42. *Chemical analytical work.* — In the last month of the year, a laboratory was equipped for chemical analytical work.

§ 43. *Sanitation and anti-malarial measures.* — There was some elaboration of the sanitary measures instituted in previous years, and, in particular, an important advance was made in connexion with the disposal of refuse in Rabaul by the substitution of motor transport for carriage by natives.

The mosquito position in Rabaul continued to be satisfactory. Whilst *Stegomyia* and *Culex* mosquitoes were not uncommon, there were no anopheline larvæ found for nearly ten months.

In other districts the problem of the eradication of mosquitoes has yet to be overcome.

§ 44. *Water Supply.* — The water supply of Rabaul is, at present, practically dependent upon roof catchments, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as adequate. The provision of a system of connected wells has been under consideration, but a satisfactory scheme which would overcome the difficulties due to the frequency of earthquakes has not yet been prepared.

In the meantime, the installation of small storage tanks in connexion with houses is being constantly extended.

§ 45. *Offences.* — During the year there were thirteen convictions for offences against the Sanitation Ordinances.

A new Health Ordinance is in course of preparation which will confer wider powers upon the Administration for the enforcement of sanitation and health requirements.

§ 46. *Inspection of meat.* — There was a marked diminution in the cases of disease amongst animals slaughtered for food in Rabaul.

The number of pigs killed was 1,199. Of these, seven were found to be affected with general tubercle and two with septicaemia.

All the cattle and goats examined proved to be healthy.

This improvement is attributable to more careful buying on the part of the slaughtermen.

A considerable advance was made in the direction of ensuring cleanliness in connexion with the sale of meat. Only one man in each store is now permitted to handle meat, and old wooden tables have been replaced by marble slabs.

§ 47. *Quarantine.* — Quarantine procedure generally has been brought more definitely into line with that followed in Australia, the Commonwealth Quarantine Act and Regulations having been adopted so far as they are applicable.

The ordinary routine procedure is being carried out with increased stringency, in view of the more frequent arrival of foreign vessels in Territory parts.

GENERAL HEALTH.

EUROPEANS.

§ 48. *Malaria and dengue.* — Thirty-eight cases of malaria were treated at Namanula (Rabaul) Hospital.

There were, in addition, several cases of endemic dengue, the diagnosis of which, in previous years, has probably been confused with that of malaria.

§ 49. *Blackwater fever.* — Five cases of blackwater fever were reported, but it is doubtful whether all were true blackwater. Probably some were cases of biliary remittent malaria.

ASIATICS.

§ 50. *Tuberculosis.* — The main complaint amongst Asiatics in Rabaul is tuberculosis, but the building restrictions imposed and the stringent sanitation now enforced will, it is expected, enable headway to be made against this disease.

§ 51. *Malaria and hookworm.* — Malaria and hookworm are more prevalent amongst Asiatics than amongst Europeans, owing to the more frequent exposure of the former to sources of infection.

NATIVES.

§ 52. *Malaria.* — The incidence of disease amongst natives was not materially affected during the period under review, except, perhaps, as regards hookworm infection.

Up to the age of puberty, and particularly during the first five years of life, malaria claims a very heavy toll, and practically every individual in this group is an active carrier. This is evidenced by the extraordinarily heavy spleen rate for many areas of the Territory. From ten years of age and onwards a moderate degree of individual immunity appears to be developed.

The chief incidence of malaria falls upon the coastal native, while inland pre-eminence as a morbid factor lies with the respiratory diseases. All the varieties of malaria are found, but whereas subtertian predominates on the mainland of New Guinea, benign tertian appears more common throughout the Archipelago and quartan is only rarely seen.

The chief difficulty of the sanitarian consists not so much in treating the attack as in impressing upon patients the essential nature of their treatment. It is almost impossible to persuade even white people to continue treatment for an adequate period, and, in consequence, there are frequent relapse cases which inflate the morbidity rate spuriously.

The problem of quinine prophylaxis amongst the native is therefore infinitely more difficult, and Bass's so-called "quinine sterilization" routine has been found impracticable.

Four consecutive examinations are made of the blood of each patient entering the Rabaul Hospital, no matter what the primary disease, and where a slide is found positive for malaria a thorough treatment is administered.

§ 53. *Respiratory diseases.* — Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases in general claim the greatest percentage of deaths. The native appears to be very susceptible both to the tubercle bacillus and to the pneumococcus and, so far, has developed little racial immunity from either.

Arrangements have recently been made for a definite attack upon the problem of tuberculosis, the intention being to make funds available for the erection of a central sanatorium in the neighbourhood of Rabaul, and a separate open-air tuberculosis pavilion as an attachment to the Native Hospitals throughout the Territory.

§ 54. *Syphilis.* — Of spirochaetal disease, syphilis is extremely rare, *Framboesia tropica*, on the other hand, being widely prevalent and in some localities universal.

§ 55. *Yaws*. — The extraordinary rapidity with which the framboesial lesions yield to treatment with organic arsenic has been of considerable value in attracting natives to the hospitals, but, unfortunately, it is not as yet fully comprehended that a course of several injections is necessary for final cure even in the absence of demonstrable lesions.

In selected cases Spittel's method has been utilized with excellent results.

There has been a very considerable expenditure on framboesial treatment, 13,412 tubes of Novarsenobillon having been distributed from the Central Dispensary.

Tertiary yaws still contributes a vast number of cases of ulcers to the hospitals, but its far more important aspect is in the insidious tertiary manifestations which account for so much idiopathic invalidity among the middle-aged natives.

§ 56. *Tropical ulcer*. — Tropical ulcer remains one of the most common causes of morbidity. It exists very freely in all native villages in the neighbourhood of the European settlements. In some localities it represents some 60 per cent of the total cases dealt with.

During a recent patrol a rapid inspection of the natives seen (4,215 in all) showed under normal conditions a casual percentage of 4.6 of active ulcers. The majority of these would never enter hospital and would probably not be seen by a Medical Officer unless they became virulent by the introduction of some complication.

In any village there can be seen numerous distorted limbs, etc., with a corresponding lack of efficiency, due solely to delay in seeking treatment.

It is hoped that the Medical Tultuls will do much to cope with this state of affairs.

§ 57. *Gonorrhoea*. — Gonorrhoea has been varyingly described as "extremely common," "moderately frequent," and "very rare." These statements have been largely the unsupported opinions of local medical officers based on isolated experience.

An investigation recently ordered showed a heavy infection rate in Rabaul and in Northern New Ireland, nearly 200 cases being simultaneously in the Native Hospital at Rabaul and a like number in Kavieng.

Energetic measures have been instituted to deal with the disease, but as yet sufficient time has not elapsed to assess their efficiency.

§ 58. *Leprosy*. — For some time it has been known that sporadic cases of leprosy occur in the Territory. As many of these as possible have been collected on an island near Madang, which will form the nucleus of a leprosarium. The Medical Officer, Madang, who is in charge, visits the island frequently. The standard treatment is the administration of Chaulmugra oil, coupled with favorable circumstances of environment.

§ 59. *Goitre*. — An investigation has been made into the distribution of goitre in the Toma area, Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain. As a result it has been found definitely that the disease is endemic only in those villages drawing their water supplies from a particular aspect of the watershed of the district, and that the geographical interposition of a trifling mountain spur has been sufficient to make a most pronounced difference between the incidence rates of neighbouring villages.

The difficulties in the way of a prophylactic use of iodine, however, are almost prohibitive, and it is doubtful whether its use could be regulated except by unwarrantably harsh measures of discipline.

§ 60. *Beri Beri*. — Some few cases of Beri Beri occur from time to time among rice-eating natives and Asiatics, but this problem has not yet assumed any considerable proportions.

§ 61. *Skin and eye diseases*. — Skin and eye diseases, mainly *tinea imbricata* and conjunctivitis, are exceedingly common. The first, though unsightly, does not appear to interfere with the general health, while the second rarely has any virulent sequelæ. The impetiginized condition known locally as "Kas Kas" is extremely frequent but generally trivial in its significance.

§ 62. *Filariasis*. — One of the most common morbid conditions in the Territory amongst coastal natives is filariasis, but, as has been the experience elsewhere, it varies greatly in degree of percentage infestation from place to place.

Fülleboom, in 1911, from a scanty but representative series, established percentage rates varying from 75 per cent. to 25 per cent.

A brief examination conducted in two villages on the South Coast of New Britain gave 50 per cent. of infestation, which was increased to 81 per cent. by the inclusion of such other natives as showed demonstrable lesions such as elephantiasis. The disease appears to be confined to the shores to a large extent, but figures are as yet insufficient to determine at what altitude it ceases to exist.

§ 63. *Hookworm*. — Ankylostomiasis, which is very widespread, is being dealt with by routine mass treatment bi-annually. In the coming year it is expected that 400,000 doses will be required.

2. *Amoebae*.

(1) Natives.

<i>Entamoeba coli</i> present.	Negative.	Total.	Percentage.
4	1	5	80

(2) Europeans.

<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> .	Negative.	Total.	Percentage.
4	2	6	66.7

Examinations for *Entamoeba* were made in the way of diagnosis.

URINE EXAMINATIONS—ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

	Albumin.	Blood.	Casts.	Pus.	Bacteria.	Negative.	Number Examined.
Natives	20	11	12	76	4	62	146
Europeans	5	4	2	7	7	11	26
Totals	25	15	14	83	11	73	172

NOTE. — The presence of pus in the urine of many natives is due to the fact that these were hospital patients, many of whom were suffering from gonorrhoea.

STAINED URINARY DEPOSIT—EXAMINATIONS FOR GONOCOCCI.

Showing Gonococci.	Negative.	Total.
65	20	85

These were routine hospital examinations of native patients suffering from, or on recovery from, gonorrhoea.

EXAMINATION FOR GONOCOCCI IN NATIVES.

Material.	Showing Gonococci.	Negative.	Total.
Urethral Discharge	192	101	293
Vaginal Discharge	44	12	56
Totals	236	113	349

These examinations were made on patients: (a) in whom gonorrhoea was suspected; (b) who were suffering from gonorrhoea; or (c) who had recovered from the disease.

SPUTUM EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

	Showing T. B.	Negative.	Total.
Natives	3	10	13
Europeans	3	5	8
Totals	6	15	21

These examinations were made in the way of diagnosis.

NASAL SMEARS FOR LEPROSY BACILLI IN SUSPECTED LEPERS.

Showing <i>Bacilli leprae</i> .	Negative.	Total.
6	21	27

INTESTINAL PARASITES.

Twenty-two rats were examined, 15 of which showed parasites as follow :—

<i>Gigantorhynchus moniliformis</i>	5
<i>Hymenolepis diminuta</i>	7
<i>Trichiuris nodosa</i>	2
Hookworm	1

DOGS — INTESTINAL PARASITES.

Of the five animals examined, five showed *Ankylostoma braziliense*, three *Dipylidium caninum*, and three *Toxascaris*.

Fleas of rats, cats and dogs were examined. The following table shows the numbers of infested animals and the types of parasites seen :—

Animal.	Number Examined.	Type of Flea.
Rats	29	<i>Xenopsylla cheopis</i>
Cats	10	<i>Ctenocephalus felis</i>
Dogs	2	<i>Ctenocephalus canis</i>

SNAKES.

Of six snakes examined, the blood of three showed Haemogregarines, while in the intestine of one was found a helminth (as yet unclassified).

FLYING FOXES—BLOOD EXAMINATIONS.

<i>Plasmodium and Microfilaria.</i>	<i>Plasmodium only.</i>	Negative.	Total.
15	5	6	26

CULTURES AND VACCINES.

Eight cultures and five vaccines were made during the year. Microscopic sections were made of various diseased conditions in the way of diagnosis and confirmation of diagnosis.

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(1) Natives.

<i>Entamoeba coli</i> present.	Negative.	Total.	Percentage.
4	1	5	80

(2) Europeans.

<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> .	Negative.	Total.	Percentage.
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Totals	25	15	14	83	11	73	172

NOTE. — The presence of pus in the urine of many natives is due to the fact that these were hospital patients, many of whom were suffering from gonorrhoea.

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Showing Gonococci.	Negative.	Total.
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Showing <i>Bacilli leprae</i> .	Negative.	Total.
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INTESTINAL PARASITES.

Twenty-two rats were examined, 15 of which showed parasites as follow :—

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<i>Trichiuris nodosa</i>	2
Hookworm.. .. .	1

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SNAKES.

Of six snakes examined, the blood of three showed Haemogregarines, while in the intestine of one was found a helminth (as yet unclassified).

FLYING FOXES—BLOOD EXAMINATIONS.

<i>Plasmodium and Microfilaria.</i>	<i>Plasmodium only.</i>	Negative.	Total
15	5	6	26

CULTURES AND VACCINES.

Eight cultures and five vaccines were made during the year. Microscopic sections were made of various diseased conditions in the way of diagnosis and confirmation of diagnosis.

CLASSIFICATION OF MOSQUITOES FOUND IN RABAU.

Three hundred and forty-five mosquitoes were inspected, and were classified as follows :—

<i>Anopheles punctulatus</i>	4
<i>Stegomyia variegata</i>	140
" <i>scutellaris</i>	10
" <i>annulirostris</i>	54
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	26
<i>Culex furvis</i>	13
" <i>fatigans</i>	14
<i>Megarhinus</i>	10
<i>Armigeres lacuum</i>	38
<i>Hodgesia nigerrima</i>	17
<i>Rachionotomyia birarae</i>	19
	345

A number of animals were dissected and body fluids, etc., examined.

FAECES OF PIG.

Hookworm Ova Present.	Negative.	Total.
9	4	13

Probably both *Necator americanus* and *Ankylostoma duodenale* infest the pigs of this locality accidentally.

RATS.

(*Rattus rattus* and *Rattus norvegicus*.)

Blood Examination.

<i>Trypanosoma lewisi</i> .	Spirochaetes.	Negative.	Number Examined.
20	4	17	37

REPORT OF COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL OFFICER.

§ 72. *Commonwealth Laboratory*. — A copy of the Report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Commonwealth Health Laboratory, Rabaul (Dr. G. M. Heydon, D.P.H., D.T.M., and H.), is appended :—

“ The work at the laboratory of the Commonwealth Department of Health in Rabaul during the year ending 30th June, 1924, was continued under similar conditions to those of the previous year. The white staff consists of the medical officer in charge and a technical assistant (Mr. T. W. Murphy, B.Sc., Syd.).

“ As before, the medical officer in charge was also the representative of the Hookworm Campaign in the Territory of New Guinea.

“ These notes are arranged under the following heads :—

- (1) The Hookworm Campaign.
- (2) Routine Laboratory Work.
- (3) Autopsies.
- (4) Pneumococcal Infections in Natives.
- (5) Dysentery.
- (6) Tuberculosis in Natives.
- (7) Malaria.
- (8) Miscellaneous.

(4) PNEUMOCOCCAL INFECTIONS IN NATIVES.

“ The most noticeable feature of the autopsy findings for the period considered is the low figure for pneumococcal infections. During the previous year (as well as since the completion of the year under review) these infections occupied first place among the causes of death found post-mortem in natives. They tend to occur in more or less distinct epidemic form. As in the case of dysentery, new recruits, shortly after arrival at settlements, are the most affected. To what extent these infections are primarily influenzal seems uncertain. Pfeiffer's bacillus has but seldom been found. Pneumococcal invasion of the pericardium with or without a later one of the lungs has been somewhat more common than the converse condition; pneumococcal meningitis with or without other lesions is also common. Approval has been obtained from the Director of Public Health and the Medical Officer of the Expropriation Board for the trial of a pneumococcal vaccine, to be given to new recruits with a view to lessening the dangers of their first contact with civilization, a measure which has been found of value in South Africa and by the French. The vaccine will be prepared at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Melbourne, from cultures of pneumococci which have been sent to them for typing.

(5) DYSENTERY.

“ The Rabaul district has continued to be free from severe epidemics of dysentery. Most cases occur in the latter part of the drier season (south-east monsoon). Natives frequently die of the disease, but in whites it is seldom very severe. Newly-recruited natives, especially if poorly nourished, suffer the most severely. The bacilli have been isolated in a number of cases both from white and from native autopsies, and a number of cultures have been sent to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories for fuller serological examination. They have all belonged to the Flexner-Y group; Shiga's bacillus has not yet been encountered. Both in its epidemiology and general features, and in the character of the post-mortem lesions, the disease here resembles very closely the detailed and admirable account recently given of bacillary dysentery in the Federated Malay States by Fletcher and Jepps.

“ Amœbic infection, which has been carefully looked for, has never been found in a native. Its absence (in the Rabaul district and for the period of the writer's experience) is noteworthy.

(6) TUBERCULOSIS IN NATIVES.

“ In the year under review tuberculosis was the chief cause of death found post-mortem at Rabaul. Of the fourteen cases, eleven were generalized tuberculosis of more or less acute type, and in three of these (all adults) tuberculous meningitis was the immediate cause of death.

“ Some observations on the disease in natives were in progress at the time of the last report. A paper on the subject was read at the Australasian Medical Congress of November 1923 (supplement to the *Medical Journal of Australia*, 3rd May, 1924). It was found that in the Rabaul neighbourhood about 30 per cent. of adult natives and about 14 per cent. of children under fifteen years gave a von Pirquet reaction. On the other hand, of 116 newly-recruited boys (adult males) only about 7 per cent. gave reactions. Comparison of the results of tuberculin tests obtained by Dr. Kopp, under the German administration in 1914, for villages close to Rabaul (Matupi Island, Nodup and Raluana) with the von Pirquet figures for the same villages in 1923, appeared to show a progress of the disease during the nine years. More recently a further 132 new recruits (adult males) were tested by the von Pirquet method and only six of them, 4.5 per cent., reacted. Most of them were from far inland in the Sepik River district.

“ A von Pirquet rate which would be very low for a white community is of more serious significance in a population of natives highly susceptible to the disease, in whom the ratio of active disease to successfully resisted infections or quiescent lesions is probably much higher than among Europeans. Nevertheless, tuberculous infection is by no means always rapidly progressive in these natives. The majority of those who reacted to the von Pirquet test in 1923, and must, therefore, have been infected at some time in some degree, are still in good health and without clinical signs. It has been of interest to find not very infrequently, in natives dying from other causes, apparently quiescent or even cicatrized tuberculous lesions. These have most commonly consisted of caseous deposits in the tracheo-bronchial glands (usually without enlargement or evident involvement of glands elsewhere).

(7) MALARIA.

“ An account of the malaria and the malarial vectors of the district, based on observations in the field and the laboratory, was published in the *Medical Journal of Australia* for 15th December, 1923. Since the time when most of this work was done

conditions have improved in Rabaul with respect to malaria as the result of the anti-anopheline measures adopted by the Administration. These quickly brought about a striking reduction in the prevalence of anopheles ; later a diminution in the number of primary infections occurring has become apparent.

(8) MISCELLANEOUS.

Meningococcal meningitis.

“ During the year two cases of meningitis proved to be meningococcal on post-mortem examination. Like those of the previous year they were sporadic cases not related to each other or to any evident epidemic. This mode of occurrence resembles that observed in Malaya and some other tropical countries.

Goitre.

“ Goitre is endemic in the villages near Toma, which is a hilly district, near Rabaul. At the instance of the Director of Public Health, who had obtained very interesting facts as to the distribution of the condition in the villages affected, some examinations of waters were made.

“ As the Toma district is only a few miles from the coast, an attempt was made to determine the iodine content of the sea water. This was not successful, but the fact was established that the sea here contains less than one part of iodine in fifty millions. ”

PATROL WORK.

§ 73. *Medical patrols.* — One of the most important features of the Public Health activities is the frequent patrol work carried out over an ever-increasing area. All Medical Officers and Medical Assistants are instructed where possible to make at least two patrols yearly throughout the portions of their respective districts which have been opened up, and to proceed as much further afield as possible.

By means of progressive patrol work a spot map, showing the incidence of disease through the Territory, is gradually being elaborated and will form in time a large-scale map of morbidity.

It is anticipated that it will be infinitely easier to cope with diseases amongst the natives when the nature and scope of the problems have thus been definitely delineated. Some of the Medical Patrols bring in information of considerable significance. Others again merely supply routine figures.

§ 74. *Report of medical patrol in the Markham Valley.* — The following is typical of the reports received during the year and indicates the nature of the information obtained as a result of this field service :—

“ REPORT ON THE FIRST MEDICAL AND CENSUS-TAKING PATROL INTO THE MARKHAM VALLEY. ”

“ From 4th December to 28th January, I accompanied the District Officer upon an extensive census-taking and medical patrol in the thickly-populated region of the Markham Valley and its adjacent mountains. Though undertaken during the wet season we were well favoured by the weather conditions and this fact enabled us to complete the journey in considerably under the estimated time.

“ The distance travelled on foot was probably between 500 and 600 miles, but as this cannot be accurately estimated until the maps and the itinerary are properly made up, it can only be approximate. Some idea, however, may be gained from the fact that the Markham River itself was crossed and recrossed in ten different places, whilst in all 69 villages were inspected, and the natives lined and examined.

“ From a census-taking viewpoint this patrol is probably the most thorough and successful that has yet been done in the whole of the New Guinea Territory, for the names of nearly twelve thousand natives were added to the district's population. I took with me the full supply of Novarsenobillon then at the Morobe Hospital (some 500 tubes) and as much iodine, cotton wool, bandages, boracic, etc., as could be spared, and these were used to their fullest extent. It was, however, inadequate for the large number of natives found, but, as my colleague at Morobe was able to despatch an extra hundred N. A. B. (Novarsenobillon) towards the end of the patrol, the shortage was in a measure overcome. Altogether one thousand and one (1,001) injections were given, and until my supplies ran out, the worst of the sores were bandaged and attended to.

“ No hookworm medicine was administered owing to the peculiar nature of the conditions under which we were working. In the districts near the headwaters of the Markham (some 100 miles from the coast) the need for hookworm medicine

did not impress me as being nearly so urgent as in other districts where I have treated natives for the first time. Cases were apparent certainly, especially in the numerous Yaros and Onga mountain villages, but the physique and general health standards of the Atsera and Ameri natives, who are the inhabitants of the Markham Valley, and the lower foothills of the Kratke Mountains on the one side, and the Finisterre Ranges on the other, compare very favorably with the best types I have seen in either this Territory or Papua.

“ The work of advising the natives upon such important health questions as the raising and proper ventilation of houses, the setting apart of proper ground for burial purposes, the notification of epidemics, deaths, and births, and the proper attention to bodily cleanliness, was most effectively done, for, apart from what I personally told the natives, Luluais, Tultuls, and Mission Teachers, who understood “ pidgin,” the District Officer himself spoke most emphatically upon each and every one of these matters which so affect the natives’ welfare. Such talk and advice coming from the District Officer bore the weight of an order, and my work and that of the medical assistants who will follow after have been greatly facilitated and helped.

“ The nature of the sores treated was serious in only a small number of cases. Tropical ulcer and framboesia existed as usual among some groups, but were by no means generally spread throughout the whole valley. Tropical ulcers were by no means so common as I expected to find them, and framboesia, as is nearly always the case, had children for the majority of its victims. Mouth and anus sores made up the great majority of those I injected with Novarsenobillon, and, owing to the powdery nature of the soil in which these Markham children play and sit down, many of the sores about the anus were very large.

“ In the villages of Onga and Gabansiz (never previously visited) no less than 52 and 58 injections were necessary. These, however, were by far the worst villages treated, and, as a contrast, in the mountain village of Wongat (also visited for the first time) with a population of 204, only four N. A. B. (Novarsenobillon) and other treatments were required.

“ The Novarsenobillon was distributed as follows :—

	0.6 gm.	0.4 gm.	0.3 gm.	0.2 gm.	Total
Dosage ..	229	49	554	169	1,001
(605 tubes were used.)					

The names of all natives to whom injections were given were entered in the census-book and instructions and notes were put in every village book also. In the 69 villages which were passed through, over 14,000 natives were inspected.

“ The health of the District Officer, the Pest Inspector, and myself and the police boys was excellent throughout the patrol.”

MEDICO LEGAL.

§ 75. *Legislation.* — During the last few months considerable attention has been devoted to the elaboration of a Health Ordinance, of a more comprehensive nature than the Sanitation Ordinance now in force, and Mosquito Prevention and Destruction Regulations of a stringent nature are also contemplated.

A further Ordinance to regulate the Registration of Medical Practitioners, Dentists, etc., has been outlined, and the Quarantine Regulations in operation in Australia have been adopted in so far as they are applicable.

§ 76. *Ages of Natives.* — Special attention has been devoted to the question of determination of ages amongst natives, and the Director of Public Health will shortly issue a pamphlet which will serve as a standard for determining, where possible, the probabilities in vexed questions of Medical Jurisprudence.

PART VII. — COMMERCE.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

§ 77. *Customs Revenue.* — The Customs Revenue collections disclosed a satisfactory condition of trade. Although there was a decrease in the value of imports, collections under practically all other heads expanded and there was a further increase in the quantity of copra exported.

§ 78. *Value of Imports.* — The total value of the imports during the year was £485,634, representing a decrease of £30,821 as compared with the figures for the previous year. Particulars of the commodities imported are shown in Table XII of Appendix A to this Report.

§ 79. *Value of Exports.* — The total value of the exports was £718,535, representing an increase of £87,643 over the previous year’s figures. Details of the articles exported are furnished in Table X. of Appendix A to this Report.

§ 80. *Export of Copra.* — During the year 34,974 tons of copra, valued at £686,519, were exported from the Territory. This represents an increase of 2,326 tons over the quantity exported during the previous year.

§ 81. *Price of Copra.* — The highest average monthly price of copra f.o.b. Rabaul was £22 15s. per ton, and the lowest £17 15s. per ton. The average price for the whole year was £19 12s. 7d. per ton.

§ 82. *Native Copra.* — The trade in native copra is developing slowly, and it is considered that it will be materially increased as the natives come to understand the advantages to themselves to be derived from trading in this commodity. Traders are now established in practically every district, and the native is afforded an easily accessible market for his products.

§ 83. *Marine Products.* — Shell-fishing revived considerably, there being an increase of 88 tons in the quantity of shell exported as compared with the preceding year. The total quantity of each kind of shell exported appears in Table X., Appendix A, to this Report.

§ 84. *Gold.* — During the year certain alluvial goldfields were opened up and 6,617 ounces of gold, valued at £16,542, were exported.

§ 85. *Shipping.* — In addition to vessels trading with Australia, seven British and three foreign vessels entered and cleared during the year as compared with two British and seven foreign vessels during the preceding year. Direct exports from the Territory to places other than Australia increased by 8,801 tons.

CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS.

§ 86. *Companies.* — During the year sixteen new companies were registered in the Territory, the majority of which were engaged either in gold-mining or in prospecting for mineral oil and coal.

§ 87. *Banking.* — The Commonwealth Bank of Australia is still the only bank in the Territory. The liabilities of its General Branch on the 30th June, 1924, were £105,534, and the assets £634,389. The Savings Bank Branch had 1,109 depositors whose deposits amounted to £49,932 6s. 2d.

MINERAL OIL.

§ 88. *Mineral Oil.* — Indications of oil have been discovered in the Territory, but it has not yet been ascertained whether oil exists in payable quantities. Several companies are now engaged in searching for oil in various portions of the Territory.

PART VIII. — AGRICULTURE.

§ 89. *Appointment of Director of Agriculture.* — During the year the position of Director of Agriculture was filled by the appointment thereto of Dr. George Bryce, D.Sc. (Edin.), who, at the date of his selection for the post, was an officer of the Department of Agriculture, Ceylon.

§ 90. *Re-organization of Department of Agriculture.* — The Director of Agriculture has formulated proposals for the re-organization of the Department of Agriculture, including the creation of the Divisions and the appointment of the Staff shown hereunder :—

DIVISION OF RESEARCH.

Director of Agriculture.
Entomologist.
Clerk.

DIVISION OF BOTANIC GARDENS AND MUSEUM.

Superintendent of Botanic Gardens.
Clerk and Meteorological Observer.

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Manager Experimental Stations.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Instructors for the following Districts and localities :—

New Britain.
New Ireland.
Kieta.
Morobe.
Markham River.
Madang.
Aitape.
Sepik River.

§ 91. *Entomological work.* — Entomological work is regarded as one of the most useful functions that could be undertaken by the re-organized Department, as the insect pests that attack plant life in the Territory are numerous, and effective measures for coping with these pests are urgently needed. Early steps will be taken to secure the services of a qualified economic entomologist.

§ 92. *Inspections by Director.* — To assist the Director of Agriculture in obtaining information regarding local conditions, arrangements were made whereby he was enabled to visit practically the whole of the Territory. His general observations as a result of his inspections are as follow :—

“ *Plantation Soils.*

“ The question of transport under existing conditions in the Territory has necessarily confined the selection of plantation sites to the sea coast. This has resulted in several instances in the planting up of areas that are unsuitable for coconut cultivation. It has also resulted in the utilization, over the greater part of the Territory, of soils derived from coral rock whether on coral islands or on the coral rock fringes of the larger islands and of the mainland. Where the landward portions of plantations run up into hilly country, the corallitic soil emerges into soils derived from volcanic rock or from older geological formations. Next in importance are the soils derived from volcanic sand, pumice, tuffs, and to a lesser extent, from lavas. A few plantations, and portions of a large number of plantations, are on soils derived from other rocks, plutonic or sedimentary.

“ *Coral Soils.*

“ The areas of coral soils are level or gently undulating, and they exhibit, typically, a beach portion usually fertile and of varying width, behind which the land falls and swamps, frequently of considerable extent, occur. In a similar way the interior of coral islands tends to be moist or is actually occupied by a swamp or lake. It is not unlikely that the land in these places is below sea level.

“ Some of these areas were planted up as late as 1918 by the late owners who were not then expropriated. I have seen fields of young coconuts planted in stagnant swamps which can never be expected to be of any value. I can only understand the planting of these areas on the assumption that it was intended for some purpose other than that of the output of copra.

“ The soils derived from the decomposition of coral rock vary from a reddish, somewhat heavy, type of some depth, particularly on the more elevated areas, to a sandy or shelly and shallow type on the coral islands. On some coral islands the soil is very shallow and in places coconut palms were seen growing on the bare coral rock. In these cases the palms, over considerable areas, were barren, and from the information available it would appear that, after bearing well up to about the tenth or twelfth year of age, a steady decline set in. It is not improbable that the capacity of the scanty soil to sustain the growth was adequate only up to a point and that, on exhaustion, a decline in the yield of the palms set in.

“ Logs and stumps of very great size, relics of the forest existing before clearance for the plantation, are still to be found in coral islands, notably in the Ninigo Group, and on some areas of coral soil on the mainland that are now swamps. It is possible that, under forest conditions, with the much higher rate of transpiration from the greater leaf surface involved, and from the hygrophilous character of the leaves, that the withdrawal of water from the soil was at least equivalent to the supply, and that drier soil conditions then prevailed. The xerophytic leaf structure of the coconut palms results in a smaller demand on the soil water, and the result of clearing away the forest and of planting the land under coconuts has been to allow of accumulation of water in the soil and ultimately to lead to the production of swamps.

“ At Kavieng Government Plantation the black soil derived from the underlying coral rock has a depth on the average of only a few inches when there is a sudden transition to the white compacted sub-soil of pure coral. This soil is very poor, and on many areas of considerable size the coconut palms are barren. The roots of the palms and of other plants are able to penetrate for only a very short distance (a few inches) into the sub-soil. There is a remarkable superficial resemblance between this soil and some soils in the Kokopo District, where the black surface soil of a few inches in depth suddenly passes over into a layer of white, gravelly pumice of considerable depth.

“ *Volcanic Soils.*

“ Soils derived from lavas, of considerable depth and great fertility, are found in the Vitu Group. Elsewhere they are not common, though a number of volcanic islands, such as Karkar, Manam, Kairiru, and others probably have soils of this type.

“ The soils derived from volcanic sand, from pumice and scotiæ, and from tuffs, are common in Rabaul District, in Kokopo and on the North Coast, probably in Talasea District, and in other centres of volcanic action. They are, however, most abundant in the District first named.

“ The Kokopo volcanic soils are derived from the decomposition of the pumice which here occurs in small fragments to a considerable depth. Decomposition has, however, not proceeded far, as the depth of the surface soil is only, on the average, a few inches, and the roots of plants do not penetrate the underlying layers of whitish or greyish pumice to any depth. The plantations on this soil show fairly good growth near the beach, where it is not unlikely that a certain amount of coral occurs, but on the rising ground to the landward side the planting of coconuts or, for that matter, of any crop was a hazardous undertaking, which, so far from justifying itself, has been in the outcome a great mistake. Large areas of mature palms on these island portions are barren. The volcanic soils persist, in this District, to almost the southern end of the cultivated area with a gradually increasing amount of coral outcrop; and a point is ultimately reached where the soil is extremely fertile, of great depth, and the pumice has practically disappeared.

“ On the North Coast and in Rabaul, the soil is black, finely divided volcanic sand of great depth, but with little capacity for retaining water. It soon dries out in Rabaul itself, though it is apparently better in this respect on the North Coast. The North Coast, however, differs from Kokopo in the absence of layers of whitish or greyish pumice under the surface soil. Its soil appears to consist of an intimate mixture of volcanic sand with small quantities of pumice, and, in general, it produces better growth than the Rabaul soils. With increasing distance from Rabaul, and probably with increasing amounts of soil derived from other sources, the fertility improves. There are in fact coral outcrops in one place on the hilly landward portion of a plantation at an elevation of about 100 feet, and, overtopping this, lava and tuff at about 400 feet.

“ On Maron plantation in the Hermit Group a good dark-brown loam, deep though somewhat light in texture and possibly with a tendency to dry out, is found over the hilly portion of the plantation and is derived from a volcanic rock, outcrops, of which are plentiful. The flat shore portion has a coral soil.

“ At Karawop, in the Aitape District, the soil is a loose volcanic sand near the shore which gives way to heavy clay in the inland hilly portion. This is isolated by a valley from the main range of hills behind. The hills appear to suffer from lack of moisture, though the valley bottoms are inclined to be swampy, a matter that is due to the impervious clay soil and the lack of adequate drainage.

“ *Other Soils.*

“ Under this somewhat vague heading I include a number of observations on soils whose difference among themselves, under examination by inspection, is apparently not of the same order of magnitude as that established between the classes already discussed. These notes are principally on soils seen in Lavongai and neighbouring islands and in Manus of the Admiralty Group, particularly round Lorengau;

“ In one or two hilly islands near Lavongai the soil is a stiff, red clay, containing ironstone nodules and derived from an igneous rock. The surface soil is very poor and shallow and quartz veins may occasionally be seen in the sub-soil. There is obviously an excess of iron compounds in the soil. The palms show very poor growth. Coral outcrops are to be seen at lower elevations but higher up the ironstone alone occurs.

“ On Lavongai, soils are again to be observed with ironstone nodules and boulders; and outcrops of granitic rocks occur. Coral again occurs on the lower levels. In some cases there is a black tenacious clay on the flat shore portion which passes over into red clay soil with ironstone boulders on the hills behind.

“ In Manus Island there is a narrow coastal belt, probably derived from coral rock, behind which the hilly landward portion of the plantations is covered with an extremely infertile, stiff, reddish sub-soil of clay, impregnated with iron, and overlaid by a few inches of argillaceous surface-soil showing some traces of weathering but incapable of supporting any but the poorest and scantiest vegetation. The underlying rocks appear to be a soapstone in places, and they outcrop occasionally. From the worst area of this type of soil there seems to be a gradual improvement as distance increases, but some miles away the same type of soil is to be seen, though it appears to be freer and more suitable for planting. The coral islands lying off this part of the coast are remarkably fertile.

“ At the west end of Manus Island, granite outcrops occur near the coast, but these give way further inland to possibly a basalt which yields a red soil, somewhat heavy and argillaceous in places, but fertile on the whole. Patches of poor friable yellowish soil occur over some areas.

“ *Village Agriculture.*

“ On the whole, village agriculture is in a very backward state. In the past the efforts of the Administration have been directed principally, if not exclusively, to increasing the area of village coconut gardens, and this, perhaps in the absence of adequate explanation of its importance in the interest of the native inhabitants, or in the presence of native suspicion of the white man and his motive, or of a natural

distaste for work, or of a native resentment at interference in his affairs, whatever the cause, has been accompanied by an unfortunate disinclination to engage in cultivation. Other factors in this connexion, however, must be considered. The natives in their own habitat still obtain their food from the forest, from sago palms, or from rudimentary cultivation of the taro and the yam. Sustained effort in agricultural operations is not a habit with them. It has not acquired the sanction of generations of tradition. It does not possess the compelling force of economic necessity such as exists in India and in countries where populations are large and land is scarce. The natives live in small isolated communities, and are in a constant state of enmity if not of actual warfare. The forest lands are wide, the hunters and food-gatherers have wide spaces for their operations, and, in general, conditions away from the zones of actual contact with the white man are unfavourable to the development of an agricultural people. I have been informed that in the Morobe District the natives of one village can indicate definitely in the forest a rock which marks the boundary of their land. On the one side is their land, on the other the land belongs to their neighbours. This rock is some 60 miles distant from the village.

“ There are, however, the elements of an interest in agriculture to be seen in the Rabaul District. Contact with the white population has revealed to the native that his foodstuffs are marketable, and there are markets held daily or weekly where the natives congregate to effect their sales. The existence of these markets is a very hopeful sign. I have not observed them in other parts of the Territory that I have visited, and it appears very unlikely that they exist to any extent in the interior. After the first opening up and settling of the interior districts, every effort should be made to establish market places for the exchange of commodities in order that the civilizing influence of intercourse in trade may be allowed to operate in bringing the natives together, and in the knowledge they thus acquire of one another a feeling of safety and trust may be developed.

“ Interest in agriculture is to be seen amongst the natives in other settled districts, and it is noteworthy that the more a district is opened up the higher appears to be its status of native agriculture. In particular on the East Coast of New Ireland, where a motor road from Kavieng runs down the coast for over 100 miles, the native gardens are of considerable size ; they are neatly and strongly fenced against wild pig ; and the standard of cultivation is fairly high. The houses in the village are generally well built and in good condition. The contrast with the West Coast, where no such road exists, is remarkable ; cultivation and houses are far below the standard of the East Coast, and, in places, have apparently made little advance from their primeval condition. The inhabitants of the small coral islands frequently have their village gardens on other non-inhabited islands or on the adjoining mainland, and a considerable amount of cultural industry is not infrequently exhibited. Possibly, as in most such instances, they are more advanced than the tribes of the interior, their contact with the outside world being earlier and more numerous, but at the same time on the circumscribed area of a small coral island, some degree of economic compulsion is not unlikely to be experienced.

“ The planting of coconuts has been carried out so extensively on European plantations, almost to the exclusion of other crops, the native inhabitants have been so much pressed to plant coconuts in their villages, and so many of them in addition have spent varying periods of indenture on coconut plantations, that the Territory may be said to be labouring mentally under the desolating blight of an obsession of coconut-planting, which the natives may not unreasonably regard as the sole object of the presence of the white man in their country. There is a real need amongst the natives of economic crops in general, and this can only be met by continuous and sympathetic instruction and demonstration by officers appointed for that purpose. Instructors in agriculture should be settled permanently in one district, they should learn to converse in the native language of that district or in the language most widely employed, and they should establish and maintain close personal relations with the inhabitants. First and lastly the acid test of the competence of an Agricultural Instructor should be his capacity to understand and sympathize with the natives' character, his willingness to acquire their language, and his ability to persuade them to higher things.

“ *Plantation Agriculture.*

“ One of the most striking features on plantations is that the labour force is fed on exotic foods imported into the Territory. Issues of rice and tinned meat are made, and these are, in a few cases, varied by the local purchase of sago, taro, or maize, or by distribution of foodstuffs such as manioc, sweet potato or maize grown on the plantations. These varietal substances are often not available and are rarely so in large quantity. On many plantations on coral islands, particularly in the Hermit and Ninigo Groups, these outside supplies of foodstuffs are non-existent, the islands very often being covered completely by a canopy of coconut palms. It seems to me a hazardous policy on the part of the late German owners who did the clearing and planting that they made no provision for the growing of foodstuffs on these islands. Supplies are brought by small schooners from elsewhere, and if these are weather-

bound, as not infrequently happens, there is great danger of shortage of food, if not of actual starvation, for a time. Instances have indeed actually occurred of such shortage of food.

“ The natives who are recruited for labour on the plantations and elsewhere, when they first arrive, suffer somewhat from the abrupt change from the taro and yam of their native village to the imported Chinese rice of the plantation. Apart from this temporary and non-important derangement in health, it may be asked whether it is at all wise to educate the natives to acquire a taste for food which they do not themselves grow, and are, in fact, incapable of growing without instruction. Besides the excessive burden on the industries of the Territory of a large import of foreign rice, there is the danger of an interruption in supply whether from accidents on sea or from strikes on land. And, finally, an important consideration is that the milled Chinese rice imported is deficient in certain elements essential to health — the vitamins — and this, in conjunction with a similar deficiency in the tinned beef issued, makes the matter of somewhat grave concern. These deficiencies are probably made good by the consumption on the part of the labourers of various foods they obtain by purchase or otherwise, but this cannot apply to those coral islands of which the coconut palms form the sole vegetation and where intercourse with other localities is restricted.

“ With these matters in view an attempt is being made in the direction of extending the cultivation of maize and of introducing better varieties. Distribution of imported maize seed will be made to districts and to bodies interested, and it is hoped that in due course the village crops will be benefited, and that plantations will be induced to put down areas of this crop.

“ The plantations for the most part are devoted entirely to coconut cultivation. Certain observations on plantation practice and recommendations will appear in due course in the Bulletins of the Department. Other crops have been planted, such as cacao, Para rubber and *ficus elastica*, but, of these, only cacao is of any immediate interest. In view of the depressed state of the rubber market it is scarcely worth while to expend time and money on the training of tappers for the Para rubber, and the *ficus elastica* has long been of no interest in the rubber world as a source of this product. Unfortunately, under the German regime large areas of *ficus elastica* were planted, and these now are worth only the value of the land, less the cost of felling and clearing away the trees.

“ In many cases two or more crops are grown, intermingled, on the same land, and I have seen in one place a heterogeneous mixture of coconuts, cacao and Para rubber. Such intermixed crops are not in accord with the best planting practice of to-day, and it would be well in any future extension of cultivation if they were grown separately.

“ The success of the plantations and in fact their existence depends upon an adequate supply of labour. The recruitment of this labour is a problem of fundamental importance to the Administration of the Territory and to the plantation interests. The system adopted has apparently been taken over from that of German times, and certain safeguards have been added by the Administration in deference to the terms of the mandate and in the interests of the labourers.”

§ 93. *Library and Bulletins.* — A good library has been purchased, and it is intended that it shall form the nucleus of a Departmental Reference Library. The books now in the library, together with publications from other tropical countries, will be of the greatest assistance to the work of the Department.

The Director of Agriculture proposes to publish a series of Departmental Bulletins on matters of agricultural interest to the Territory.

§ 94. *Herbarium.* — In connexion with the establishment of a Herbarium, the Director reports as follows :—

“ Although a considerable amount of botanical exploration and identification had been carried out under the German Administration, there was, when I took charge, no collection of dried plants in the Department. The function of a herbarium is one of some importance with regard to the identification of indigenous plants of economic interest. To a great extent, the economic plants of the forests are still unknown. There are, however, a number of gums, resins and oils derived from these plants which are in use amongst the native inhabitants, and it is possible that botanical exploration may lead to the discovery of some which could be cultivated commercially. The investigation into the timber resources of the Territory at present being carried out by Mr. C. E. Lane-Poole will result in the collection of a number of herbarium specimens, duplicates of which will be deposited with the Department of Agriculture. From these sheets, subsequent identification of timber trees will be possible.”

§ 95. *Experiment Stations.* — It is proposed to establish Experiment Stations for the purpose of testing the suitability of the Territory for the cultivation of certain economic crops. The Director's remarks in regard to this matter are appended :—

“ At Rabaul an Experiment Station has been established within the Botanic Reserve, and, at the same time, an experimental area has been laid out on Tamalili

Government Plantation in the Kokopo District. These two stations have been established in order to meet the extraordinarily diverse soil conditions of the Territory. The Rabaul Station soil is a recent volcanic sand of considerable depth, while the Tamalili soil is derived from coral rock on the shore portion and probably from older geological formations on the landward side. The work of these Experiment Stations is of the greatest importance and it is intimately connected with the Agricultural prosperity of the Territory. A pure line Durango cotton has been introduced through the Director of Cotton Culture, Queensland. Departments of Agriculture throughout the tropics have been approached for supplies of economic plants, and I hope in due course to have available, for sale or distribution, stocks of many plants as yet unknown to the Territory. In the meantime, stock plots of plants under cultivation, principally in the native villages in the Territory, are gradually being established."

§ 96. *Disease and Pest Inspectors.* — The Director's proposals as to the manner in which the services of Inspectors should be utilized in future are contained in the following extract from his Report :—

" Inspections have been carried out by the two Disease and Pest Inspectors in the districts of Morobe, Madang, Gasmata, Rabaul, Aitape, Kieta, Namatanai and Kavieng. The most important part of the work of these officers is that carried out among the native inhabitants. In order to provide for that continuity of effort and close personal relation with the native inhabitants, which are necessary for any success in the direction of improvement of the village agriculture, it is essential that these officers be definitely located in one district. The present system allows of only occasional and sporadic inspection at very long intervals, and the effect of the work done on one visit is dissipated long before a second visit can be made. In view of all the circumstances, I have, therefore, proposed to transform this Inspectorate into a Division of Agricultural Instruction, and to increase the staff to allow of one Instructor to be permanently stationed in each Administrative District."

§ 97. *Rabaul Botanic Gardens.* — It is proposed to re-organize the Rabaul Botanic Gardens in the manner outlined by the Director of Agriculture in the following report which he has submitted in regard to the matter :—

" The Rabaul Botanic Gardens under the former German regime were arranged in economic plots rather than according to a systematic classification, as is the universal practice in botanic gardens. In fact, there appears to have been no attempt to establish systematic plant collections or to bring into being a suitable representation of the New Guinea flora. In the re-organization of the botanic gardens, with the experimental work placed under a special officer, the foregoing matters will be given more attention. The development of a fruit garden is highly desirable both for the purpose of effecting the introduction of fruit trees from abroad and, later, of serving as a stock garden from which distributions within the Territory can be made."

§ 98. *Museum.* — The Museum is under the management of the Department of Agriculture and is situated in the office of the Director.

The exhibits are principally ethnological, but include botanical, ornithological, entomological, mineral and other specimens. Some, such as the stone mortars secured during the year, are rare and valuable.

The total number of registrations is 1,495, of which 144 are on loan. The actual number of exhibits is 4,440, of which 374 are on loan. The exhibits are classified as follows :—

Anthropological	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,528
Botanical	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Conchological	..	..	..	..	..	..	963
Ornithological	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Entomological	..	..	..	..	..	..	314
Mineral	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Mammalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pisces	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Reptilia	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Skeletons and skulls	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Plaster casts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Photographic	..	..	..	..	..	..	168

§ 99. *Meteorology.* — There are five major stations and 51 minor stations in the Territory from which meteorological reports are received by the Department of Agriculture.

Statistics relating to the rainfall and temperatures of the Territory will be found in Tables I. and II. of Appendix " A " to this Report.

§ 100. *Earthquakes.* — Earthquakes of minor intensity are frequently experienced, but the occurrence of any sufficiently strong to cause damage is rare.

PART IX. — LANDS, MINING, AND FORESTRY.

§ 101. *Land alienated.* — During the year ended 30th June, 1924, leases of land covering a total area of 5,700 acres were granted.

§ 102. *Mining.* — Since the Mining Ordinance of 1922 came into force one goldfield and four mineral fields have been proclaimed. The goldfields is the administrative district of Morobe, and the mineral fields comprise the administrative districts of Aitape, Madang, Namatanai and Kieta.

From the goldfield of Morobe, 6,617 ounces of gold, valued at £16,542, have been exported through the Customs Department.

Gold-mining activities have been confined to an area between longitudes 146 degrees 35 minutes and 146 degrees 44 minutes east, and latitudes 7 degrees 8 minutes and 7 degrees 18 minutes south.

During the year 35 miners' rights were issued, and 36 dredging and sluicing leases granted.

Prior to the 7th January, 1924, the right of searching or mining for or working mineral oil and coal in the Territory was reserved to the Crown. On the date mentioned, the *Mining Ordinance* (No. 2) 1923 came into operation, and all companies, incorporated or registered in the Territory, two-thirds of whose shares are held by British subjects, are now eligible to engage in prospecting and mining for mineral oil and coal. Ten applications for licences to prospect for mineral oil and coal, covering an area of 8,000 square miles on the mainland of New Guinea and an area of 2,000 square miles on the south coast of New Ireland, were granted up to the 30th June, 1924.

§ 103. *Forestry.* — The investigation and classification of the timber resources of the Territory were commenced during the year, the work being entrusted to Mr. C. E. Lane-Poole, a forestry expert, who had just previously completed a similar task in the neighbouring territory of Papua.

PART X. — PUBLIC FINANCE.

§ 104. *Revenue and Expenditure.* — The Revenue received during the year amounted to £248,743 18s 2d., whilst the expenditure totalled £253,316 4s. 8d.

Detailed statements under both heads appear in Appendix A to this Report.

The Report for the year 1922-1923 indicated that, at the close of that period, there was a surplus of £7,390 13s. 9d. Subsequent investigations into the financial adjustment made with the Department of Defence, Commonwealth of Australia, on the inception of Civil Administration in the Territory disclosed an accounting error involving an excessive credit to the Territory of £22,412 0s. 4d. This error was rectified during the year 1923-1924, and the opening surplus previously reported was consequently converted into a deficit of £15,021 6s. 7d., which, in the course of the year, increased to a total sum of £19,593 13s. 1d.

The increase in the deficit was due principally to failure to realize the Estimates of Revenue in certain instances.

It is, however, anticipated that these arrears will have been overtaken before the close of the financial year 1924-1925, and the Estimates for that year have been framed in accordance with this anticipation.

REVENUE.

§ 105. *Taxation.* — During the year no alteration of note was made in the laws governing taxation.

§ 106. *Comparison with previous year.* — The following is a comparison of the Revenue for 1923-24 with that of the previous year :—

	1922-1923.			1923-24.		
Revenue from Taxation	£152,380	9	2	£164,749	9	7
Revenue from Public Services and Undertakings	61,769	0	6	54,670	17	2
Other Revenue	27,581	7	9	27,455	6	10
Appropriation of former years	7,555	4	2	1,868	4	7
Commonwealth Grant for Medical Services ..	10,000	0	0	..		
Total	£259,286	1	7	£248,743	18	2

§ 107. *Revenue from Taxation.* — The Revenue from taxation during 1923-24 amounted to £164,749 9s. 7d., as compared with £152,380 9s. 2d. during the previous year, representing an increase of £12,369 0s. 5d. The principal increases and decreases were as follows :—

Import Duties. — There was a decrease of £3,478 6s. 8d. in the yield from Import Duties, the amount collected during the year being £73,780 16s. 10d., as compared with £77,259 3s. 6d. collected during 1922-1923.

Export Duties. — The collections from Export Duties increased by £7,691 4s. 10d., the amounts collected during 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being respectively £43,655 15s. 3d. and £35,964 10s. 5d. The increased revenue was almost entirely the result of an increase in the quantity of copra exported.

Business Tax. — The Business Tax produced £18,321 17s., as compared with £10,316 10s. 3d. collected during 1922-1923, representing an increase of £8,005 6s. 9d. (See § 125 of Report for 1922-1923 for explanation of apparently small collection in that year.)

§ 108. *Revenue from Public Services and Undertakings.* — The total Revenue derived from Public Services and Undertakings was £54,670 17s. 2d., as compared with £61,769 0s. 6d. collected during 1922-1923, representing a decrease of £7,098 3s. 4d. The principal increases and decreases were in respect of the following items :—

Sale of Stamps. — The Revenue under this head, viz. — £1,758 3s. 6d. — exceeded that of the preceding year by £1,233 18s. 11d.

Telephone Fees. — The Revenue under this head, viz. — £2,190 12s — exceeded that of the preceding year by £476 6s. 11d.

Fares, Freights, etc. — There was a decrease of £11,419 12s. 2d. in the Revenue from these sources, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, the respective amounts collected being: 1923-1924 £15,531 15s. 1d., and 1922-1923 £26,951 7s. 3d.

One of the Administration's vessels (the s.s. *Sumatra*) was lost at sea prior to the commencement of the year 1923-1924, and an overhaul of the two others disclosed the necessity for extensive repairs, the cost of which would have been very great.

It was decided not to re-commission these vessels but to charter a vessel to carry out the inter-island service. The chartered vessel (the s.s. *Tintenbar*) was, however, wrecked in April 1924, and it was thereupon determined that the Administration should withdraw from commercial shipping and leave this field entirely to private enterprise.

Government Printing Office. — The Revenue from this office, viz. — £3,327 12s. 10d. — exceeded that of the preceding year by £432 12s. 7d.

European Hospitals. — There was a decrease of £927 0s. 4d. in the amount of patients' fees collected, the figures for the years 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being, respectively, £1,758 3s. 6d. and £2,685 3s. 10d. This decrease is, in part, attributable to reductions in the scale of fees.

Native Hospitals. — There was a decrease of £505 3s. 11d. in the amount of patients' fees collected, the figures for the years 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being, respectively, £3,957 4s. 2d. and £4,462 8s. 1d. This decrease is, in part, attributable to the abolition of charges for certain classes of treatment.

Sale of Medical Stores. — The revenue under this head, viz., £4,206 10s. 5d., exceeded that of the preceding year by £3,287 3s. 2d.

Sale of Stores. — As a result of changes in accounting procedure, the proceeds of sales of ice and water and other revenue from the ice-works are now included under this head.

There was a decrease of £2,643 12s. 7d. in the total collections as compared with those of the preceding year, the figures for 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being, respectively, £14,781 1s. 5d. and £17,424 14s.

Sale of Copra. — The proceeds of the sale of copra from Government Plantations and other revenue of the Department of Agriculture, viz. — £5,705 0s. 3d. — exceeded the collections for the preceding year by £2,719 15s. 3d.

§ 109. *Other receipts.* — " Other Receipts " during 1923-1924 totalled £27,455 6s. 10d., as compared with £27,581 7s. 9d. collected during 1922-1923, which represents a decrease of £126 0s. 11d. The principal increases and decreases were in respect of the following items :—

Law Fees, Fines, and Costs. — There was a decrease of £716 7s. 4d. as compared with the receipts for the preceding year, the figures for 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being respectively £1,488 5s. 4d. and £2,204 12s. 8d.

Native Labour — Indenture Fees and Hire of Labour. — There was a decrease of £3,375 5s. as compared with the receipts for the preceding year, the figures for 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being respectively £8,546 11s. 2d. and £11,921 16s. 2d.

The decrease was due partly to the fact that the former practice of the Administration of engaging casual native labour for hire to shipping companies and others at Rabaul was discontinued as from the 1st January, 1924.

Customs Department — Harbour Dues and Wharfage and Storage Fees. — There was a decrease of £1,521 2s. 9d. as compared with the receipts for the preceding year, the figures for 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being respectively £3,513 10s. 9d. and £5,034 13s. 6d.

The revenue for 1922-1923 was somewhat inflated owing to the erroneous inclusion therein of certain receipts which should have been credited to "Administration Ships."

Lands and Surveys. — The collections for the year, viz. — £3,657 4s. 5d. — exceeded those for the preceding year by £2,775 18s. 7d.

The increase was due chiefly to the operation of the new Land Laws (see § 127 of Report for 1922-1923).

Rents — Crown Lands, etc. — The collections for the year, viz. — £3,059 6s. 4d. — exceeded those for the preceding year by £808 2s. 2d.

The increase under this head was also due chiefly to the operation of the new Land Laws.

Miscellaneous. — The collections for the year, viz. — £6,813 17s. 3d. — exceeded those for the preceding year by £2,034 1s. 1d.

The increase was due chiefly to the fact that during the year payment was made to the Administration of its proportion of the profits earned by the New Guinea Trade Agency since the inception of Civil Administration.

Appropriation of Former Years. — There was a decrease of £5,686 19s. 7d. in the amount credited to revenue under this head, the figures for the years 1923-1924 and 1922-1923 being respectively £1,868 4s. 7d. and £7,555, 4s. 2d.

Grant from Commonwealth Government for Medical Services. — A special grant of £10,000, in aid of the Medical Services of the Territory, was made by the Commonwealth Government during the year 1922-1923. No grant was made during the year 1923-1924.

EXPENDITURE.

§ 110. *Salaries and other expenditure.* — The total expenditure during 1923-1924 was £253,316 4s. 8d., as compared with £250,430 13s. during the preceding year.

The expenditure on salaries and wages of white officers, other than those employed on the Administration steamships, in the ice works, and under the Native Education Trust Fund, was £99,465. The major portion of the increase in this item of expenditure may be ascribed to the granting of increments under the Public Service Regulations.

Various changes in the organization of Departments make it difficult to detail special items in which there have been substantial increases and decreases in expenditure, but a statement setting out the reasons for considerable variations is submitted with the Statement of Expenditure 1923-1924 appearing in Appendix A to this Report.

The undermentioned amounts were expended on works of a capital nature during 1923-1924:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of Schooners	3,691	18	6
Drainage System, Rabaul	925	3	2
Miscellaneous	1,026	12	0

In addition, £12,185 was expended from the Native Education Trust Fund on school buildings and quarters for teachers and trainees.

NATIVE EDUCATION TRUST FUND.

§ 111. *Expenditure from Native Education Trust Fund.* — The Native Education Trust Fund is maintained separately from the ordinary accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Administration.

At the commencement of the year the Trust Fund was in credit to the extent of £13,603 11s. 11d. The receipts during the year totalled £5,092 5s. 1d. and the expenditure £18,954 14s. 10d., leaving a deficit of £258 17s. 10d. at the close of the year. This deficit will, however, be extinguished during the year 1924-1925.

The receipts were considerably less than those for the preceding year owing to a change in the basis of taxation. In 1922-1923 a tax of ten shillings (10s.) per head was imposed upon natives not under indenture. During the year under review a tax upon native employers of six shillings (6s.) for each native indentured as at 1st January, 1924, was levied.

The erection of buildings for instructional purposes and for the accommodation of staff and native trainees was mainly responsible for the heavy expenditure during 1923-1924 (see § 110). A statement showing the expenditure under various heads appears in Appendix A to this Report.

Only expenditure which has as its object the education and the direct benefit of the natives is charged to the Trust Fund.

§ 112. *Other Expenditure on Native Affairs.* — Details of the expenditure on Native Administration and welfare, other than moneys disbursed from the Native Education Trust Fund, appear in Appendix A to this Report.

PART XI. — PUBLIC WORKS.

§ 113. *Organization of Department of Public Works.* — The Department of Public Works was brought into being at the latter end of 1922-1923, but active operations did not really commence until after the year 1923-1924 had been reached.

The establishment decided upon for the Department provides for a Director of Public Works, a Foreman Wharf Constructor, a Draughtsman, a Foreman Carpenter (Builder), and a Foreman Workshops Mechanic, in addition to a clerical staff. Some of the positions were, however, not filled during the year.

§ 114. *Bungalows.* — One of the most serious problems which had to be faced was the provision of increased housing accommodation. Unfortunately, owing to financial considerations, it was not practicable for additional bungalows to be erected, but the position was relieved to a certain extent by the conversion of a number of single bungalows into flats, each bungalow containing two flats and each flat accommodating one family. In addition, the whole of the buildings were maintained in a satisfactory condition during the year.

§ 115. *Railway.* — A light railway track was completed from Rabaul to Matupi, the site chosen for the new Native Hospital and the police and native compounds. The length of this line is 2,140 metres, and it is proposed to extend it through the town to link up with the new wharf site.

§ 116. *Drainage.* — A scheme has been prepared for the drainage of the Chinatown area of Rabaul, with an outlet into the harbour, and it is anticipated that, if funds are available, the work will be completed during the coming year. Minor drainage work to cope with storm waters has been carried out throughout the Rabaul township. A commencement has been made with a scheme for the drainage of a large portion of the swamp surrounding the Kavieng township, and the work is still proceeding.

§ 117. *Wharfs.* — A considerable quantity of work has been executed in connexion with the Kavieng Wharf, and vessels drawing up to 30 feet can now berth at this wharf with comparative ease.

The Wharf at Madang was maintained and is in a satisfactory condition.

The Rabaul Wharf was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire on the 3rd January, 1923. In order to enable shipping to carry on, an extension was made to the Coal Wharf, at Malaguna, and this enables ships berthing there to work two hatches simultaneously. A comprehensive scheme has been prepared for the construction of a new wharf to accommodate vessels up to 600 feet in length, and drawing up to a depth of 30 feet, at a site about midway between the location of the former wharf and that of the present coal wharf. The site for the new wharf was chosen only after very careful consideration had been given to the advisability of re-building the former wharf.

§ 118. *Roads and bridges.* — Owing to the increase in the number of motor vehicles in the Territory, and particularly in Rabaul, the work of maintaining the roads in good order has been considerably added to during the period under review. The repairing of roads in Rabaul is a difficult matter, as supplies of metal are practically non-existent, and all the roads are built up with pumice-stone, sand and cinders.

Considerable damage to the roads in the vicinity of Rabaul was also occasioned by torrential downpours of rain, in some cases wash-outs being as much as 16 feet deep and 30 feet wide. This damage has been repaired, and the roads are in fairly good condition.

The bridges in the Territory have been maintained in good order with the exception of a three-span bridge at Kieta, on the Raboine River. As, however, this bridge carries practically no traffic, repairs have been deferred in favour of more urgent work.

PART XII. — WORK OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

§ 119. *Notes on work of District Officers.* — The following notes on the work of the District Officers generally are based upon the reports made by them to the Administrator.

AITAPE.

§ 120. *New areas penetrated.* — The areas of new country penetrated by patrols totalled 100 square miles.

§ 121. *Patrols.* — General patrol work proceeded throughout the year, but very little time could be devoted to developmental work owing to the District Officer having been largely occupied in the investigation of certain complaints respecting his predecessor's administration of the district.

For purposes of convenience this district may be divided into four district areas, viz., Vanimo, Aitape, Weewak, and Marienberg (Sepik River).

VANIMO.

Regular patrols were made during the year, but no new country was brought under influence. It was found possible, however, to establish friendly relations with a number of tribes who had previously deserted their villages but have now returned thereto.

AITAPE.

The area already under Government influence was patrolled, and, in addition, communication was established with several thickly-populated areas which it is anticipated will be brought under Government influence in the coming year.

WEEWAK.

Considerable progress was made in this portion of the district, and it is now practically all under Government influence.

MARIENBERG.

The gradual extension of Government influence within this area continued.

§ 122. *Sepik River Expedition.* — In consequence of the receipt of reports of serious inter-tribal fighting on the Middle Sepik River, an expedition, consisting of a District Officer, in command, a Deputy District Officer, a Patrol Officer, a Medical Assistant, and twenty native police, was organized for the purpose of investigating the occurrences and re-establishing peaceful relations. The Mission steamer *Gabriel* was chartered for the transport of the expedition, whose first task was the selection of a suitable base from which to operate. A site was eventually chosen in the centre of the disturbed area, at a place named Ambunti, which is about 3 miles above Malu and about 230 miles from the mouth of the river. The necessary buildings were soon erected and a station established.

The expedition encountered some armed opposition, in the course of which four or five natives, unfortunately, lost their lives. Conciliation was, however, finally effected between the warring tribes, and, although it cannot yet be stated that the area is quiet, there has not been any inter-tribal fighting for some months.

§ 123. *Proposed new Sepik District.* — It is proposed in the coming year to separate this area from the Aitape District and to constitute it a new district, to be known as the Sepik District. It is anticipated that the patrols by officers of the new district, in conjunction with the efforts of patrolling parties in the Aitape District, will result in the whole of the area between the Sepik River and the coast being brought under Government control at an early date.

§ 124. *Native affairs.* — Inspections were made of all natives employed under indenture in the district. These natives are working under favorable and comfortable conditions. The natives in the controlled area of the district are in the main obeying the native laws, and the only cases listed for hearing by the Native Court have been of a minor nature.

The influence of the Administration is steadily extending, but, with the proposed division of the district into two districts, it is expected that progress in this respect will be much greater next year.

No cases were reported under the Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance.

§ 125. *Native plantations.* — Native plantations are carried on either by individual effort or by the community. The former is on the increase, and some dozen natives now cultivate their private holdings of 3 to 6 acres.

In 25 villages areas sufficiently large to be classed as native plantations are under cultivation. This area is approximately 175 acres in extent.

The native plantations are reasonably clean, but constant patrolling is necessary to maintain them in this condition.

There has been a considerable increase in the trade in native copra.

§ 126. *Recruiting.* — The Aitape District is the scene of the most active recruiting in the Territory. The Sepik River provides the most populous field, and with the return of indentured labourers upon the completion of their contracts new recruits are readily forthcoming.

§ 127. *Roads.* — No roads, as such, have been constructed, but there are considerable lengths of bridle paths about 6 feet wide throughout the district. The main track reaches almost from the Dutch border to the mouth of the Sepik River, and is about 250 miles long. In addition, there are similar paths leading out from the various sub-district headquarters. All these are being well maintained and gradually extended.

GASMATA.

§ 128. *New areas penetrated.* — The areas of new country penetrated by patrols totalled 36 square miles.

§ 129. *Patrols.* — There were three changes in the occupancy of the position of District Officer during the period under review, and, as a consequence, patrols, with one exception, were not able to penetrate beyond the area already under Government influence. The whole of this area was, however, duly patrolled for Census and Head Tax purposes and for the medical treatment of the natives. One patrol penetrated about 7 miles into the area north-easterly from Moewshafen, and established friendly relations with the village of Souap, where a Luluai and a Tultul were appointed. This village is within the area controlled by the hostile “Koulang Tribes”, and the people there have hitherto lived in a state of almost constant strife.

§ 130. *Native affairs.* — The tribes of this district are divided into small communities, each living in a separate village and consisting of several families. One family lives in each house, and the whole community is controlled by a Luluai appointed by the people and recognised by the Administration. Before the advent of Government influence, the headmen were known as “Malitamuna” in the Lostic area, “Drabalolo” in Mengin, and “Aitep” in Arawe.

There are fourteen different tongues spoken in the known portion of the District, but the extent of the differences is at present difficult to ascertain. It would appear, however, that there are at least four different languages spoken — Arawe, Mengin, Lostic, and a language in the Siassi Group which is very much akin to the language spoken in the Morobe District.

There are 116 villages under Government influence and controlled by Luluais and Tultuls. Old customs are changing in certain respects. The burying of the dead in the house has, for instance, given place to burial in established cemetery plots, whilst the practice of strangling the wife on the death of her husband has not been heard of during the year.

No offences under the Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance were discovered.

§ 131. *Native plantations.* — Sufficient native foods were produced for local requirements, and it is estimated that approximately 5,800 tons of food were produced from 1,900 acres. This is exclusive of coconuts. Taro is the staple food, but yams, mamis, kaukau, sugar-cane, breadfruit (kapiak), and bananas are also grown.

There are no definite areas under coconuts, although there are probably 30 to 40 trees per village in the outlying portions of the District, while nearer the Administrative Head quarters the villages have up to 150 palms planted.

§ 132. *Recruiting.* — Ample supplies of labour are available for local requirements. The aversion formerly manifested by the natives of this District to recruiting for service outside the District appears to be on the wane, and about 100 natives entered into contracts for such service.

§ 133. *Roads.* — Roads are being extended through to Lindenhafen on the east, and Ablingi on the west, of the Station. Until the rivers and creeks are bridged, however, these roads can be regarded only as bridle paths. All the other roads and tracks have been maintained, and along both sides thereof breadfruit, galip, and paupau trees have being planted.

KAVIENG.

§ 134. *Patrols.* — Every village in the District, with the exception of those on Tench Island, was inspected at least once during the year. The patrols travelled an aggregate distance of 2,427 miles by land and 1,560 miles by sea. As a result of the instructions given during these patrols, there was a marked improvement in the housing and roadmaking carried out by the natives.

The Lelet plateau was visited and useful data collected. Experiments are now being made in the planting of Australian varieties of produce on the plateau, and results are awaited with interest.

§ 135. *Native affairs.* — The population unfortunately showed a further decline during the period under review. The whole area is now under influence, and hygiene amongst the natives is gradually improving. Several children have been despatched to the elementary and technical schools at Rabaul. There was at first some opposition by the parents to parting with their children, but by allowing some of the parents to visit the school this fear is being dispelled.

One offence under the Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance was discovered, and a heavy penalty was inflicted on the offender, an Asiatic.

§ 136. *Native plantations.* — Patrols by the District Staffs have been supplemented by patrols of officers of the Agricultural Department to insure that the native plantations are

kept in a clean condition. Instructions have been issued for further trees to be planted under the guidance of these officers, and it is encouraging to note that natives are taking the matter seriously.

§ 137. *Recruiting.* — At the close of the year the total number of natives indentured was approximately 28 per cent. of the total male population. A large proportion of the indentured labourers are, however, working on plantations from which they can proceed to their homes for week-end visits. Approximately only 13 per cent. are indentured to plantations where week-end or more frequent visits to their homes are not possible.

§ 138. *Roads.* — The main road along the East Coast has been maintained in a satisfactory condition for motor traffic and now extends beyond Kimidan. This road is probably the best in the Territory, having an excellent surface of ground coral.

KIETA.

§ 139. *New areas penetrated.* — The areas of new country penetrated by patrols totalled 350 square miles.

§ 140. *Patrols.* — During the year the whole of that portion of the District under Government control was patrolled and every village visited. This area comprises the greater portion of the District. Medical patrols were made either by the Medical Officer or a Medical Assistant. The objects of the patrols were medical supervision of the natives, including the administration of hookworm treatment ; supervision of sanitation and cleanliness of villages ; improvement of native houses and living conditions ; inspection of native plantations and food plots ; settlement of native disputes ; and, in general, attention to other matters affecting the welfare of the natives.

Nineteen new villages, with a total population of 924, were brought under control during the year.

§ 141. *Native plantations.* — Except in new and only partially controlled areas, the planting of coconuts has been insisted upon, and most of the older villages are now well supplied with coconut groves. Natives have been instructed on all possible occasions in regard to the planting of coconuts. There are, however, many instances where the natives' groves are planted much too closely together.

Fruit and nut trees have been planted along the patrol routes, in accordance with a general scheme whereby it is proposed that every patrol route will be lined by trees of some economic value. Native food plots have been sufficient to supply native demands, and there has been no shortage of native foods during the period under review.

§ 142. *Native affairs.* — The health of the natives has been generally good, and with the exception of a slight epidemic of chest complaints in the Buin area, which was responsible for 25 deaths, there have been no periods of excessive sickness. The appointment of medical Tultuls is having the desired effect, and to this system is due, to a large extent, the improved condition of the health of the natives. There are 69 trained medical Tultuls operating in this District.

No breaches of the Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance were discovered during the year.

In the North of the District, and in parts of Banoni, there is a Society called "The Tubuan." This Society is akin to a secret society, and one of its rules provides for the wearing of a ball-shaped head-dress made from leaves and fibre. It has not been very effective for some time, but during the latter portion of the year an influential chief of Sing has been attempting to revive it. Unfortunately, there has not been sufficient opportunity for gaining a thorough knowledge of the ceremonies and customs of the Society, and it cannot, therefore, be determined at present whether its suppression is advisable or not.

Native land laws recognise the right of the individual to sell his land or to permit either a native or other person to use his land for any period under a system of usufruct.

§ 143. *Recruiting.* — There is no difficulty in obtaining new recruits to meet the labour requirements of the local plantations, but comparatively few are recruited for other Districts. During the year under review 1,031 natives were signed on and 834 signed off.

§ 144. *Roads.* — All roads, bridle paths, and other routes have been maintained in good order. There is only one road, in the full sense of the term, in the District, namely, that from Kieta to Aropa ; but it is only because of the absence of bridges that other large stretches of road cannot be given the wider classification.

During the year 26 miles of bridle paths were opened up, chiefly in the mountainous area, and are intended to form portion of a general scheme for connecting up the east and west coast villages.

MADANG.

§ 145. *New areas penetrated.* — The areas of new country penetrated by patrols totalled 560 square miles.

§ 146. *Patrols.* — Patrols of an administrative character were carried out during the year, and all the country under control was visited at least once. The more important patrol work was, however, connected with the penetration of new country. During the year three such patrols were carried out, of which the most important was one conducted in the country in the vicinity of Bogia on the Ramu River when over 2,000 names were added to the Census. It is essential that constant patrolling be maintained along this route, as, in some instances, the patrol was held up for short periods by the hostile attitude of the natives which was only overcome by the discretion and tact of the patrolling officers.

Unfortunately the murder of a Recruiter in this District necessitated the despatch of a special expedition to arrest the murderers, a task that entailed several months of continuous patrolling. During this patrol four natives concerned in the murder were killed whilst resisting arrest. The other culprits were captured and are awaiting trial at the Central Court, Rabaul.

§ 147. *Native affairs.* — The inspections made of European plantations to ensure the observance of the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance disclosed a satisfactory state of affairs.

No cases of breaches of the Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance were discovered.

The general condition of the natives is good. There is still a large area of Hinterland where, no doubt, there are numerous natives to be brought under control.

§ 148. *Native plantations.* — The usual supervision of native plantations was carried out during patrols. In this District, there are few native plantations exceeding 10 acres in extent, but most villages, especially those along the coast, have a few acres of coconuts planted.

§ 149. *Recruiting.* — Recruiting during the year was satisfactory, although it was noted that the natives prefer to make contracts for service in their own District rather than for service in other Districts of the Territory. All plantations were able to obtain sufficient local labour.

§ 150. *Roads.* — During the year, three new bridle tracks, of a total length of 50 miles, were constructed, forming part of a general scheme whereby it is proposed to link up Madang with Lae, a Police Station at the mouth of the Markham River in the Morobe District.

The only road for vehicular traffic in the District is that from Madang to Alexishafen. All roads were maintained in good order and condition during the year.

MANUS.

§ 151. *Area under control.* — The whole of this District is regarded as being under Government control.

§ 152. *Patrols.* — During the year ten patrols were undertaken by the District Officer, or the Deputy District Officer. On each occasion the patrol was accompanied by either the Medical Officer or a Medical Assistant. The distance travelled was 2,030 miles by schooner and 130 miles on foot. With a few exceptions, every village in the District was visited twice, and, in some cases, more frequently. Taxes were collected, Census taken, native labour on plantations inspected, and natives' affairs generally were given attention. In addition, the sick in the various villages visited were cared for and treated by the medical portion of the patrol, particular attention being paid to Hookworm and Yaws. Numbers of native disputes were heard and settled, and advice was given in regard to Sanitation, Hygiene, Agriculture, Education, Treatment of the Sick, and the dangers of depopulation.

§ 153. *Native plantations.* — In this District, which comprises the whole of the Admiralty Islands, there are no native plantations except on the Wuvulu and Aua Islands, where there are groves of about 50 and 100 acres respectively. The natives of the two islands mentioned make copra and trade with the neighbouring plantations.

§ 154. *Native affairs.* — The natives of the District are mostly of mixed Melanesian and Papuan origin, while in the Western portion the Micronesian element is very evident. They are generally of higher intelligence than those of most other Districts. Although polygamy is frequent, monogamous marriages are becoming more popular. Wives are obtained by purchase. In the Western section of the District — Hermits, Ninigo, Matty, and Aua — monogamy is almost the rule.

There is an abundance of food in the District. Sac Sac (Sago) and Taro are the chief articles, but are supplemented by pigs, fish, turtles, kapuls, and mamis. The chief industry is basket-making. This is naturally all done by hand, and, from reeds and rattan canes, all sorts, sizes, and descriptions of basketware are made. Where necessary, these are made watertight by plastering them with the sap of a tree, which sets to the consistency of putty. Such baskets are used as containers for water and coconut oil.

Pottery, fashioned from red volcanic soil, is made on the islands of Hus and Mbuki.

Throughout the whole group the canoes, made from native timbers, are a special feature. Some of these have three masts and carry as many as 50 people. The sails were originally native-woven mats, but these are gradually being replaced by canvas or calico.

The health of the natives generally is good, and this pleasing state is due to the constant medical patrols, and to the system of medical Tultuls which operates throughout the whole District. Native custom, where not repugnant to the general laws of civilization, is upheld. The natives have great confidence in the Administration, and frequently make long journeys by canoe over open sea to consult the District Officer.

No traffic in arms or ammunition or any other offence under the Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance has been discovered.

For some time a contract system of working plantations has been tried in the District, and has proved very successful. The essence of the contract is that the natives keep clean the bearing portion of the plantation, and collect and dry copra. Dryers, bags, twine, and needles are supplied by the planter in the first instance, but renewals are made by the native. In this way the planter produces his copra cheaper than with indentured labour, and the native is not disturbed in his normal village life.

§ 155. *Roads.* — No new roads have been constructed during the year, but the existing roads, which are really bridle paths connecting up the most populous portions of the Island, of Manus, have been maintained.

Practically all transport in this District is done by sea.

§ 156. *Recruiting.* — The total number of labourers signed on during the year under review was 725, representing a decrease of 125 as compared with the previous year's figures. About one-third of the District's complement of native labour is recruited locally. Little or no recruiting in this District for employment in other Districts was carried out during the year.

MOROBE.

§ 157. *New areas penetrated.* — The areas of new country penetrated by patrols totalled 1,000 square miles.

§ 158. *Patrols.* — Systematic patrolling proceeded throughout the year and all portions of the District under Government control, with the exception of the Upper Waria River, were visited at least once.

Medical patrols were also carried out, and, wherever possible, a Medical Assistant accompanied the District Officer. In all, there were nine District patrols, exclusive of visits made to villages near the Government Stations of Morobe and Lae. Of these, four were patrols of the areas under complete control, whilst the remainder had for their object the consolidation of work previously commenced in portions of the District under various stages of control.

The Markham River area, although visited by Government officials on numerous previous occasions, was, for the first time, thoroughly patrolled during the period under review. The natives were found to be friendly and peacefully disposed, and every village and hamlet was visited. The villages were grouped and placed under the supervision of reliable Luluais and Tultuls.

Similar work was carried out in other portions of the District. In the Waing area, the natives who live in small communities on the mountain ranges, up to an altitude of 6,000 feet, proved to be very timid, and some difficulty was experienced in assembling them and taking a Census. However, Luluais and Tultuls were appointed and instructed in their duties, and the results of the patrol can be generally regarded as satisfactory.

§ 159. *Native plantations.* — During the year every encouragement was given to natives to cultivate their own lands, and there was a steady increase in the acreage under cultivation, and also in the produce gathered therefrom.

The staple food is coconuts, of which there are over 2,700 acres planted and owned by natives in the District. Practically every village has an area properly lined and planted with coconuts.

Around the head waters of the Markham River, 50 to 70 miles inland, there are numerous large groves of coconuts. Unfortunately, there are few young trees, but, with the advice and instructions given during patrols, it is expected that planting will be renewed by the natives.

§ 160. *Native affairs.* — During the period under review, there was very little crime of a serious nature in the areas under control. The behaviour of the natives in the coastal

districts, and in the Markham Valley, has been particularly good. This is, no doubt, due to the frequent visits made by patrols when passing to and from different areas.

The natives are, as a rule, intelligent and capable of being trained as good Luluais or Tultuls.

The health of the natives was good, and no epidemical outbreak occurred during the year.

The Census work carried out by patrols allows a reliable estimate to be formed of the population under control. The area covered, which, however, is not one-quarter of the whole district, carries a dense population. The records now show a total of 41,167 actually counted, and it is estimated that the population of the whole District is over 68,000.

Polygamy is common, but not to the same extent as in former years. Many men have two wives, and, in some instances, as many as six have been counted.

No breaches of the Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance were discovered during the year.

§ 161. *Recruiting.* — There was no decrease in the number of natives offering for engagement as labourers, although fewer natives actually entered into contracts than in the preceding year. The number recruited for employment within the District was up to the average.

§ 162. *Roads.* — All Government roads and tracks were inspected and maintained in good condition. There are many long stretches of cut roads, but, owing to their intersection by rivers, which have not yet been bridged, they cannot be used for vehicular traffic. The only road suitable for this purpose is that between Sattleberg and Hekdebach, near Finschafen.

Some new tracks were located by patrols and brought under supervision. These are, of course, ordinary native pads linking up various settlements. In this connexion, however, the following extract from a report by the District Officer on the first Government patrol of the Kwenbung and Kalasa District is of interest :—

“ Throughout the entire trip there exists a splendid road cut about 4 feet wide in a zig-zag method up the mountains. Unfortunately, there was much rain, and in some places it was rather boggy. However, the natives are entitled to a great deal of credit for their upkeep of roads, being far the best I have seen in Morobe. In fact, a horse could be ridden from Kalasa to Finschafen inland for 53 miles. The Kwenbung roads are better than Kalasa and Wareo, the natives maintaining the zig-zag road on the one grade from Finschafen to Juan — 23 miles. ”

This condition of affairs is, no doubt, due to the encouragement given to the natives by members of the Lutheran Mission, whose head quarters are at Finschafen.

In all, there are 398 miles of roads, or bridle paths, in the District, and 323 miles of tracks, which are suited for foot traffic only, as they pass over very rough and mountainous country, at times ascending to over 7,000 feet.

NAMATANAI.

§ 163. *Area under control.* — The whole of this District is regarded as being under Government control.

§ 164. *Patrols.* — The usual Administrative patrols were carried out during the year. Taxes were collected, a census taken, and native labour on the plantations inspected.

§ 165. *Native plantations.* — The area under cultivation increased to a large extent during the year. The whole of the native-owned plantations were inspected by an officer of the Agricultural Department, in addition to the inspections made by the ordinary patrols, and, although there is room for improvement, the conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

The area under cultivation for coconuts was 3,885 acres, of which 1,591 were bearing and yielded an output of 556 tons. The areas under cultivation for field foods were approximately the same as in the preceding year, and only sufficient food for local requirements was grown. The classes of foods cultivated were yams 50 per cent., taro 30 per cent., and sweet potatoes 20 per cent.

§ 166. *Native affairs.* — The number of indentured labourers decreased during the year, and it is estimated that there are only sufficient able-bodied natives in the District to ensure adequate labour for local requirements.

The increase of population in villages, though small, is satisfactory to note. Living conditions have been considerably improved throughout the whole District; the houses are better; sanitation is better attended to; plantations are cleaner, and, generally, the people seem to be happy, contented, and very friendly.

The medical assistant has done excellent work in the training of Medical Tultuls, and, with the exception of a small area in Siar, the whole District is satisfactorily provided for in this regard. As a result of the Tultuls' efforts, the number of patients availing themselves of hospital treatment is on the increase, and the natives are displaying greater confidence in the white man's methods.

There were no charges raised in connexion with breaches of the Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance.

§ 167. *Recruiting.* — Very few new recruits were obtained during the year, but little difficulty was experienced in recruiting sufficient labour for local requirements from the older natives.

There were three minor cases of illegal recruiting, but, generally speaking, the conduct of recruiting in this District is excellent.

§ 168. *Roads.* — The whole of the District being settled and under control, no new roads and tracks in addition to those described in last year's report were constructed. All old roads and tracks were maintained and kept in repair during the year.

Suitable paths for horse or foot traffic traverse the whole of the District.

RABAUL.

§ 169. *Patrols.* — Patrols were made of all parts of the District under Government control.

A special patrol, consisting of a Deputy District Officer and ten native police, was sent to Sum Sum, Wide Bay area, in consequence of the receipt of a report from the Patrol Officer, Wide Bay, to the effect that an influential Baining native had been stirring up trouble amongst the hill people and threatening to kill the Patrol Officer and his road-making gangs.

The native in question had commenced hostilities by killing some pigs belonging to the Sulka villages and stealing a quantity of green coconuts from the Sum Sum plantation. The arrival of the special patrol put an end to his depredations, and his capture was effected without bloodshed.

All plantations in the District were visited by patrols, and the usual inspections of labour were carried out.

In the Wide Bay area, the Patrol Officer is gradually getting in touch with the Baining nomads who wander over the mountain country. The work is necessarily slow and calls for the exercise of considerable tact, as this type of Baining native is much more warlike than the Baining natives of the North Coast and the Sulkas and Mengens of the South Coast. It is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of a feud, of many years' standing, between the Baining natives and Sulka and Mengen tribes of the South Coast. The hill people, being numerically stronger, have frequently had the upper hand, and consequently consider themselves much superior fighting men.

The areas referred to are extremely rugged, and travelling therein is difficult.

§ 170. *Native affairs.* — The District has been remarkably free from serious crimes amongst the natives. This is especially gratifying in view of the fact that Rabaul is the principal distributing centre for native labourers recruited from all parts of the Territory.

A massed medical inspection of most of the native inhabitants of the District is now being carried out. The District Officer and his staff collect the natives in batches of from 1,000 to 1,500 at a convenient centre and at a prearranged date. The medical officers carefully examine the natives, take blood slides, give injections, and, when necessary, order the natives to hospital. It is the District Officer's duty to see that orders so given are obeyed. Where an inspection lasts more than one day arrangements are made for the feeding of those natives who may be detained.

There was only one prosecution under the Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance, and that a very minor one. The offender, a European, was fined two pounds (£2).

§ 171. *Native plantations.* — Inspections of the native groves were made, and it was found necessary, in some cases, to institute prosecutions for non-compliance with the Plantation Diseases and Pests Ordinance.

The area under coconuts was much the same as in the preceding year, as the local natives evince little desire to extend their operations.

Native food supplies were adequate, although the dry spell in March, April, May, and June occasioned some anxiety. The area under native foods has slightly increased, mainly in the Kokopo Sub-District.

§ 172. *Recruiting.* — Recruiting in the Rabaul District was below normal, 1,147 natives being signed on, as compared with 1,968 in the preceding year. One reason for the decrease was the larger number of casual labourers employed in connexion with shipping. These casual labourers earn as much in a week as the indentured labourer does in a month, and a few weeks' work provides the native with all the money he actually needs for the year. Another probable reason was the increased price paid for copra to villagers, and its tendency to make them more independent and less inclined to recruit.

There were no serious breaches of the Native Labour Ordinance, although several minor offences were dealt with.

§ 173. *Roads.* — No new first-class roads were constructed during the year, but the bridle paths made total approximately 80 miles in length. The principal difficulty encountered in the making of vehicular roads is the large number of rivers which have to be crossed. Another is that where cuttings and fillings are necessary, the roads are subject to frequent damage by landslides and washaways. A reconnaissance has been made with the object of continuing the North Coast-road, the constructed portion of which is 30 miles long, towards Nambung in the Bainings District for a further distance of 40 miles.

TALASEA.

§ 174. *Patrols.* — During the year routine Administrative patrols were carried out, the whole of the coastal area, including the Island Groups, being visited. Taxes were collected and a Census taken. No new areas were penetrated.

§ 175. *Native plantations.* — In the Vitu Group, the natives own approximately 90,000 trees, which are now in bearing, and provide a good source of revenue for their native owners. A large number of the nuts are used for food.

Practically all villages on the mainland have their small coconut groves, and, by instruction and advice, it is hoped to ensure proper attention being given to their maintenance.

In the inland mountainous areas, small coconut groves, scattered throughout the bush, indicate the sites of old villages, whilst in the vicinity of new villages the beginnings of new groves are to be seen.

In addition to the coconut, a great variety of food is grown, including taro, yams, and kaukau. One type of yam is very similar to the potato, and is called by the natives "mataboki."

Sugar-cane and tobacco are also grown in almost every village. Inland, the bush contains large quantities of bread-fruit, garlip, and other edible fruits, whilst along the coast there are areas of seemingly inexhaustible supplies of sac sac (sago).

§ 176. *Native affairs.* — The natives of the coastal districts and islands are generally of good physique and bearing, and are usually more heavily built than the mountain natives, who are small-boned and slim. The bush natives, however, are more energetic than the coastal people, having large and well-kept gardens, with good supplies of food. The coastal natives spend most of their time in fishing or collecting "tambu".

Eight different dialects have been discovered throughout the District, but all are more or less allied.

The practice of burying the dead under dwelling-houses is being gradually suppressed, and the establishment of cemeteries is being encouraged. It is a native belief in this District that the spirit of the dead man must be protected by a roof in the same way as the body, and, because of this belief, small houses are erected in the centre of each cemetery for the protection of the spirits of the deceased.

No instances of traffic in arms, liquor or opium were discovered.

§ 177. *Recruiting.* — The local planters have little difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for their own requirements, but the natives are averse from recruiting for other Districts.

§ 178. *Roads.* — The District possesses long stretches of good roads, some of them too good to class as bridle tracks, but not quite suited for vehicular traffic. Others are merely tracks, from which numerous native pads radiate to the various native villages. There is, however, much road work still to be done, chiefly for the purpose of linking up the inland villages.

All existing roads and tracks were maintained throughout the year.

In the Commodore Bay area, road work was undertaken in order to provide facilities for communicating with the inland natives with a view to checking certain tribal feuds that existed in that area.

Road travel, however, is greatly impeded during the wet season, as there are many large rivers which are impassable at any point.

PART XIII. — MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GUINEA POLICE FORCE.

§ 179. *Establishment.* — The European Police Staff consists of a Superintendent of Police, a Drill Instructor, four Warrant Officers, and a Clerk.

The Native members of the Force at the end of the year comprised the following :—

District.	N.C.O's.	Constables.
Rabaul Depot	13	175
Rabaul District	3	35
Aitape	4	46
Gasmata	2	18
Kavieng	3	19
Kieta	2	35
Madang	3	45
Manus	4	22
Morobe	3	34
Namatanai	4	22
Talasea	1	13
	42	464
		42
Total .. .. .	..	506

At out-stations the native police are controlled by the District Officers and Deputy District Officers, who are Inspectors of Police.

The European Police are employed in patrolling the Rabaul Township and the goldfield area in the Morobe District.

PRISONS.

§ 180. *Gaols.* — In Rabaul, separate gaols are maintained for European, Asiatic, and native prisoners, while at the out-stations native prisons only are maintained. For European and Asiatic prisoners there is a European gaoler, while native warders are appointed to supervise all native prisoners.

§ 181. *European prisoners.* — During the year arrangements were completed between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of Queensland for the transfer of European prisoners from New Guinea to Queensland, to serve their sentences in Queensland gaols. This is considered to be a much more satisfactory arrangement than that previously in force, and now only those European prisoners who have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment remain in the Territory.

§ 182. *Native prisoners.* — Native prisoners are handed over each day under escort, to the local District Officer, to carry out work of a public character.

§ 183. *Crime amongst natives.* — During the year there was a noticeable decrease in crime amongst the natives in Rabaul, the number of native prisoners at the end of the year being 30 per cent. less than at the beginning of the year.

LICENSED PREMISES.

§ 184. *Licensed premises.* — During the year five hotel licences, seventeen general licences, and two club licences, for the whole of the Territory, were issued by the Central Court pursuant to the provisions of the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance.

All licensed premises were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

MISSIONS.

§ 185. *Mission schools.* — A statement showing the number of schools conducted by the various Missions established in the Territory, the Districts in which they are located, and the number of instructors and pupils, appears in Table XIX of Appendix A to this Report.

§ 186. *Nationalities of Missionaries.* — The nationalities of the missionaries in the Territory on the 30th June, 1924, were : — Belgian, 2 ; British, 45 ; Dutch, 24 ; French, 24 ; German, 211 ; Italian, 2 ; Luxemburg, 5 ; Polish, 4 ; American, 16 ; Free City of Danzig, 1 ; Total, 334.

NATIVE VOCABULARIES.

§ 187. *Native Vocabularies.* — As a result of the appointment of an Anthropologist towards the close of the year, the compilation of native vocabularies has now been placed upon a more scientific basis.

The information collected during the year appears in Appendix B to this Report.

REPORT BY CUSTODIAN OF EXPROPRIATED PROPERTY.

§ 188. *Report by Custodian of Expropriated Property.* — The following is a copy of a Report in relation to the year 1923-1924, which has been furnished by the Custodian of Expropriated Property :—

“ Expropriated Property.

“ As indicated in my Report for 1922-23, the Commonwealth Government decided to have an independent expert investigation into matters relating to expropriated property. Messrs. Yarwood, Vane and Company, with G. Mason Allard, a leading firm of Australian public accountants, were commissioned to make an exhaustive examination of the properties and their management, and a partner of the firm, accompanied by an independent plantation expert, spent several months in the Territory making a comprehensive and searching investigation. They reported that :—

“ In view of the circumstances in which the Board entered upon control with a most meagre staff, limited almost wholly to the employment of returned soldiers having little or no experience of the work required of them ; having to build up in short order an organization to carry on business over a widely-flung area, with difficulties of transport within the Territory and to oversea ports ; deficient equipment and oppressive climatic and seasonal conditions, etc., it may well be regarded that the results achieved by way of organization in the time, while perhaps not perfect, may certainly be said to be distinctly worthy of high commendation.

“ The scheme of the Board’s organization is generally good ; and, subject to a suitable personnel being maintained, should be capable of efficiently carrying on the work.

“ 2. The condition of the plantations is described as follows :—

“ 75 per cent. of the cultivated area inspected was in excellent order as regards keeping the palms clear of undergrowth or noxious weeds ; 15 per cent. was in fair to good order ; and 10 per cent. was in bad order — the latter would include certain areas planted in unsuitable land.

“ 3. Since the presentation of the Report, the Commonwealth Government has decided to offer the whole of the properties for sale by public tender as early as practicable, and steps have been taken towards giving effect to the decision.

“ 4. It will interest the Mandates Commission to learn that the Expropriation Board has given special attention to the medical treatment of its native employees. The Board has a complete medical organization of its own, including several native hospitals located at suitable centres, and for the year ended 30th June, 1924, the cost of its medical services was £9,926. ”

INQUIRY INTO ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

§ 189. *Inquiry by Colonel John Ainsworth.* — In order that the advice of an officer experienced in the Administration of native affairs might be obtained as to the adequacy of the Administrative arrangements in force in the Territory, with particular reference to matters affecting the welfare of the natives, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia entered into an engagement with Colonel John Ainsworth, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., late Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya Colony, to visit the Territory and to report upon the methods employed by the local Administration.

The instructions to Colonel Ainsworth comprised, *inter alia*, the following :—

“ You are hereby authorized to visit such places in New Guinea, to make such inquiries of officers of the New Guinea Administration, and to have such access to the official records of the Territory as may be necessary to enable you to effectively carry out the duty entrusted to you.

“ It is desired that you should inquire into all phases of the Administrative arrangements of the Territory, and that you should pay particular attention to those which affect or bear upon the interests of the Natives. ”

The inquiry, in New Guinea, extended over a period of four months, ending on the 23rd June, 1924.

Copies of the report furnished by Colonel Ainsworth will be made available in due course.

SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS BY THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION
ON MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE REPORT FOR 1922-1923.

§ 190. *Special observations by the Permanent Mandates Commission.* — It has not been practicable to obtain, in time for inclusion in this Report, the information necessary to enable replies to be furnished to the special observations made to the Council of the League of Nations by the Permanent Mandates Commission on matters arising out of the Report for 1922-1923.

The particulars required will, however, form the subject of a separate memorandum.

The desire of the Permanent Mandates Commission that information under certain heads of their special observations should be included in future reports has been noted, and arrangements will be made accordingly.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

I. Slavery.

- (a) 1. What measures are being taken with a view to ensuring the suppression of the slave trade?
 2. What results have been obtained?
- (b) 1. Is slavery recognized legally?
 2. Does domestic or other slavery still exist? Give statistics.
 3. What are the principal causes of slavery (gambling, drink, etc.)?
 4. Is the pledging of a person recognized legally?
 5. Under what conditions can a slave get his freedom?
 6. What measures have been taken, or are being taken, to provide for the emancipation of slaves and to put an end to all slavery, domestic or otherwise?
 7. Is there any time limit fixed for the emancipation of slaves?
 If in the affirmative — how long is the period?

II. Labour.

- (a) 1. Have measures been taken to ensure, in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, the taking into consideration of conventions or recommendations of International Labour Conferences?
 2. Are these conventions or recommendations being carried into effect?
 3. By what other provisions is free labour protected?
- (b) 1. What are the measures intended to ensure the prohibition of forced labour for purposes other than essential public works and services and what are the effective results of these measures?
 2. For what public works and services is forced native labour required? How is this regulated?
 3. Are there any other forms of forced labour, such as labour in lieu of taxation, maintenance of highways, etc.? If in the affirmative, how are these regulated?
- (c) 1. How is the recruiting of labour required by private enterprise organized and regulated? Does the Administration participate in this recruiting?
 2. Does the Administration allow recruiting in the mandated area of labour for another territory? If so, under what conditions?
 3. Is there any system of indentured (Chinese or other) labour in the Territory? If so, what are the conditions of indenture and what steps are being taken to provide for the moral and material well-being of the natives of the Territory vis-a-vis the indentured labourers?
 4. What compulsory and disciplinary measures are authorized with respect to native labour?
 5. What powers has the Administration for controlling labour contracts in order to ensure their loyal fulfilment both on the part of employer and employed, and what powers does it possess to prevent any abuses in this respect?

ANSWERS.

I. Slavery.

- (a) and (b). See answers furnished in the Report for 1922-1923.

II. Labour.

- (a), (b), and (c). The position in regard to these matters is as set out in the Reports for 1921-1922 and 1922-1923.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

III. Arms Traffic.

1. What measures are being adopted to control the traffic in arms and ammunition?
2. What are the statistics relating to imports of arms and ammunition of different categories?

IV. Trade and Manufacture of Alcohol and Drugs.

1. What steps are being taken to assure the prohibition of abuses of the liquor traffic?
2. How is the campaign against alcoholism organized?
3. What are the effects of these measures (statistics relative to the import and to the local manufacture of alcoholic liquors, etc.)?
4. What are the countries of origin of alcoholic liquor, other than wine and beer, imported into the Territory?
5. What measures have been taken to assure the prohibition or regulation of the importation, production, and consumption of dangerous drugs?

V. Liberty of Conscience.

1. What measures are being taken to guarantee liberty of conscience and religion?
2. What restrictions have been laid down for the maintenance of public order and morality?
3. Is there free exercise of religious worship and instruction?
4. If not, what restrictions are there to limit such exercises?
5. What are the results of such restrictions?

VI. Military Clauses.

1. Are there any fortresses or military or naval bases?
2. What are the forms of native military organization and instruction?
3. Are there any police forces independent of the military charged with the defence of the Territory? What is the respective importance of these two forces and the amount spent on each?
4. In what respect is the military organization of the mandated territory different from that in force in the neighbouring possessions of the Mandatory Power?

ANSWERS.

III. Arms Traffic.

1. The traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled by the *Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance* 1921.
2. The imports of arms and ammunition during the year were:—
Rifles, 1, value £8.
Shot guns, 178, value £376.
Revolvers, 3, value £12.
Ammunition, value £1,725.

IV. Trade and Manufacture of Alcohol and Drugs.

- 1 and 2. See the answers to these questions in the Report for 1922-1923.
3. Statistics relating to the import of alcoholic liquors are furnished in Table XIII., Appendix A, to this Report. There is no known local manufacture of intoxicating liquor.
4. The countries of origin of alcoholic liquor, other than wine and beer, imported into the Territory were (brandy) Denmark and France, (gin and whisky) Great Britain (all other spirits n.e.i.), Australia, Great Britain, China, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and British West Indies.
5. See the answer to this question in the Report for 1922-1923.

V. Liberty of Conscience.

See answers furnished in the Report for 1922-1923.

VI. Military Clauses.

See answers furnished in the Report for 1922-1923.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

VII. Economic Equality.

1. What derogations are there to the principle of economic equality as regards—
 - (a) Concessions ?
 - (b) Land tenure ?
 - (c) Mining rights (in particular, prospecting) ?
 - (d) Fiscal régime (direct and indirect taxation) ?
 - (e) Customs regulations (imports, exports, transit) ?
2. What immigration laws are there ?

VIII. Education.

1. What steps are being taken for the elementary education of the natives of the Territory (organization and statistics) ? Is this education free to all natives, and, if not, in what cases is it free ?
2. What steps are being taken to provide for higher education of the natives, such as medical, veterinary, and technical ?
3. In what languages is instruction given in the different categories of schools ?
4. Are Mission schools compelled to submit to certain conditions ? If so, what ?

IX. Public Health.

1. What steps are being taken in the Territory to provide for public health, sanitation, and to combat endemic and epidemic diseases ?
2. What provisions are made for medical assistance ?
3. What is the actual situation as regards prostitution, and what steps are being taken in this matter ?

Public Health — Supplementary Questions.

- (1) What public health organization for the investigation, prevention, control, and treatment of diseases exists in the Territory ? State any noteworthy results of the work of this organization during this year.
- (2) What endemic or epidemic diseases are responsible for the greatest morbidity and mortality in the Territory ? Please supply as complete statistics as possible regarding the morbidity and mortality attributable to such diseases, where possible by months and age and sex.
- (3) Please indicate the birth rate, the death rate from all causes, and the infant mortality rate for those portions of the Territory, if any, for which such information may be available.
- (4) Describe the measures in force for the collection of vital statistics in the Territory.
- (5) Please supply such other information of epidemiological interest concerning the Territory as may be available, with special reference to the incidence of such serious diseases as sleeping sickness, etc., where this information does not come within the scope of question (2) above.

ANSWERS.

VII. Economic Equality.

There has been no change in the position in regard to these matters as set out in the answers furnished in the Report for 1921-1922, except so far as items (b) and (c) of question (1) are concerned.

During the period under review the *Mining Ordinance (No. 3) of 1923* and the *Companies Ordinance 1924* were passed, and these limit dealings by companies in agricultural, pastoral, mining, or forestry pursuits to companies of which at least two-thirds of the shares are held by British subjects.

VIII. Education.

1. See §§ 24-36. No fees are charged in the schools controlled by the Administration, the students attending which are fed and clothed free of charge.
2. See §§ 24-36.
3. In English in the school controlled by the Administration, and in English and in the mother tongue of the children in the schools controlled by Missions.
4. Only to those contained in Part XIV. of the *Native Labour Ordinance 1922*.

IX. Public Health.

- 1 and 2. See Part VI. of this Report.
3. There is now no known system of prostitution in the Territory.
- (1) and (2). See Part VI. of this Report.
- (3) and (4). There has been no change in the position in regard to these matters as disclosed in the answers to the questionnaire in the Report for 1922-1923.
- (5) See Part VI. of this Report.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

X. Land Tenure.

1. *What systems of land tenure and forest law exist? How are they legally recognised. What lands are considered as belonging to the State and what are regarded as communally owned?*
2. *What measures are being adopted for the registration of landed property?*
3. *What are the regulations for the alienation of land in which natives or native communities exercise rights by virtue of heredity or use?*
4. *What other measures are being taken to protect the rights and interests of natives, and native communities in respect to land (usury, forced sale, etc.)?*

XI. Moral, Social and Material Welfare.

What are, generally speaking, the measures adopted to insure the moral, social, and material welfare of the natives? (Measures to maintain the interests, rights, and customs of the natives, their participation in public service, native tribunals, etc.)

XII. Public Finances.

The general schedule of receipts from, and expenditure on the Territory, budget system, indication of the nature and assessment of taxes.

XIII. Demographic Statistics.

Births, marriages (polygamy), deaths, emigration, immigration. The permanent Mandates Commission would be grateful to the Mandatory Powers if they would be good enough to add to the annual reports the text of all the legislative and administrative decisions taken with regard to each Mandated Territory in the course of the past year.

ANSWERS.

X. Land Tenure.

1. See answers to this question in the reports for 1921-1922 and 1922-23.
2. An Ordinance based on the Torrens system of registration in force in the Commonwealth came into operation on the 1st June, 1924. (See the *Lands Registration Ordinance 1924*).
- 3 and 4. See the answers to these questions in the Report for 1922-1923.

XI. Moral, Social, and Material Welfare.

The position in regard to this matter is as stated in the answers to the questionnaire furnished in the Report for 1922-1923.

XII. Public Finances.

See Tables XX.-XXIV., Appendix A, also §§ 104-112 of this Report.

XIII. Demographic Statistics.

See Tables VII. and VIII. of Appendix A to this Report. For Ordinances, Regulations, and Proclamations, see *Laws of the Territory of New Guinea*, Volume IV., and Appendix C to this Report.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I. — RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS (AVERAGES).

	No. of Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Kabakon	5	9.13	10.14	8.94	5.36	9.87	7.57	4.89	2.97	2.86	0.87	3.05	7.73	73.38
Kavieng	7	13.62	10.70	10.54	13.70	8.74	12.15	11.48	9.83	8.04	7.37	7.93	9.51	123.61
Kieta	7	11.37	9.54	14.64	11.40	9.32	12.80	11.91	8.90	9.46	10.05	10.14	10.03	129.56
Lindenhafen	8	7.45	5.59	5.37	11.65	26.02	39.11	43.44	36.98	26.28	21.67	15.65	10.96	250.17
Lorongau	7	10.76	9.25	9.71	15.11	9.75	13.43	15.86	12.87	10.12	11.84	13.20	10.30	142.20
Madang	7	11.95	13.63	17.58	17.64	16.07	14.32	6.62	3.45	5.43	12.19	14.03	12.84	145.75
Massawa	5	15.51	11.10	11.64	7.90	6.13	6.49	3.49	3.89	3.27	7.52	5.49	9.24	91.67
Rabaul	10	15.52	10.27	10.52	9.24	5.69	3.58	3.91	3.75	3.33	3.98	6.52	9.88	86.19
Raulawati	7	6.97	8.26	6.66	10.26	11.90	6.55	5.71	4.59	7.09	8.26	8.11	6.74	91.10
Varzin	7	12.00	7.03	10.71	10.47	10.23	5.71	5.58	5.40	5.65	6.78	9.15	12.50	101.21

TABLE II. — TEMPERATURE OBSERVATIONS.

	No. of Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Kavieng, New Ireland).														
Mean, 9 a.m., dry bulb	8	83.7	83.8	83.7	83.6	83.9	83.2	82.4	82.6	83.7	84.6	84.7	84.6	83.7
Mean, 9 a.m., wet bulb	8	78.5	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.5	77.3	76.9	76.5	77.4	78.2	78.7	78.9	78.0
Humidity	8	78%	78%	78%	79%	77%	75%	77%	75%	74%	74%	75%	76%	76%
Mean maximum ..	8	89.0	89.1	89.4	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.2	88.2	89.2	90.2	90.3	89.6	89.2
Mean minimum ..	8	73.7	73.4	73.4	73.0	72.2	71.6	71.6	71.5	71.5	72.0	72.9	73.2	72.5
Mean temperature ..	8	81.4	81.2	81.4	80.8	80.8	80.1	79.9	79.8	80.4	81.1	81.6	81.4	80.8
Absolute maximum ..	8	94.0	94.3	96.0	95.0	93.5	95.0	96.0	96.5	95.0	99.0	99.0	98.5	99.0
Absolute minimum ..	8	69.0	66.0	68.0	67.0	60.0	64.0	65.0	64.0	67.0	68.0	60.0	69.0	60.0
Kavieng (New Ireland).														
Mean, 9 a.m., dry bulb	8	82.7	82.4	82.2	82.5	82.0	80.6	80.8	80.7	81.7	82.5	83.1	83.9	82.1
Mean, 9 a.m., wet bulb	8	77.7	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.2	76.2	76.0	75.8	76.5	76.8	77.2	78.1	77.0
Humidity	8	79%	79%	80%	80%	80%	80%	79%	78%	77%	76%	75%	76%	79%
Mean maximum ..	8	88.6	88.3	87.8	87.6	86.7	85.1	85.0	85.7	86.8	87.3	88.4	89.3	87.2
Mean minimum ..	8	74.8	74.2	75.0	75.1	74.7	74.2	73.9	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.1	74.3
Mean temperature ..	8	81.7	81.2	81.4	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.4	79.7	80.3	80.6	81.3	81.7	80.8
Absolute maximum ..	8	95.0	95.4	96.0	94.0	94.0	92.0	93.0	92.0	92.5	94.0	95.8	94.0	96.0
Absolute minimum ..	8	64.0	66.0	70.0	71.4	65.0	69.0	70.2	70.5	69.0	69.2	68.0	66.0	64.0
Lorongau (Manus).														
Mean, 9 a.m., dry bulb	8	82.1	82.1	82.4	82.1	82.8	82.0	81.7	82.2	82.7	83.1	82.7	82.5	82.4
Mean, 9 a.m., wet bulb	8	77.5	77.7	78.0	78.3	77.8	78.1	77.5	77.3	77.8	77.8	77.7	78.2	77.8
Humidity	8	81%	81%	81%	84%	79%	83%	82%	79%	79%	78%	79%	82%	81%
Mean maximum ..	8	87.0	87.4	87.8	87.0	87.8	87.5	86.8	87.4	88.4	88.7	87.9	88.2	87.7
Mean minimum ..	8	72.6	72.1	72.1	71.9	71.8	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.0	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1
Mean temperature ..	8	79.8	79.8	80.0	79.4	79.8	79.8	79.5	79.8	80.2	80.4	79.8	80.1	79.9
Absolute maximum ..	8	96.0	94.0	95.0	92.0	96.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2	94.1	94.0	96.0
Absolute minimum ..	8	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	67.0	66.5	65.0	62.0	68.0	62.0
Madang (New Guinea).														
Mean, 9 a.m., dry bulb	8	81.7	81.3	81.4	81.2	81.8	81.6	81.3	81.9	82.2	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8
Mean, 9 a.m., wet bulb	8	77.0	76.8	76.9	77.5	77.4	77.2	76.9	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.4	77.2	77.1
Humidity	8	80%	80%	80%	84%	81%	81%	81%	77%	79%	78%	79%	79%	80%
Mean maximum ..	8	87.8	87.5	86.8	87.3	87.5	87.0	86.7	86.9	87.7	87.2	87.7	87.7	87.3
Mean minimum ..	8	74.2	74.1	73.9	74.0	74.1	73.6	74.3	73.9	74.2	74.1	74.2	74.3	74.1
Mean temperature ..	8	81.0	80.8	80.4	80.6	80.8	80.3	80.5	80.4	81.0	80.6	81.0	81.0	80.7
Absolute maximum ..	8	91.8	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	91.5	92.2	91.0	92.5	92.0	91.7	92.0	92.5
Absolute minimum ..	8	68.0	71.0	70.5	70.0	69.5	69.0	70.0	70.0	70.3	70.0	70.5	68.5	68.0
Rabaul (New Britain).														
Mean, 9 a.m., dry bulb	8	82.6	82.9	83.0	83.0	83.2	82.2	82.0	82.6	83.9	84.7	84.1	83.9	83.2
Mean, 9 a.m., wet bulb	8	77.8	77.8	78.0	78.0	78.0	77.1	76.1	75.7	76.7	76.9	77.8	78.3	77.4
Humidity	8	80%	79%	79%	79%	78%	79%	75%	71%	70%	69%	74%	77%	76%
Mean maximum ..	8	89.2	89.9	89.3	90.0	90.3	89.5	89.2	89.3	91.2	91.7	91.2	90.1	90.1
Mean minimum ..	8	73.0	73.0	72.4	72.9	72.7	72.3	72.0	72.0	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.5
Mean temperature ..	8	81.1	81.4	80.8	81.4	81.5	80.9	80.6	80.6	81.8	82.0	81.8	81.4	81.3
Absolute maximum ..	8	95.5	95.0	95.0	94.0	93.2	94.0	94.0	95.5	98.5	99.0	96.5	98.0	99.0
Absolute minimum ..	8	69.5	69.0	68.0	67.0	69.0	67.0	66.0	65.5	67.0	67.0	68.2	69.0	65.5

TABLE III. — NATIVE POPULATION, 1923 (EXCLUSIVE OF INDENTURED LABOURERS).

Islands and Subdivisions.	Administration District.	Total Count of Population of areas under complete control or Government influence.									Estimated population of areas patrolled but not under complete control.	Total population counted and estimated.	
		Children.			Adults.			Totals.					
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Persons.
New Britain —													
Rabaul (t)	Rabaul	2,446	2,402	4,848	4,545	3,612	8,157	6,991	6,014	13,005	4,000		
Kokopo	Rabaul	2,356	2,103	4,459	3,883	3,023	6,906	6,239	5,126	11,365			
Bainings (u)	Rabaul	379	312	691	791	711	1,502	1,170	1,023	2,193	5,000		
Wide Bay (b)	Rabaul	434	368	802	1,285	978	2,263	1,719	1,346	3,065			
Gasmata coastal villages (d) (v)	Gasmata	876	1,066	1,942	2,351	1,778	4,129	3,227	2,844	6,071	4,000		
Kilengi	Talasea	287	274	561	432	414	846	719	688	1,407			
Sahe	Talasea	152	133	285	225	291	516	377	424	801	4,000		
Wariai	Talasea	132	153	285	217	214	431	349	367	716			
Kaliai (b)	Talasea	83	139	222	303	224	527	386	363	749	4,000		
Kombe	Talasea	67	107	174	145	155	300	212	262	474			
Bola (Willametz Peninsula) (b)	Talasea	357	423	780	803	768	1,571	1,160	1,191	2,351	4,000		
Nakenai, West of Commodore Bay (b)	Talasea	462	517	979	833	963	1,796	1,295	1,480	2,775			
Nakenai, East of Commodore Bay (b)	Talasea	186	293	479	527	464	991	713	757	1,470	4,000		
Nakenai Hinterland (b)	Talasea	241	410	651	791	446	1,237	1,032	856	1,888			
Total New Britain		8,458	8,700	17,158	17,131	14,041	31,172	25,589	22,741	48,330	13,000	61,330	
Adjacent Islands—													
Kombe Island	Talasea	254	332	586	307	350	657	561	682	1,243	4,000		
Lolobau Island (b)	Talasea	40	61	101	89	100	189	129	161	290			
Vitu Island	Talasea	415	383	798	695	797	1,492	1,110	1,180	2,290	4,000		
Sisasi Group (e) (w)	Gasmata	650	581	1,231	919	831	1,750	1,569	1,412	2,981			
Duke of York Island (x)	Rabaul	547	486	1,033	823	638	1,461	1,370	1,124	2,494	4,000		
Total New Britain and adjacent Islands		10,364	10,543	20,907	19,964	16,757	36,721	30,328	27,300	57,628			13,000	70,628
New Ireland—													
East Coast (y)	Kavieng	1,046	909	1,955	2,663	2,393	5,056	3,709	3,302	7,011	4,000		
West Coast (z)	Kavieng	538	456	994	1,424	1,264	2,688	1,962	1,720	3,682			
North-East and North-West Coast	Namatanai	332	378	710	909	739	1,648	1,241	1,117	2,358	4,000		
South-West Coast, Uluputur to Labom	Namatanai	324	329	653	702	583	1,285	1,026	912	1,938			
Cape St. George to Muliama	Namatanai	249	268	517	647	597	1,244	896	865	1,761	4,000		
Cape Sena to Namoradu	Namatanai	520	605	1,125	1,245	1,115	2,360	1,765	1,720	3,485			
Total New Ireland		3,009	2,945	5,954	7,590	6,691	14,281	10,599	9,636	20,235	..	20,235	
Adjacent Islands—													
Lavongai (New Hanover) (aa)	Kavieng	771	879	1,650	1,624	1,792	3,416	2,395	2,671	5,066	4,000		
Mussau (St. Matthias Group) (bb)	Kavieng	211	211	422	498	571	1,069	709	782	1,491			
Emirau (Storm) Island (cc)	Kavieng	54	64	118	112	100	212	166	164	330	4,000		
Tsoi Group (dd)	Kavieng	52	43	95	144	145	289	196	188	384			
Tingwon (Portland) Island (ee)	Kavieng	7	11	18	12	18	30	19	29	48	4,000		
Dyaul Island (ff)	Kavieng	57	57	114	153	188	341	210	245	455			
Tabar Group—Simberi Island (gg)	Kavieng	42	31	73	214	187	401	256	218	474	4,000		
Tatau Island (hh)	Kavieng	78	62	140	411	391	802	489	453	942			
Tabar Island (ii)	Kavieng	102	75	177	340	262	602	442	337	779	4,000		
Marwiu Islands (jj)	Kavieng	12	5	17	37	38	75	49	43	92			
Islands West and North of Lavongai (kk)	Kavieng	85	90	175	130	162	292	215	252	467	4,000		
Island between New Ireland and Lavongai (ll)	Kavieng	83	75	158	222	211	433	305	286	591			
Linir Group (b)	Namatanai	305	394	699	1,121	944	2,065	1,426	1,338	2,764	4,000		
Tanga Group	Namatanai	123	114	237	419	352	771	542	466	1,008			
Feni (Anir) Group	Namatanai	89	72	161	290	199	489	379	271	650	4,000		
Total New Ireland and adjacent Islands (a)		5,080	5,128	10,208	13,317	12,251	25,568	18,397	17,379	35,776			..	35,776

TABLE III. — NATIVE POPULATION, 1923 (EXCLUSIVE OF INDENTURED LABOURERS)—*continued.*

Islands and Subdivisions.	Administration District.	Total Count of Population of areas under complete control of Government influence.									Estimated population of areas patrolled but not under complete control.	Total population counted and estimated.
		Children.			Adults.			Totals.				
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
Bougainville—												
Coast Buka Passage to Tinputz	Kieta	341	282	623	853	751	1,604	1,194	1,033	2,227		
Coast Tinputz to Mabiri (f)	Kieta	292	295	587	917	608	1,525	1,209	903	2,112		
Coast Mabiri to Roroana	Kieta	83	85	168	199	134	333	282	219	501		
Roroana to Kieta (g)	Kieta	259	261	520	890	607	1,497	1,149	868	2,017		
Kieta to Luluai (h)	Kieta	448	345	793	1,588	1,161	2,749	2,036	1,506	3,542		
Buin (i)	Kieta	1,067	663	1,730	2,634	2,045	4,679	3,701	2,708	6,409		
Siwai (j)	Kieta	697	551	1,248	1,230	1,235	2,465	1,927	1,786	3,713		
Banoni	Kieta	130	78	208	260	230	490	390	308	698		
Soraken and Konua (k)	Kieta	110	104	214	408	299	707	518	403	921		
Baitsi (c)	Kieta	24	11	35	47	34	81	71	45	116		
Nagoviasi (c)	Kieta	50	44	94	182	123	305	232	167	399		
Total Bougainville	Kieta	3,501	2,719	6,220	9,208	7,227	16,435	13,709	9,946	22,665	20,000	42,655
Adjacent Islands—												
Small Buka and adjacent Islands	Kieta	1,238	989	2,227	2,008	1,971	3,979	3,246	2,960	6,206		
Nissan Islands	Kieta	178	147	325	427	404	831	605	551	1,156		
Tanu (Mortlock) Islands	Kieta	11	19	30	33	22	55	44	41	85		
Nakumanu (Tasman) Islands	Kieta	27	16	43	28	29	57	55	45	100		
Kilimailau (Carteret.) Islands	Kieta	79	68	147	126	131	257	205	199	404		
Nuguria (Fead) Islands	Kieta	10	5	15	36	24	60	46	29	75		
Total Bougainville and adjacent Islands	Kieta	5,044	3,963	9,007	11,866	9,808	21,674	16,910	13,771	30,681	20,000	50,681
Mainland New Guinea—												
Vanimo (Dutch border to Munn)	Aitape	431	284	715	775	582	1,357	1,206	866	2,072	3,000	
Aitape Coastal Villages (Serra to Matapau)	Aitape	604	599	1,203	1,267	939	2,206	1,871	1,538	3,409		
Hinterland South of Aitape	Aitape	298	222	520	806	446	1,252	1,104	668	1,772		
Hinterland Aitape to Matapau	Aitape	482	313	795	1,127	687	1,814	1,609	1,000	2,609	8,000	
Weewak Coastal Sumup to Sawom	Aitape	167	145	312	579	293	872	746	438	1,184		
Weewak Hinterland Sumup to Sawom (l)	Aitape	1,223	777	2,000	2,905	1,910	4,815	4,128	2,687	6,815	19,000	
Marienberg (Kaup to Marienberg) (m)	Aitape	752	617	1,369	1,618	1,018	2,636	2,370	1,635	4,005		
Sepik River Valley	Aitape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	
Madang—Coastal Aitape Boundary to Morobe Boundary—												
Watam	Madang	61	27	88	117	67	184	178	94	272		
Boroi	Madang	90	40	130	186	136	322	276	176	452		
Nubia	Madang	149	118	267	313	247	560	462	365	827		
Sepa	Madang	212	197	409	337	300	637	549	497	1,046		
Manumbo (c)	Madang	28	25	53	105	65	170	133	90	223		
Dugumur	Madang	146	112	258	276	234	510	422	346	768		
Malala	Madang	133	110	243	313	257	570	446	367	813		
Musaparae (n)	Madang	32	32	64	174	108	282	206	140	346		
Sarang	Madang	81	84	165	223	181	404	304	265	569		
Megia	Madang	181	141	322	344	271	615	525	412	937		
Itampi	Madang	61	46	107	174	121	295	235	167	402	4,000	
Mihat (o)	Madang	273	213	486	530	387	917	803	600	1,403		
Guntalak	Madang	280	247	527	581	513	1,094	861	760	1,621		
Ameli (p)	Madang	508	413	921	985	787	1,772	1,493	1,200	2,693		
Bogayim	Madang	256	240	496	487	421	908	743	661	1,404		
Bongu	Madang	182	129	311	318	257	575	500	386	886		
Mindiri (q)	Madang	125	76	201	346	243	589	471	319	790		
Sil (Nemeai)	Madang	109	69	178	221	148	369	330	217	547		
Hinterland, Bagasin (r)	Madang	203	129	332	545	351	896	748	480	1,228		
Hinterland, Arlaywn (c)	Madang	420	356	776	877	707	1,584	1,297	1,063	2,360		
Lower Waria	Morobe	300	301	601	465	374	839	765	675	1,440		

TABLE III. — NATIVE POPULATION, 1923 (EXCLUSIVE OF INDENTURED LABOURERS) — *continued.*

Islands and Subdivisions.	Administration District.	Total Count of Population of areas under complete control or Government influence.									Estimated population of areas patrolled but not under complete control.	Total population counted and estimated.		
		Children.			Adults.			Totals.						
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Persons.	
Mainland New Guinea—<i>continued.</i>														
Madang—Coastal Aitape Boundary to Morobe Boundary—<i>continued.</i>														
Upper Waria (b)	Morobe	350	285	635	640	574	1,214	990	859	1,849	30,000			
Coast Morobe to Lae	Morobe	1,378	1,193	2,571	1,461	1,536	2,997	2,839	2,729	5,568				
Lae to Finschafen	Morobe	851	759	1,610	1,017	1,017	2,034	1,868	1,776	3,644				
Finschafen to Madang Boundary	Morobe	653	536	1,189	772	696	1,468	1,425	1,232	2,657				
Buangs (s)	Morobe	799	674	1,473	1,408	1,030	2,438	2,207	1,704	3,911				
Markham Valley—Laewamba (c)	Morobe	356	223	579	350	337	687	706	560	1,266				
Atzera (c)	Morobe	905	687	1,592	1,250	1,521	2,771	2,155	2,208	4,363				
Onga (c)	Morobe	468	343	811	549	549	1,098	1,017	999	2,016				
Amari (c)	Morobe	651	544	1,195	741	850	1,591	1,392	1,394	2,786				
Yaros (c)	Morobe	326	245	571	432	488	920	758	733	1,491				
Hinterland Lae to Madang Boundary—														
Kwimbung (c)	Morobe	363	321	684	441	447	888	804	768	1,572	10,000			
Wareo (c)	Morobe	898	695	1,593	1,047	875	1,922	1,945	1,570	3,515				
Kalasa (c)	Morobe	837	691	1,528	1,279	1,259	2,538	2,116	1,950	4,066				
Waing (c)	Morobe	143	160	303	391	329	720	534	489	1,023				
Total Mainland New Guinea		16,765	13,418	30,183	28,772	23,665	52,437	45,537	37,083	82,620			115,000	197,620
Adjacent Islands—														
Vulcan (Manam) Island	Madang	359	247	606	462	375	837	821	622	1,443				
Bagabag Island (c)	Madang	58	19	57	113	86	199	151	105	256				
Kar Kar Island (mm)	Madang	1,012	747	1,759	1,168	1,170	2,338	2,180	1,917	4,097				
Siar Island	Madang	189	188	377	297	250	547	486	438	924				
Islands off Aitape	Aitape	180	157	337	283	192	475	463	349	812				
Kairiru (D'Urville)	Aitape	421	290	711	846	531	1,377	1,267	821	2,088				
Schouten Island	Aitape	153	106	259	345	233	578	498	339	837				
Total Mainland New Guinea and adjacent Islands		19,117	15,172	34,289	32,286	26,502	58,788	51,403	41,674	93,077			115,000	208,077
Admiralty and North-Western Islands—														
Wuvulu (Matty) Island (nn)	Manus	36	39	75	124	115	239	160	154	314				
Ninigo Group (oo)	Manus	33	31	64	77	68	145	110	99	209				
Hermit Group	Manus	27	2	29	15	9	24	15	11	26				
Aus Islands	Manus	73	44	117	132	69	201	159	113	272				
Admiralty Islands (pp)	Manus	1,973	2,055	4,028	4,070	4,431	8,501	6,043	6,486	12,529				
Total Admiralty and North-Western Islands		2,069	2,171	4,240	4,418	4,692	9,110	6,487	6,863	13,350			13,350	
Grand total		41,674	36,977	78,651	81,851	70,010	151,861	123,525	106,987	230,512	148,000	378,512		

(a) Not including Tench Island, census for which was not taken during 1923. (b) 1922 figures. Complete census not taken during 1923. (c) New area brought under control. (d) Includes new area—population 503.
 (e) Includes new area—population 40. (f) Includes new area—population 71. (g) Includes new area—population 151. (h) Includes new area—population 172. (i) Includes new area—population 79.
 (k) Includes new area—population 23. (l) Includes new area—population 2,862. (m) Includes new area—population 1,827. (n) Includes new area—population 330. (o) Includes new area—population 465.
 (p) Includes new area—population 126. (q) Includes new area—population 94. (r) Includes new area—population 1,038. (s) Includes new area—population 983. (t) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 721 indentured natives.
 (u) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 126 indentured natives. (v) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 83 indentured natives.
 (x) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 200 indentured natives. (w) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 306 indentured natives.
 (aa) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 980 indentured natives. (x) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 86 indentured natives.
 (ad) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 41 indentured natives. (cc) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 93 indentured natives.
 (ag) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 55 indentured natives. (dd) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 101 indentured natives.
 (aj) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 11 indentured natives. (ee) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 112 indentured natives.
 (am) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 380 indentured natives. (ff) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 21 indentured natives.
 (ap) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 1,018 indentured natives. (gg) Figures published for year 1922 Census included 25 indentured natives.

Special Investigation Patrols now inquiring into causes of large decreases in Bougainville and adjacent islands.

TABLE IV. — ENUMERATED NATIVE POPULATION, 1923, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.
(Exclusive of Indentured Labourers.)

District.	Children.			Adults.			Total.		
	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Aitape	4,711	3,510	8,221	10,551	6,831	17,382	15,262	10,341	25,603
Gasmata	1,526	1,647	3,173	3,270	2,609	5,879	4,796	4,256	9,052
Kavieng	3,138	2,968	6,106	7,984	7,722	15,706	11,122	10,690	21,812
Kieta	5,044	3,963	9,007	11,866	9,808	21,674	16,910	13,771	30,681
Madang	5,128	4,005	9,133	9,492	7,682	17,174	14,620	11,687	26,307
Manus	2,069	2,171	4,240	4,418	4,692	9,110	6,487	6,863	13,350
Morobe	9,278	7,657	16,935	12,243	11,989	24,232	21,521	19,646	41,167
Namatanai .. .	1,942	2,160	4,102	5,333	4,529	9,862	7,275	6,689	13,964
Rabaul	6,162	5,671	11,833	11,327	8,962	20,289	17,489	14,633	32,122
Talasea	2,676	2,325	5,001	5,367	5,186	10,553	8,043	8,411	16,454
Total	41,674	36,977	78,651	81,851	70,010	151,861	123,525	106,987	230,512

TABLE V. — NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Nationality.	Population as at 30th June, 1923.			Births.			Deaths.			Net Increase or Decrease (a).			Immigration and Emigration.									Total Net Increase or Decrease (a).			Estimated Population as at 30th June, 1924.		
													Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Increase or Decrease (a).								
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.			
American	35	30	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	2	1	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	38	30	68
Austrian	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-1	..	-1	-1	..	-1	2	..	2
Belgian	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	-2	..	-2	-2	..	4	7	11	
British	656	172	828	12	8	20	10	5	15	2	3	5	552	242	794	556	247	803	-4	-5	-9	-2	-2	-4	654	170	824
Chinese	1,102	245	1,347	24	13	37	12	1	13	12	12	24	284	23	307	325	23	348	-41	..	-41	-29	12	-17	1,073	257	1,330
Czecho-Slovakian .. .	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	5	9
Danish	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	7	6	13
Dutch	142	79	221	1	..	1	2	..	2	-1	..	-1	6	5	11	13	5	18	-7	..	-7	-8	..	-8	134	79	213
Finnish	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	-2	-2	-4	-2	-2	-4	..	..	..
French	20	16	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	6	..	6	-1	2	1	-1	2	1	19	18	37
German	192	120	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	27	15	8	23	3	1	4	3	..	4	195	121	316
Italian	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Japanese	56	11	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	8	4	12	-5	-3	-8	-5	-3	-8	51	8	59
Norwegian	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	-1	..	-1	-1	..	-1	4	..	6
Polish	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	-3	..	-3	-3	..	-3	1	..	1
Spanish	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
Swedish	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Swiss .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Turkish .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	3	8	3	11
Not stated	19	9	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	28
Total	2,270	709	2,979	37	21	58	24	6	30	13	15	28	879	285	1,164	937	290	1,227	-58	-5	-63	-45	10	-35	2,225	719	2,944

(a) The sign " — " indicates a decrease.

TABLE VI. — NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS, 1923-1924.

Number of Indentured Labourers in each District according to Districts from which Recruited as at 30th June, 1924.

District in which Employed.	District from which recruited.										Total all Districts.
	Rabaul.	Kavieng.	Kieta.	Madang.	Manus.	Namatanai.	Aitape.	Morobe.	Talasea.	Gasmata.	
Aitape..	1	1	6	15	3	2	1,090	9	..	..	1,127
Gasmata ..	93	10	5	..	3	1	6	27	3	363	511
Kavieng ..	128	3,331	95	146	67	106	315	33	113	70	4,404
Kieta ..	11	4	2,327	11	9	4	14	12	22	5	2,419
Madang ..	6	2	2	2,853	1	4	684	120	3	5	3,680
Manus ..	87	60	65	230	1,014	8	924	30	33	22	2,473
Morobe ..	1	..	..	15	..	..	42	776	1	..	835
Namatanai ..	70	52	23	21	4	978	34	7	16	8	1,213
Rabaul ..	1,932	375	814	754	138	773	955	597	771	417	7,526
Talasea ..	15	1	6	18	1	..	95	98	734	8	976
Total all Districts	2,344	3,836	3,343	4,063	1,240	1,876	4,159	1,709	1,696	898	25,164

TABLE VII. — NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION. — VITAL STATISTICS, 1923-1924.

The following tables show the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the non-indigenous population registered during the year 1923-24.

Births.

Nationality.									Males.	Females.	Persons.
British..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	13	37
Dutch..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	21	58

Marriages.

British..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Dutch..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

Deaths.

Nationality.									Males.	Females.	Persons.
British..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
Dutch..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	30

TABLE VIII. — NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION. — CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>General Diseases—</i>			
Typhoid Fever	1	..	1
Malaria	2	1	3
Dysentery	1	..	1
Tuberculosis	1	..	1
Other General Diseases (Toxæmia)	1	1	2
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System—</i>			
Diseases of the Arteries (Arterio-sclerosis)	1	..	1
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System—</i>			
Pneumonia	6	2	8
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System—</i>			
Appendicitis	1	..	1
Peritonitis	1	..	1
<i>Affections Produced by External Causes—</i>			
Suicide by Poison	1	..	1
Suicide by Firearms	2	..	2
Acute Poisoning (snake bite)	1	..	1
Accidental Drowning	1	..	1
Effects of Heat	1	..	1
Homicide by piercing instrument (spear)	1	..	1
Other External Violence	1	1	2
<i>Ill-Defined Diseases—</i>			
Heart Failure	1	..	1
<i>Tropical Diseases—</i>			
Blackwater Fever .. .. .	..	1	1
Total	24	6	30

TABLE IX. — IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS, 1923-1924.

IMMIGRATION RETURN.

Persons refused admission to the Territory — Nil.

Persons who passed the dictation test — Nil.

Persons admitted without being asked to pass the dictation test :—

Nationality.	Countries whence Immigrants entered the Territory.										
	Australia.		Papua.		Corolline Islands		China.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Europeans—</i>											
British	542	236	9	5	..	..	1	1	552	242	794
American	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Czecho-Slovakian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Danish	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dutch	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
French	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
German	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	27
Italian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Swedish	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Asiatics—</i>											
Chinese	51	..	..	..	..	..	233	23	284	23	307
Japanese	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Javanese .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Others—</i>											
Melanesians	104	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	5	109
Polynesians	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Totals	739	261	9	5	1	..	234	24	983	290	1,273

TABLE IX. — IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS, 1923-24 — *continued.*
EMIGRATION RETURN.

Nationality.	Country for which Emigrants left Territory.						Total.		
	Australia.		Papua.		British Solomons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
<i>Europeans—</i>									
British	525	238	4	1	27	8	556	247	803
American	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Austrian	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Belgian	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Finnish	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
French	5	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	6
German	15	8	—	..	..	..	15	8	23
Italian	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Polish	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Spanish	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Swedish	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Asiatics—</i>									
Chinese	308	23	..	..	17	..	325	23	348
Japanese	8	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
Malay	3	..	..	..	10	5	13	5	18
<i>Others—</i>									
Melanesians	59	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
Totals	937	276	4	1	55	13	996	290	1,286

TABLE X. — QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, 1923-1924.

Article.	Total for Year ended 30th June, 1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Copra tons	34,974	£ 686,519
Shell "	333	9,574
Cocoa Beans "	70	3,602
Cotton lbs.	5,712	285
Cotton Seed "	20,048	36
Trepang tons	17	908
Ivory Nuts "	16	192
.. .. . fbs.	623	877
Tortoise Shell whole	43	..
Gold, Alluvial ozs.	6,617	16,542
Total Value of Exports .. .. .	..	718,535

TABLE XI. — EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN AUSTRALIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

(Included in Table X.)

Name of Vessel.	Nationality	Date of Sailing.	To where Exported.	Copra.		Green Snail Shell.		Cotton.		Cotton Seed.		Trepang.	
				Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Bessa	Norwegian	10.7.23	Europe..	3,685	£ 73,930	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ ..
Clan Macphee	British ..	9.9.23	" ..	2,336	41,330	4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teneriffa	Swedish	15.10.23	" ..	304	5,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clan Macquarrie	British ..	5.11.23	" ..	2,534	47,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trebartha	" ..	4.1.24	" ..	2,144	46,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trevorian	" ..	9.2.24	" ..	1,305	28,710	..	..	1,568	78	18,816	34	..	..
Tregenna	" ..	7.4.24	" ..	4,838	96,760	..	..	4,144	207	1,232	2	..	..
Canadian Traveller	" ..	14.6.24	U.S.A.	1,706	34,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria	Chinese	11.6.24	Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trekieve	British ..	29.6.24	Europe..	2,223	44,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	198
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	21,075	419,330	4	80	5,712	285	20,048	36	4	198

TABLE XII. — IMPORTS, 1923-24.

Statistical Classification.	Countries whence Imported.				Total.
	Australia.	America.*	China.	Japan.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin (excluding Live Animals)—					
Fish, Preserved	14,039	..	80	..	14,119
Meats, Fresh	4,453	..	..	..	4,453
Meats, Preserved	18,545	..	22	..	18,567
Butter, Fresh	1,375	..	..	..	1,375
Butter, Tinned	2,820	..	..	..	2,820
Cheese	662	..	..	..	661
Bacon and Ham	3,865	..	..	..	3,865
Milk and Cream	3,772	..	..	..	3,772
All other Animal Foodstuffs	3,022	..	25	..	3,047
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin—					
Fruit and Vegetables, Fresh	4,998	..	..	..	4,998
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved	3,931	..	151	..	4,082
Rice	56,277	..	452	..	56,729
Biscuits	3,173	..	..	..	3,173
Confectionery	1,068	..	1	..	1,069
Jams and Jellies	713	..	..	..	713
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Spices, etc.	1,751	..	51	45	1,847
Sugar	3,878	..	37	..	3,915
Flour and Bran	3,999	..	..	..	3,999
Hay and Corn	714	..	..	..	714
All other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	3,640	..	80	..	3,720
Beverages (Non-alcoholic)—					
Cocoa and Chocolate	268	..	..	..	268
Coffee and Chicory	1,211	..	..	..	1,211
Tea	1,909	..	53	..	1,962
Aerated Waters, Mineral Waters, and Cordials	2,702	..	8	277	2,987
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors—					
Ale and Beer, Stout, etc.	71,786	16,317	..	..	16,317
Spirits—Brandy	375	772	..	..	772
Gin	1,169	721	..	..	721
Rum	93	67	..	..	67
Whisky	5,666	7,633	..	..	7,633
Other	753	774	..	..	774
Wines	3,088	2,303	..	..	2,303
Tobacco and Substitutes thereof—					
Tobacco—Trade	204,402	25,919	..	..	25,919
Other	20,936	6,999	..	..	6,999
Cigars .. .. .	..	1,229	..	..	1,229
Cigarettes .. .. .	..	5,417	..	..	5,417
Live Animals .. .. .	..	1,114	..	..	1,114
Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres—					
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	..	11,373	..	..	11,489
Textiles .. .. .	..	58,263	..	295	58,558
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	..	3,982	..	63	4,045
Copro Sacks .. .. .	..	18,292	..	..	18,428
Cordage and Twines .. .. .	..	3,624	..	..	3,624
Oils—					
Kerosene—Power .. .. .	..	4,542	..	876	5,418
Lighting .. .. .	..	2,812	..	586	3,398
Benzine, Petrol, etc. .. .. .	..	5,484	..	797	6,281
All other Oils .. .. .	..	6,483	..	480	6,969
Paints, Colours, and Varnishes .. .. .	..	5,357	..	..	5,357
Stones and Minerals—					
Coal and Coke .. .. .	..	3,382	..	..	3,382
Machines and Machinery—					
Engines and Parts .. .. .	..	5,038	..	..	5,039
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	..	3,051	..	..	3,051
Sewing Machines .. .. .	..	370	..	..	370
All other Machines and Machinery .. .. .	..	3,759	..	..	3,759
Other Manufactures of Metals—					
Bolts and Nuts .. .. .	..	709	..	..	709
Cutlery .. .. .	..	2,437	..	8	2,445
Trade Knives and Sheaths .. .. .	..	6,556	..	..	6,556
Nails .. .. .	..	3,505	..	..	3,505
Wire Netting .. .. .	..	2,566	..	..	2,566
Tools of Trade .. .. .	..	4,173	..	4	4,177
Axes and Hatchets .. .. .	..	3,037	..	..	3,037
Padlocks and Key Rings .. .. .	..	1,207	..	7	1,214
Motor Cars and Cycles .. .. .	..	6,112	..	..	6,112
Motor Cars and Cycle Parts and Accessories .. .. .	..	2,492	..	..	2,492
Other Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	..	1,699	..	..	1,699
Wire .. .. .	..	1,309	..	..	1,309
Lamps and Lanterns .. .. .	..	1,551	..	15	1,566
Building Material and Fittings (N.E.I.) .. .. .	..	12,417	..	..	12,417
All other Metal Manufactures .. .. .	..	11,330	..	15	11,345
Rubber and Leather Manufactures—					
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	..	1,752	..	..	1,752
Leather Manufactures (except Boots and Shoes) .. .. .	..	3,258	..	..	3,258
Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured—					
Timber .. .. .	..	7,950	..	..	7,950
Wood and Wicker Manufactures (including Furniture) .. .. .	..	4,571	..	193	4,764

TABLE XII. — IMPORTS, 1923-24 — *continued.*

Statistical Classification.	Countries whence Imported.				Total.
	Australia.	America.	China.	Japan.	
Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stoneware—					
Cement	3,116	..	..	..	3,116
Earthenware, China, etc.	2,369	..	28	..	2,397
Bricks and Pottery	714	..	..	..	714
Glass and Glassware	2,752	..	44	..	2,796
Paper and Stationery—					
Paper and Paperware	1,786	..	42	..	1,828
Stationery and Books	5,223	..	31	..	5,254
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods—					
Fancy Goods	1,447	..	34	..	1,481
Jewellery	118	..	..	..	118
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers	492	..	12	..	504
Optical, Surgical, and other Scientific Instruments—					
Photo-raphic Goods	908	..	..	..	908
Surgical and Dental Instruments	1,032	..	..	..	1,032
Talking Machines, Phonographs, etc.	488	..	..	..	488
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	293	..	..	..	293
Drugs and Chemicals—					
Medicine and Drugs	5,540	..	52	..	5,592
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	1,724	..	38	..	1,762
Proprietary Medicines	614	..	..	..	614
Salt	552	..	..	..	552
Disinfectants	321	..	..	..	321
All other Chemicals	1,421	..	5	..	1,426
Miscellaneous—					
Medical Stores (Cotton Wool, Lint, etc.)	1,262	..	..	..	1,262
Arms	396	..	..	..	396
Ammunition	1,725	..	..	..	1,725
Explosives	1,525	..	50	..	1,575
Brushware	706	..	10	..	716
Boats, Launches, and Fittings	5,387	..	..	..	5,387
Musical Instruments and Parts	785	..	..	..	785
Matches and Vestas	2,722	..	40	..	2,762
Soap	3,876	..	5	..	3,881
Toys	420	..	3	..	423
All other Articles	4,134	..	20	..	4,154
Total Value	480,341	2,754	2,081	458	485,634

TABLE XIII. — COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Country of Origin.	Ale, Beer, Cider, etc.		Brandy.		Gin.		Rum.		Whisky.		All Other Spirits, N.E.I.		Wines.	
	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.	Galls.	Value.
Australia	59,312	£ 13,368	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	70	£ 33	..	£ ..	4	£ 9	2,437	£ 1,407
United Kingdom	772	396	..	..	1,169	721	3	4	5,666	7,633	2	4	287	133
China .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia	400	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	5,086	1,072	72	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France .. .. .	..	..	303	641	..	..	20	30	..	..	357	397	296	703
Germany	6,216	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..
Italy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	269	36	32
Portugal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15
Spain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	41	10	9
Sweden .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	2	4
British West Indies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	..	..
Total	71,786	16,327	375	772	1,169	721	93	67	5,666	7,633	753	774	3,088	2,303

TABLE XIV. — VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM, AND EXPORTS TO, VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Year.	Country whence Imported.					Country to which Exported.					
	Australia	America.	China.	Japan.	Total.	Australia	America.	China.	United Kingdom	European Ports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919-1920 ..	506,767	..	..	..	506,767	660,422	..	..	155,522	33,478	849,422
1920-1921 ..	661,441	..	..	..	661,441	673,992	..	..	..	..	673,992
1921-1922 ..	468,711	..	..	..	468,711	499,197	..	..	..	..	499,197
1922-1923 ..	516,455	..	..	..	516,455	384,706	..	..	..	246,186	630,892
1923-1924 ..	480,341	2,754	2,081	458	485,634	298,606	34,126	198	..	385,605	718,535

TABLE XV. — STATISTICS OF SHIPPING, 1923-1924.

Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels of each Nationality that entered and cleared the Territory of New Guinea from and to other Countries (including their repeated voyages) during the year 1923-24.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.
British	31	60,413	27	56,653	58	117,066
Chinese	1	1,869	1	1,869	2	3,738
Japanese	1	267	..	..	1	267
Norwegian .. .. .	..	..	1	5,797	1	5,797
Swedish	1	4,460	1	4,460	2	8,920
	34	67,009	30	68,779	64	135,788

Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels that entered and cleared the Territory of New Guinea from and to each Country during the year 1923-24 (including their repeated voyages).

Country from which Entered or for which Cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.	No.	Net Tonnage.
United Kingdom	1	3,215	..	..	1	3,215
Australia	25	43,611	19	33,281	44	76,892
European Ports .. .. .	..	..	7	26,456	7	26,456
China	2	5,069	1	1,869	3	6,938
Japan .. .. .	..	..	1	3,292	1	3,292
U.S. A.	1	2,945	1	3,361	2	6,306
Singapore	1	4,077	..	..	1	4,077
Nauru	1	2,845	..	..	1	2,845
Solomon Islands	2	4,980	1	520	3	5,500
Caroline Islands	1	267	..	..	1	267
	34	67,009	30	68,779	64	135,788

TABLE XVI. — AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANTATIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT, EXPROPRIATION BOARD, AND NATIVE PLANTATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Particulars.	District.											Total all Districts.
	Rabaul	Ka-vieng.	Kieta.	Ma-dang.	Manus.	Nama-tanal.	Aitape.	Morobe	Talasea	Gas-mata.		
Area of plantation acres	30,471	6,773	26,676	12,394	5,330	8,875	6,776	6,884	1,000	4,600	109,779	
Area cleared "	14,925	4,809	17,799	7,674	3,494	7,692	2,207	3,338	350	2,305	64,593	
Area under cultivation "	14,550	4,661	17,023	7,447	3,370	7,686	1,324	2,301	52	2,305	60,719	
Coco-nuts—												
Area planted acres	11,980	4,661	16,570	6,548	3,367	7,686	1,294	1,911	15	2,305	56,337	
Area bearing "	9,340	3,307	8,731	3,583	1,277	3,290	911	859	..	200	31,498	
Yield copra tons	3,666	873	2,066	788	321	1,132	202	228	..	91	9,367	
Cocoa—												
Area planted acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37
Area bearing .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yield tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee—												
Area planted acres	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	10
Area bearing .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Yield lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	..	..	280
Rubber—												
Area planted acres	..	..	..	381	..	..	24	..	..	..	405
Area bearing .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yield tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—												
Area planted acres	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Area bearing .. .. "	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yield lbs.	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
Maize—												
Area planted acres	55	..	27	6	1	47	..	72	2	3	213	
Area bearing "	46	..	17	1	..	46	..	25	..	..	135
Yield lbs.	48	..	17	2	..	29	..	20	..	..	116
Native Foods—												
Area planted acres	1,059	..	280	119	35	296	..	159	20	130	2,098	
Area bearing "	706	..	174	62	..	272	..	114	20	100	1,448	
Yield tons	1,072	..	270	79	..	714	..	98	60	200	2,493	
Labour employed—												
Whites, male "	25	6	24	11	5	4	7	19	1	2	104	
Whites, female "	5	3	2	..	2	1	..	15	1	..	29	
Asiatics, male "	12	6	5	1	6	33	..	3	..	4	70	
Asiatics, female "	6	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	17
Natives, male "	2,004	347	1,274	567	382	668	257	460	53	125	6,137	
Natives, female "	116	21	13	1	9	53	..	27	10	..	250	
Live Stock—												
Horses "	121	16	24	85	5	9	39	34	..	2	335	
Sheep "	561	..	192	374	56	41	482	277	..	..	1,983
Cattle, Breeding "	443	28	1,381	1,116	..	65	540	321	..	186	4,080	
Cattle, Working "	133	12	1	236	..	18	2	52	..	..	454
Goats "	384	111	225	183	65	559	191	528	8	..	2,254	
Pigs "	784	225	335	300	116	402	23	147	3	..	2,335	
Mules "	2	..	..	8	..	..	2	1	..	..	13
Donkeys .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	15

NOTE. — The item "Native Foods" includes such crops as bananas, pineapples, taro, sago, tapioca, sweet potatoes, yams, etc., which are grown solely as food for the labour employed on the plantations. The crops are not grown for market, and separate particulars are therefore not always obtainable. Native foods of all kinds are mostly grown between young coco-nut trees not yet in bearing, therefore the total area under cultivation does not agree with the detailed areas under various crops.

TABLE XVII. — AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Particulars.	District.										
	Rabaul	Ka-vieng.	Kieta.	Ma-dang.	Manus.	Nama-tanal.	Aitape.	Morobe	Talasea	Gas-mata.	Total.
Area of plantation acres	314	1,200	491	741	741	290	1,406	273	741	741	6,938
Area cleared "	168	800	276	40	255	218	450	216	130	85	2,638
Area under cultivation "	168	800	276	40	255	188	450	216	80	85	2,558
Coco-nuts—											
Area planted acres	168	800	276	40	255	185	450	216	80	85	2,555
Area bearing "	126	311	120	27	104	74	142	176	..	..	1,080
Yield copra tons	49	108	46	3	14	26	27	7	..	..	280
Native Foods—											
Area planted acres	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	21
Area bearing .. .. "	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	21
Yield tons	..	..	20	..	..	..	4	..	49	22	95
Labour employed—											
Whites, male "	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	6
Whites, female .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asiatics, male "	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Asiatics, female .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natives, male "	..	50	31	1	12	30	40	22	9	6	215
Natives, female "	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live Stock—											
Horses "	1	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
Cattle, Breeding "	..	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Cattle, Working "	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

NOTE. — Native Foods. See Note to Table XVI. — Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE XVIII. — AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANTATIONS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE EXPROPRIATION BOARD IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

Particulars.	District.										
	Rabaul	Ka-vieng.	Kieta.	Ma-dang.	Manus.	Nama-tanai.	Aitape.	Morobe	Talasea	Gas-mata.	Total all Districts.
Area of Plantations acres	107,619	43,712	46,931	34,265	21,677	11,334	12,701	2,964	9,410	3,945	294,558
Area cleared "	23,533	29,267	8,270	21,353	15,657	6,769	4,325	1,457	6,438	1,709	118,778
Area under cultivation "	23,530	29,040	7,878	20,040	15,347	6,736	4,272	1,457	5,877	1,709	115,886
Coco-nuts—											
Area planted acres	23,530	29,040	7,866	18,318	15,261	6,732	4,272	1,457	5,296	1,709	113,481
Area bearing "	14,842	16,073	3,248	8,102	9,353	2,942	2,085	395	3,625	766	61,431
Yield copra tons	5,548	5,813	1,185	1,886	3,613	1,161	430	120	1,790	234	21,780
Cocoa—											
Area planted acres	(a)	..	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	551	..	551
Area bearing "	(a)	..	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	242	..	242
Yield tons	15	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	81*
Coffee—											
Area planted acres	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Area bearing "	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Yield lbs	4 480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,480
Rubber—											
Area planted acre	749	..	..	1,674	..	..	..	..	55	..	2,478
Area bearing "	(b)	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	..	(b)	..	..
Yield "	(b)	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	..	(b)	..	..
Cotton—											
Area planted acres	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Area bearing .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yield .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Foods—											
Area planted acres	129	40	137	91	92	36	25	13	99	53	715
Area bearing "	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Yield tons	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Labour employed—											
Whites, male "	28	39	11	23	22	9	9	1	8	3	153
Whites, female "	13	5	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	27
Asiatics, male "	11	12	5	4	10	1	1	3	5	..	52
Asiatics, female "	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Natives, male "	2,761	2,852	898	2,357	1,461	538	610	207	848	304	12,842
Natives, female "											
Live Stock—											
Horses "	96	76	8	113	10	10	35	1	8	5	362
Sheep "	12	401	162	244	2	172	294	6	..	..	1,293
Cattle, breeding "	1,225	414	68	1,404	248	3	507	15	326	..	4,210
Cattle, working "											
Goats "	468	553	31	133	490	387	420	..	..	78	2,560
Pigs "	649	623	297	204	810	233	114	120	45	50	3,145

NOTES. — (a) Not available, mostly grown between coco-nut palms. — (b) Rubber is not harvested. — (c) Not available — see notes to Table XVI. — Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE XIX. — STATISTICS OF MISSION SCHOOLS, 1923-1924.

Name of Mission.	Denomination.	District in which Mission Operates.	No. of Stations.	Number of Schools with—		Teaching Staff.			Pupils receiving Instruction.		
				European in Charge.	Native Instructors only.	European.	Asiatic.	Native.	Males.	Females.	Total Persons
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	Roman Catholic	Rabaul	117	82	100	44	2	162	1,700	1,633	3,333
		Kavieng	24	8	38	5	1	31	244	241	485
		Namatanai	37	8	34	3	..	35	388	371	759
		Manus ..	2	1	..	2	..	..	23	..	23
		Talasea	12	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
			192	99	172	54	3	245	2,355	2,245	4,600
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	Roman Catholic	Madang Aitape	17	22	30	30	..	34	1,587	1,298	2,885
			32	15	23	21	..	24	969	860	1,829
			49	37	53	51	..	58	2,556	2,158	4,714
Lutheran Mission	Lutheran	Madang Morobe Gasmata	7	1	62	1	..	75	(a)	(a)	2,649
			18	7	79	7	..	80	1,440	670	2,110
			1	..	2	..	..	2	26	29	55
			26	8	143	8	..	157	1,466	699	4,814
Liebenzell Mission	Lutheran	Manus ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	28	..	28
Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia	Methodist	Rabaul Kavieng Namatanai Talasea ..	167	12	173	12	..	173	(a)	(a)	5,976
			92	2	84	2	..	84	(a)	(a)	3,049
			64	1	63	1	..	63	(a)	(a)	1,508
			8	1	7	1	..	7	(a)	(a)	100
			331	16	327	16	..	327	..	..	10,633
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	Methodist	Kieta ..	2	1	6	1	..	8	255	75	330
Marist Mission Society	Roman Catholic	Kieta ..	13	17	82	23	..	91	1,358	708	2,066
Totals .. .. .	..	..	614	180	783	158	3	886	..	..	27,185

(a) Not available.

TABLE XX. — STATEMENT OF REVENUE, 1923-1924.

Source.	Amount.		Total.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Taxation—						
Customs—						
Import Duty	73,780	16 10				
Export Duty	43,655	15 3				
Other	445	4 1				
Business Tax	18,321	17 0	117,881	16 2		
Income Tax	677	7 0	18,321	17 0		
				677	7 0	
Licences—						
Dynamite	1,409	10 2				
Fishing	125	11 6				
Gun	279	1 6				
Trading	1,396	5 0				
Motor	373	7 6				
Liquor	1,015	0 0				
Recruiting	942	4 0				
Other	305	5 10				
				5,846	5 6	
Native Head Tax	21,451	6 11	21,451	6 11		
Stamp Duties (a)	500	0 0	500	0 0		
Registration Fees	69	17 0	69	17 0		
Immigration Act Fees	1	0 0	1	0 0		
Total from Taxation					164,749	9 7
Public Services and Undertakings—						
Post and Telephone—						
Sale of Stamps	1,758	3 6				
Telephone Fees	2,190	12 0				
Other	91	19 0				
				4,040	14 6	
Administration Ships—Fares, Freights, etc.	15,531	15 1	15,531	15 1		
Government Printer	3,327	12 10	3,327	12 10		
Public Health and Sanitation—						
European Hospitals—Patients' Fees, etc.	1,780	0 8				
Native Hospitals—Patients' Fees, etc.	3,957	4 2				
Sale of Medical Stores	4,206	10 5				
Sanitation	841	3 1				
				10,784	18 4	
Sale of Stores	10,612	11 11	10,612	11 11		
Sale of Ice and Water and Revenue of Ice Works	4,168	9 6	4,168	9 6		
Sale of Copra from Government Plantations and other Revenue of Department of Agriculture	5,705	0 3	5,705	0 3		
Revenue from Government Stables	499	14 9	499	14 9		
Total from Public Services and Undertakings					54,670	17 2
Other Receipts—						
Law Fees, Fines, and Costs	1,488	5 4	1,488	5 4		
Indentured Labour—Forfeitures by Deserters	58	6 6	58	6 6		
Native Labour—Indenture Fees and Hire of Labour	8,546	11 2	8,546	11 2		
Exchange	318	5 1	318	5 1		
Customs Department—						
Harbour Dues and Wharfage	2,265	1 4				
Storage Fees	1,248	9 5				
				3,513	10 9	
Lands and Survey—Survey Fees and Other Revenue	3,657	4 5	3,657	4 5		
Rents—Crown Lands, etc.	3,059	6 4	3,059	6 4		
Miscellaneous (b)	6,813	17 3	6,813	17 3		
Total of Other Receipts					27,455	6 10
Appropriation of Former Years	1,868	4 7	1,868	4 7	1,868	4 7
Total Revenue from all Sources (c)					248,743	18 2

NOTES. — (a) As postage stamps are used for payment of Stamp Duties, this is an estimate only. A corresponding deduction has been made from "Sale of Stamps". — (b) Includes interest, £898 16s., and proportion of profits earned by the New Guinea Trade Agency in Australia, £3,962 4s. 5d. — (c) In addition to the sums included in this total, £5,092 5s. 1d. was received for credit to the Native Education Trust Fund.

TABLE XXI. — STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, 1923-1924
(Not including Native Education Trust Funds as Classified under the Treasury System of Accounts.)

Division and Items.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Division No. 1.—Department of the Government Secretary and Central Administration—		
Salaries (a)	6,137 8 8	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	1,689 4 9	
Office Requisites and Stationery	1,050 13 7	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	239 4 11	
Travelling Expenses	515 1 0	
Native Pay and Allowances	46 17 9	
Furniture and Fittings	10 12 7	
Upkeep of Government House and Grounds	459 13 10	
Deportations and Aid to Destitute Persons	49 15 0	
Motor and Other Transport (b)	784 17 11	
Temporary Assistance (a)	1,759 11 3	
Total Contingencies	6,605 12 7	
Total Division No. 1	12,743 1 3	12,743 1 3
Division No. 2.—Department of the Government Printer—		
Salaries	1,229 10 6	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	36 3 5	
Office Requisites and Stationery	933 5 2	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	39 4 6	
Travelling Expenses (b)	26 12 5	
Native Pay and Allowances	183 4 11	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	233 7 4	
Purchase of Plant (d)	622 6 1	
Temporary Assistance (c)	297 13 7	
Total Contingencies	2,371 17 5	
Total Division No. 2	3,601 7 11	3,601 7 11
Division No. 3.—Department of Justice—		
Salaries	2,788 19 3	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	64 0 0	
Office Requisites and Stationery	52 2 9	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	0 2 6	
Travelling Expenses (b)	143 13 2	
Native Pay and Allowances	41 5 5	
Witnesses' Expenses	414 7 6	
Legal Costs	67 4 0	
Temporary Assistance (c)	175 2 1	
Total Contingencies	957 17 5	
Total Division No. 3	3,746 16 8	3,746 16 8
Division No. 4.—Department of Police and Prisons.—(e)		
Salaries	3,385 17 8	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	94 4 10	
Office Requisites and Stationery	98 11 5	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	77 17 4	
Travelling Expenses and Escorts (b)	186 16 1	
Furniture and Fittings	19 7 8	
Rationing and Upkeep of Prisoners	1,928 4 6	
Native Police Pay and Allowances	3,536 7 0	
Uniform Allowance to Constables	55 13 10	
Temporary Assistance (c)	199 19 9	
Total Contingencies	6,197 2 5	
Total Division No. 4	9,583 0 1	9,583 0 1
Division No. 5.—Department of Treasury—		
Salaries (f)	9,489 1 1	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	398 10 11	
Office Requisites and Stationery	481 18 9	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	425 18 6	
Native Pay and Allowances (f)	854 3 8	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances (g)	632 12 1	
Furniture and Fittings	111 1 9	
Travelling Expenses (b)	185 4 8	
Upkeep of Stables	361 5 2	
Printing of Postage Stamps	66 5 0	
Post Office Stores (h)	332 1 2	
Telephone Apparatus (h)	478 17 3	
Carriage of Mails (h)	890 11 0	
Provision for Interest on and redemption of New Works Loan (i)	1,088 2 2	
Temporary Assistance (c)	1,147 12 11	
Total Contingencies	7,454 5 0	

Expenditure, 1923-1924 — continued.

Division and Items.	Amount.	Total.
Division No. 5. — Department of Treasury — <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Miscellaneous—		
Loss on working—Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. (j)	5,000 0 0	
Stores Suspense Account (k)	9,327 18 8	
Refrigerator Services, including pay of White Officers (l)	9,416 9 0	
Recoverable Expenditure	344 2 11	
Total Miscellaneous	24,088 10 7	
Total Division No. 5	41,031 16 8	41,031 16 8
Division No. 6. — Adult—		
Salaries	1,937 14 0	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	55 0 9	
Office Requisites and Stationery	12 11 10	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	27 12 2	
Travelling Expenses (b)	155 14 2	
Rent	40 0 0	
Temporary Assistance (c)	310 0 0	
Total Contingencies	600 18 11	
Total Division No. 6	2,538 12 11	2,538 12 11
Division No. 7. — Lands, Mines, Surveys and Forests—		
Salaries	6,957 7 0	
Contingencies (m)—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	112 11 5	
Office Requisites and Stationery	451 9 10	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	140 3 6	
Travelling Expenses (b)	223 1 4	
Native Pay and Allowances	368 14 11	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	89 7 11	
Furniture and Fittings	84 5 2	
Upkeep of Camps	232 10 11	
Land Acquisition	756 14 2	
Instruments	48 19 5	
Forestry Investigation	487 0 6	
Temporary Assistance (c)	2,419 4 10	
Total Contingencies	5,414 3 11	
Total Division No. 7	12,371 10 11	12,371 10 11
Division No. 8. — Native Affairs—(n)		
Salaries	1,308 9 4	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	97 6 0	
Office Requisites and Stationery	152 1 10	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	51 8 6	
Travelling Expenses (b)	276 8 9	
Native Pay and Allowances	39 17 10	
Furniture and Fittings	30 6 0	
Grant to European School	366 12 2	
Temporary Assistance (c)	519 0 7	
Total Contingencies	1,533 1 8	
Total Division No. 8	2,841 11 0	2,841 11 0
Division No. 9. — Trade and Customs—(o)		
Salaries	2,556 2 7	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	146 19 10	
Office Requisites and Stationery	144 16 4	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	138 6 1	
Travelling Expenses (b)	277 11 6	
Native Pay and Allowances	17 2 9	
Furniture and Fittings	24 7 0	
Steamships Service—including Pay of White Officers	24,815 0 11	
Temporary Assistance (c)	537 12 7	
Total Contingencies	26,099 16 9	
Miscellaneous—		
Repairs to vessels other than Steamships (p)	1,340 13 4	
Purchase of Schooners for Out-Stations (p)	1,315 9 10	
Total Miscellaneous	2,656 3 2	
Total Division No. 9	31,312 2 6	31,312 2 6

Expenditure, 1923-24—continued.

Division and Items.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Division No. 10. — Agriculture—(q)		
Salaries	3,178 7 7	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	78 13 3	
Office Requisites and Stationery	81 0 4	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	301 18 9	
Travelling Expenses (b)	411 3 5	
Native Pay and Allowances	1,439 16 3	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	534 0 0	
Furniture and Fittings	5 2 6	
Freight and Charges on Copra	495 4 9	
Agricultural Implements	69 13 2	
Maintenance of Museum	100 1 8	
Bradke Library, purchase of	142 7 10	
Temporary Assistance (c)	695 15 0	
Total Contingencies	4,354 16 11	
Total Division No. 10	7,533 4 6	7,533 4 6
Division No. 11. — Public Health—		
Salaries	8,651 11 6	
Contingencies (t)		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	150 12 0	
Office Requisites and Stationery	129 7 2	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	121 8 9	
Travelling Expenses (b)	676 16 10	
Native Pay and Allowances	4,031 16 11	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	612 16 3	
Furniture and Fittings	76 13 6	
Allowance—Dr. Flood	261 10 7	
Hookworm Campaign (s)	431 11 3	
Instruments, Stores and Drugs, Rabaul District	3,910 19 9	
Hospital Foodstuffs—Rabaul District	1,269 12 2	
Sanitary Stores—Rabaul District	658 10 10	
Temporary Assistance (c)	1,152 1 0	
Total Contingencies	13,483 7 0	
Total Division No. 11	22,134 18 6	22,134 18 6
Division No. 12.—Public Works—(t)		
Salaries	3,524 17 8	
Contingencies—		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	40 2 6	
Office Requisites and Stationery	114 16 4	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	32 2 1	
Travelling Expenses (b)	95 10 10	
Native Pay and Allowances	1,428 18 6	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	2,239 4 7	
Furniture and Fittings	5 5 1	
Maintenance of Buildings	4,776 1 8	
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	918 7 1	
Plant, Machinery and Equipment	200 12 0	
Maintenance Rabaul Wharves	36 5 9	
Maintenance, Madang Wharf	127 8 3	
Maintenance, Kavieng Wharf	855 17 2	
Repairs to Pile Driver	211 13 3	
Construction of Flats	705 19 0	
Stores Suspense	1,740 16 3	
Temporary Assistance (c)	1,132 4 8	
Total Contingencies	14,661 5 0	
Total Division No. 12	18,186 2 8	18,186 2 8
New Works—		
Purchase of Schooners <i>Lady Betty</i> and <i>Wandera</i>	2,376 8 8	
Drainage System, Rabaul	925 3 2	
Miscellaneous New Works Expenditure	1,026 12 0	
Total New Works	4,328 3 10	4,328 3 10
Miscellaneous—(w)		
Unforeseen—		
Sepik River Expedition	1,399 6 6	
Colonel Ainsworth Investigation	565 0 4	
New Guinea Expedition	416 12 10	
Search for m. s. <i>Raphael</i>	102 2 4	
Compensation to dependants of crew of s. s. <i>Sumatra</i>	1,000 0 0	
Payments as Acts of Grace to Next-of-kin of Captain E. Bell, Mr. E. H. Culliford and Mr. N. Douglas	308 12 9	

Expenditure, 1923-24 — continued.

Division and Items.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Miscellaneous— <i>continued.</i>		
Unforeseen— <i>continued.</i>		
Payment as Act of Grace to Captain H. T. Richardson	86 13 4	
Bonus to Mr. E. S. Garton in consideration of additional duties	150 0 0.	
Defalcation—E. C. Cooper	10 0 0	
W. O. Silverlock	41 19 9	
S. I. Holthouse	75 18 6	
Deficiency—N. T. Collins	4 15 0	
Entertainment, H.M.A.S. <i>Melbourne</i> , 1922	6 19 2	
Entertainment Japanese Fleet	71 19 11	
Pay of Indentured Labourers not paid by employers	25 5 0	
Rent—Kuhn's Bungalow	225 8 7	
Overpayment of War Gratuity—		
Leave—T. Egan	7 3 6	
Fees for Medical Examination of New Appointees prior to enforcing charge against Appointees	59 17 0	
Fares of ex-soldiers payable under Military Contracts	21 13 6	
Up-keep of half-caste children	44 0 0	
King's Birthday Sing-Sing	153 9 9	
Miscellaneous expenditure, s. s. <i>Sumatra</i>	185 9 7	
Leave of Wireless Staff accrued prior to 1st July, 1922	173 11 7	
Total Unforeseen	5,135 18 11	5,135 18 11
<i>District Services.</i>		
Rabaul—(u)		
Salaries	4,761 9 1	
Contingencies (v)		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	105 14 6	
Office Requisites and Stationery	246 0 7	
Travelling Expenses	458 7 1	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	52 9 10	
Native Pay and Allowances	4,139 4 10	
Purchase of Stores not elsewhere provided	454 12 6	
Charter of Boats for Patrols	1 0 0	
Medical Services	Cr. 11 5 9	
Furniture and Fittings	27 11 5	
Temporary Assistance	1,900 16 1	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	23 0 0	
Total Contingencies	7,397 11 1	
Total Rabaul	12,159 0 2	12,159 0 2
Kavieng—		
Salaries	5,458 1 4	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams	142 7 6	
Office Requisites and Stationery	50 11 3	
Travelling Expenses	115 11 11	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	53 18 1	
Native Pay and Allowances	3,223 16 4	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere	260 5 5	
Charter of Boats for Patrols	40 18 0	
Medical Services	1,632 17 10	
Temporary Assistance	847 10 3	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	492 11 2	
Total Contingencies	6,860 7 9	
Total Kavieng	12,318 9 1	12,318 9 1
Kieta—		
Salaries	5,606 5 6	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams	150 18 5	
Office Requisites and Stationery	112 3 6	
Travelling Expenses	131 18 9	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	68 15 4	
Native Pay and Allowances	1,020 11 5	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere	1,169 2 6	
Charter of Boats for Patrols	128 1 8	
Medical Services	1,119 8 1	
Temporary Assistance	36 13 4	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	74 5 5	
Total Contingencies	4,011 18 5	
Total Kieta	9,618 3 11	9,618 3 11

Expenditure, 1923-24 — continued.

Division and Items.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>DISTRICT SERVICES—continued.</i>		
Madang—		
Salaries	4,792 9 0	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams ..	109 19 10	
Office Requisites and Stationery ..	91 5 1	
Travelling Expenses ..	78 19 7	
Incidentals and Petty Cash ..	54 15 6	
Native Pay and Allowances ..	1,970 11 6	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere ..	1,353 19 0	
Charter of Boats for Patrols ..	229 7 1	
Medical Services ..	1,606 7 2	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances ..	193 4 0	
Total Contingencies ..	5,688 8 9	
Total Madang ..	10,480 17 9	10,480 17 9
Manus—		
Salaries ..	3,449 17 3	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams ..	73 19 7	
Office Requisites and Stationery ..	66 14 6	
Travelling Expenses ..	64 9 10	
Incidental and Petty Cash ..	16 13 1	
Native Pay and Allowances ..	1,214 16 0	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere ..	542 18 4	
Charter of Boats for Patrols ..	11 4 0	
Medical Services ..	977 19 0	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances ..	158 18 1	
Total Contingencies ..	3,127 12 5	
Total Manus ..	6,577 9 8	6,577 9 8
Namatanai—		
Salaries ..	1,898 5 0	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams ..	6 15 0	
Office Requisites and Stationery ..	22 2 11	
Travelling Expenses ..	4 15 0	
Incidentals and Petty Cash ..	31 19 1	
Native Pay and Allowances ..	1,038 1 5	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere ..	409 11 2	
Charter of Boats for Patrols ..	249 14 4	
Medical Services ..	1,010 7 4	
Temporary Assistance ..	98 10 0	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances ..	111 19 1	
Total Contingencies ..	2,983 15 4	
Total Namatanai ..	4,882 0 4	4,882 0 4
Aitape—		
Salaries ..	4,315 15 2	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams ..	162 14 7	
Office Requisites and Stationery ..	75 2 5	
Travelling Expenses ..	135 16 9	
Incidentals and Petty Cash ..	131 2 11	
Native Pay and Allowances ..	2,090 1 10	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere ..	1,210 3 5	
Charter of Boats for Patrols ..	31 5 0	
Medical Services ..	808 14 11	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances ..	380 16 1	
Total Contingencies ..	5,025 17 11	
Total Aitape ..	9,341 13 1	9,341 13 1
Morobe—		
Salaries ..	2,334 8 1	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams ..	82 8 6	
Office Requisites and Stationery ..	72 5 11	
Travelling Expenses ..	78 9 0	
Incidentals and Petty Cash ..	38 7 11	
Native Pay and Allowances ..	1,692 9 11	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere ..	214 11 9	
Charter of Boats for Patrols ..	15 0 0	
Medical Services ..	759 19 6	
Temporary Assistance ..	210 13 0	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances ..	243 13 9	
Total Contingencies ..	3,407 19 3	
Total Morobe ..	5,742 7 4	5,742 7 4

Expenditure, 1923-24 — continued.

Division and Items.	Amount.	Total.
DISTRICT SERVICES—continued.		
Talasea—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries	1,078 8 7	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams	3 0 0	
Office Requisites and Stationery	33 14 1	
Travelling Expenses	4 10 0	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	28 7 1	
Native Pay and Allowances	585 12 7	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere	Cr. 465 11 10	
Charter of Boats for Patrols	115 10 5	
Medical Services	886 14 7	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	94 17 7	
Total Contingencies	1,286 14 6	
Total Talasea	2,365 3 1	2,365 3 1
Gasmata—		
Salaries	1,184 0 3	
Contingencies (v)—		
Postage and Telegrams	3 17 0	
Office Requisites and Stationery	23 10 9	
Travelling Expenses	6 8 4	
Incidentals and Petty Cash	25 10 1	
Native Pay and Allowances	640 14 2	
Purchase of Stores not provided for elsewhere	432 14 6	
Charter of Boats for Patrols	192 14 8	
Medical Services	150 11 1	
Asiatic Pay and Allowances	82 11 1	
Total Contingencies	1,558 11 8	
Total Gasmata	2,742 11 11	2,742 11 11
Grand Total of Expenditure .. .. .	..	253,316 4 8

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

- (a) Salaries of Police and Prisons charged to this sub-division in 1922-1923 have been charged to a separate sub-division in 1923-1924.
- (b) All such expenditure in Rabaul was charged to this item in 1922-23; in 1923-24 expenditure has been allocated and charged to item "Travelling Expenses" of the Department concerned.
- (c) In 1922-1923, "Temporary Assistance" was charged to "Salaries" or to "Contingencies" sub-divisions, Department of the Treasury.
- (d) Increase over expenditure in 1922-23 was due to necessity to instal new and replace worn-out plant.
- (e) In 1922-23, "Salaries" and other expenditure were charged to "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous" sub-divisions respectively, Department of the Government Secretary.
- (f) Includes Salaries of Post and Telephone Staff charged to Customs Department in 1922-23, and does not include salaries of officers of Refrigerator Services charged to "Miscellaneous" sub-division, Department of the Treasury, in 1923-1924.
- (g) Includes pay of Asiatics of Post and Telephone Staff charged to Customs Department and of Iceworks charged to "Maintenance of Ice Works," Department of the Treasury, in 1922-23.
- (h) "Post Office Stores," "Telephone Apparatus," and "Carriage of Mails" were charged to Customs Department in 1922-23. Expenditure on "Carriage of Mails" was heavy in 1923-1924 owing to finality being reached on accunts for International Land and Sea Transit of Mails, period 1921-1924.
- (i) In respect of Loan of £23,925 4s. 10d. granted by Commonwealth for purchase of Steamships.
- (j) Incorporated in Division No. 12 in 1922-1923.
- (k) Caused principally by increase in value of stores, etc., in stock.
- (l) Charged to "Salaries," "Native Pay and Allowances" and "Maintenance of Ice Works," Department of the Treasury, in 1922-23.
- (m) Expenditure decreased owing to transfer to Public Works Department of work in maintenance of Roads and Bridges, and increased as result of employment of Forestry Expert to investigate the timber resources of the Territory.
- (n) Expenditure decreased owing to creation of a District Office, Rabaul, expenditure of which is recorded separately.
- (o) Salaries, Wages, and other expenditure involved in Steamship Service charged to ordinary items in 1922-23 were charged to special item "Steamship Service," "Contingencies" sub-division, in 1923-1924. Expenditure on Post and Telephone Services charged to this department in 1922-23 have been charged to Department of the Treasury in 1923-14.
- (p) Charged to "Contingencies" sub-division Department of Customs in 1922-23.
- (q) Increase due to filling of vacancy in appointment of Director of Agriculture.
- (r) In 1923-24, expenditure charged to "Contingencies" and "Miscellaneous" sub-divisions has been amalgamated under "Contingencies" sub-division.
- (s) Charged to Department of the Treasury in 1922-23.
- (t) In 1922-23, maintenance of Roads and Bridges was charged to Lands Department, and supervision of other works was exercised by and charged to Native Affairs Department. With creation of special department and appointment of qualified staff, it has been possible to undertake much more necessary work, which has involved increased expenditure.
- (u) Charged to Department of Native Affairs in 1922-23.
- (v) In 1922-23, the item "Purchase of Stores" included rations, etc., for native employees and rations, etc., of patients and medical stores. In 1923-24 rations, etc., for native employees have been charged to "Native Pay and Allowances," and all expenditure, other than salaries of white officers, incurred in respect of Medical Services has been charged to item "Medical Services."
- (w) In 1922-23 "Unforeseen" expenditure was recorded against the various Departments.

TABLE XXII. — STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON NATIVE ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE, 1923-24.

(1) *Not including Expenditure from the Native Education Trust Fund.*

	£	£	£
Native Affairs Department, Rabaul—			
Total Expenditure		2,842	
Less Expenditure not directly for the welfare of the Natives—			
Grant to European School		367	
		<u> </u>	2,475
Trade and Customs Department, Rabaul—			
Repairs to vessels other than steamships, <i>i.e.</i> , to schooners utilised at out-stations		1,341	
Purchase of Schooners for the Out-stations		1,315	
		<u> </u>	2,656
Public Health Department, Rabaul—			
Total Expenditure		22,135	
<i>Less—</i>			
Revenue derived from Medical Services—			
European Hospital Charges	1,780		
Native Hospital Charges	3,957		
Sale of Medical Stores	4,207		
Sanitation Charges	841		
	<u>10,785</u>		
<i>Less—</i>			
Expenditure which may be regarded as cost of maintaining medical services for Europeans over and above amount of Hospital charges, etc., paid by Europeans ..	3,000		
		<u> </u>	13,785
Net expenditure of Public Health Department, Rabaul, which may be regarded as having been expended for the welfare of natives			8,350
District Services—			
The total expenditure by District Services was £76,228, which includes the cost of medical services in districts other than Rabaul. From this should be deducted £4,139, Native Pay and Allowances, Rabaul District, a considerable portion of which was expended in respect of native labourers hired out to business firms in Rabaul prior to 1st January, 1924. The balance of £72,089 may be regarded as the total ordinary expenditure of the District Services, and it is considered that 80 per cent. of such expenditure is on Native Administration and for the welfare of natives, etc.			<u>57,671</u>
Total of above items of expenditure on Native Administration and for the welfare of natives			<u>71,152</u>

It is not practicable to separate distinctly the expenditure on Native Administration and for the welfare of natives from the expenditure on general administrative services. The particulars shown above indicate the amount which may be regarded as having been expended directly on native administration and welfare, but a considerable amount has also been expended indirectly for that object, *e.g.*, the Department of the Government Secretary deals largely with matters concerning the administration of natives; the native police are charged with the protection of natives as well as with the protection of Europeans and Asiatics; the Department of Justice is in a similar position, and a portion of the expenditure on public buildings and works is incurred in the interests of natives.

TABLE XXII. — STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON NATIVE ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE
— continued.

(2) Expenditure from the Native Education Trust Fund.

Salaries	3,080	0	0
Native and Asiatic Pay	482	0	0
Trainees' Pay	2,020	0	0
Equipment	493	0	0
Material	418	0	0
Expenses incidental to sale of products	3	0	0
Rent and Repair of Buildings	37	0	0
Proportion of General Administration Expenditure chargeable to the Native Education Trust Fund	8	0	0
Erection of Buildings	12,185	0	0
Miscellaneous	235	0	0
	<u>18,955</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

TABLE XXIII. — COLLECTIONS OF HEAD TAX, 1923-24.

Districts.										Amount.		
										£	s.	d.
Rabaul .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,228	2	5
Kavieng .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,064	0	0
Kieta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,238	0	3
Madang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,876	1	3
Namatanai .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,277	9	0
Manus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,459	10	0
Aitape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,984	19	0
Morobe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	942	0	0
Talasea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	10	0
Gasmata .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,351	15	0
Total All Districts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>21,451</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

TABLE XXIV. — COLLECTIONS OF BUSINESS AND INCOME TAXES, 1914-24.

Period.										Business Tax.			Income Tax.		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
26th September, 1914, to 31st August, 1915 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,361	17	3			
1st September, 1915, to 30th June, 1916 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	3	6			
1st July, 1916, to 30th June, 1917 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,097	5	5			
1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,263	13	5			
1st July, 1918, to 30th June, 1919 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,019	9	4			
1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,134	3	8			
1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1921 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,860	6	3			
1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922 (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,598	7	0	600	0	0
1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1923 (b) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,316	10	3	643	13	3
1st July, 1923, to 30th June, 1924 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,321	17	0	677	7	0

(a) Increase due to application of Business Tax to proceeds from sale of Copra and to an overpayment of £6,200. — (b) Decrease due to adjustment of overpayment of £6,200 made during 1921-22.

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