

course at the hospital lasts two years, and the instruction is carried out by the medical staff. At the end of the third year, if the cadet has made sufficient progress, he is sent to an out-station to work under the District Medical Officer. At the end of that time, if he is suitable, he is given the rank of Native Medical Assistant, and is sent on visits to a district where sickness is unduly prevalent. They all receive laboratory training, assist in the operating-theatre and in the dispensing of medicines. During the year two cadets satisfied the requirements as Native Medical Assistants. Splendid service has been given.

Technical.—At the district and high schools conducted by the missions practical instruction is given in carpentry, cabinetmaking, smithery, and practical agriculture. The London Missionary Society also has its own printing-office staffed by mission boys under the supervision of a trained European printer, where most excellent work is done. At all Government schools instruction is given in woodwork, plumbing, wireless operating, typewriting, and elementary engineering.

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?
4. What public-health organization for the investigation, prevention, control, and treatment of diseases exists in the Territory?
5. What endemic 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.
6. 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.
7. Describe the measures in force for the collection of vital statistics in the Territory?
8. 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, &c., where this information does not come within the scope of question 5 above.

1. (a.) Organization and administration: Last year's answer applies.
- (b.) Sanitation: Last year's answer applies.
- (c.) Endemic diseases: Systematic treatment of yaws and ankylostomiasis has been instituted, and during the year 18,000 Native Samoans have been treated for hookworm with carbon tetrachloride, and 33,000 injections of novarsenobillon have been given for yaws.
- (d.) Epidemic diseases: See last year's answer.
2. The organization outlined in last year's answer has now been completed.
3. Section 139 of the Samoa Act, 1921, deals with the suppression of brothels and section 189 of the same enactment deals with common prostitutes loitering and importuning passers-by in a public place. There are no brothels or common prostitutes in Samoa.
4. See 1 and 2 above.
5. Last year's answer applies.
6. See Appendix A.
7. This information was set out in detail in last year's answer.
8. Not applicable.

X. LAND-TENURE.

1. What system of land-tenure and forest law exists? How are they legally recognized? 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 other 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 (usuary, forced sale, &c.)?

1. All land is either—(a) Crown land, being the land of former German Government and land expropriated from Germans; (b) European land, being all the other land of which the title is individualized (this is held as by grant from Crown); or (c) Native land, being the land held by Samoans under the usages of the race (these lands are vested in the Crown in trust for the Samoans). (See Part IX of the Samoa Act, 1921).

2. The titles to Crown and European land are registered under an efficient system by the Government. The titles to Native land are, when in dispute, adjudicated on by a Commission, whose proceedings are on record. (See Samoa Land Registration Order, 1920.)

3. Alienation of Native land by sale, lease, or mortgage, other than alienations in favour of the Crown, are prohibited. Leases up to forty years may be granted if in the interests of the Natives. (See Part IX, Samoa Act, 1921, section 280.)

4. Usurious contracts with Natives are unenforceable (see section 366, Samoa Act, 1921). Native land is not capable of being taken in execution, nor in payment of debts of the owner on his disease or insolvency (see section 280, Samoa Act, 1921). No security over property of a Samoan is enforceable without the leave of the High Court (see section 367, Samoan Act, 1921).