

NATIVE WATER-SUPPLIES.

Satitua Scheme.—This scheme was completed and opened in January, 1922, the Natives displaying great enthusiasm. It involved the laying of 13,550 ft. of pipe varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in. A concrete intake was constructed. A covered-in concrete reservoir of 12,000-gallons capacity was constructed, 30 chains from the village. Several showers and bathing-places were erected throughout the village. Water is derived from a small spring, and is of excellent quality. £337 was collected by the village towards the cost of the work.

Aufaga Scheme.—This scheme was completed and opened early in March. It involved the laying of over 7,200 ft. of pipe varying in size from 2 in. to 1 in. A 6,000-gallon covered-in concrete reservoir has been provided. Showers and bathing-places have been constructed throughout the village. The water is derived from a large spring flowing freely from the face of a cliff, and is of excellent quality. The Natives showed wonderful enthusiasm in the work. £250 was collected by the village.

Satua Scheme.—This village has just collected £60 towards their portion of the cost of a scheme, and an investigation is about to be made.

Fasito'otai Scheme.—A large sum has been collected by the Natives of this village, and a survey is now in hand.

Other Schemes.—Schemes to supply about twenty-five other villages have been investigated, and some surveyed. No work is actually commenced on any scheme until one-third of the cost has been handed in by the village or villages concerned.

CONCRETE AND REDWOOD CISTERNS.

Falealupo, Savaii.—A circular reinforced-concrete cistern of 12,000-gallons capacity has been completed at this village. Considerable difficulties were experienced owing to the isolated locality, the extremely dangerous landing, and the scarcity of suitable sand and aggregate for concrete-work. An 8,000-gallon redwood tank in the same village was dismantled, repaired, and re-erected on a concrete foundation.

Avata, Savaii.—An 8,000-gallon redwood tank was dismantled, repaired, and re-erected on a concrete foundation.

Tufutafoe, Savaii.—A circular reinforced-concrete cistern of 12,000 gallons capacity, similar to the Falealupo cistern, is just being completed at Tufutafoe.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASSAGES.

Upolu.—A small amount of work was carried out, but great difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable boats and men.

Savaii.—The following work was completed: Safune passage and channel; Fagamalo passage; Channel between Fagamalo harbour and Matautu harbour.

WORKSHOPS.

A joinery-shop, blacksmiths' shop, shipwrights' shop, garage, and mechanical workshop have been carried on continuously, work being undertaken for all Government Departments.

SANITATION, STREET-LIGHTING, STREET-CLEANING, RUBBISH-COLLECTION, AND CLEANING GOVERNMENT GROUNDS.

The above services in the town of Apia have all been carried on continuously during the year by the Department.

STAFF.

The completion of all the most urgent building-work and the temporary postponement of a number of other works has enabled the Department to reduce its staff accordingly. The present classified staff numbers twelve. The partial training of local employees in special work and standards of work which have hitherto been unknown in Samoa has materially reduced the burdens of supervision. At present the Engineer has no engineering or survey assistant of any description, but an arrangement has been made whereby certain surveys can be undertaken by an officer from the Survey Department, under the Engineer's supervision.

CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

The number of cases heard by officers of the Department sitting as Commissioners of the High Court was 259, and the number of defendants 507. Few of these cases were of importance, the majority being the result of minor breaches of discipline.

A *resumé* of the record kept of Chinese reporting at the Department during the twelve months under review is attached. This record does not include particulars of some 250 Chinese who came to the Commissioner's house on Sundays and public holidays during the three months January to March. This practice was adopted in order to avoid dislocation of work on plantations, and the privilege is evidently appreciated by the labourers.

The number of indentured Chinese in Samoa on the 31st March, 1922, was 1,591, the number being made up as follows: Old labourers imported during the German occupation, 241; arrived by s.s. "Haldis," 420; arrived by s.s. "Ascot," 922; arrived by s.s. "Taiyuan," 8.

The difficulties with which owners of plantations had to contend during this period were to a certain extent shared by the Department. Many plantations, owing to neglect during the war period and the shortage combined with the high cost of labour, had been allowed to get into a bad condition, necessitating a considerable amount of heavy work to restore them. This fact, together with the inexperience of the new labourers and the prevalence of septic sores during the wet season, at times caused discontent among the labourers, resulting in some cases in attempts to initiate a