

by these trained nurses is much appreciated. At the end of three years they may re-engage, if they so desire, for a further period.

Samoa medical cadets: Suitable Native youths are engaged as cadets at the hospital. They help in the practical work in the wards and the out-patients department. They receive theoretical instruction in elementary anatomy and physiology, materia medica, and therapeutics. They receive lectures—theoretical and clinical—in medicine and surgery as it applies to Samoa. No attempt is made to give them a comprehensive knowledge of medicine. Only such diseases as are likely to be seen in Samoa are dealt with, and the aim is to make them thoroughly conversant with the common ailments. They are not encouraged to undertake serious cases beyond their capabilities. Operative work is confined to the opening of superficial abscesses. More serious cases are sent to the hospital. The 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.

Technical.—At the district and high schools conducted by the missions practical instruction is given in carpentry, cabinetmaking, smithery, and practical agriculture. The London Mission 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 Government schools instruction is given in wood-work, plumbing, wireless operating, typewriting, and elementary engineering.

3. See section of report under Education Department. In Grade I (missions' pastor schools) the instruction is in Samoan. All children from five to ten years of age attend these schools. In Grade II mission schools the instruction is in Samoan, but English is taught as a subject. In Grade III (Government schools) the instruction is in English. Instruction in English is also given at Marist Brothers' and Sisters' Schools, Apia, and likewise at all Mormon schools.

4. Mission schools are not compelled to submit to certain conditions, except that in the Grade II (mission) schools (where the Native teacher is selected by the missions but is paid by the Administration) a common syllabus, laid down on the advice of the Board of Education, has to be followed. The Grade II schools are also subject to inspection by an officer of the Education Department, whose functions are to assist the Native teacher and co-ordinate the work in these schools.

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. Public health—that is, that section of the medical service which deals with hygiene and sanitation—is provided for by a staff consisting of the Chief Medical Officer, who is also Medical Officer of Health, and who is an official of the New Zealand Department of Health, on loan to the Samoan Administration; and two Inspectors of Health, one of whom must be a plumber registered in New Zealand, and both of whom must have qualifications in sanitary science to the satisfaction of the Director-General of Health, New Zealand. In addition to the above, Medical Officers in out-stations, of which there are two, are responsible for the control of their districts, and the Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture also report regularly on the general condition of the villages inspected by them.

The Legislative enactments concerning the health of the community are—

- (a.) The Samoan Quarantine Order, 1920, which gives adequate powers for the prevention of the introduction of disease into Western Samoa.
- (b.) The Samoa Act, 1921, and the Samoa Health Order, 1921, under the latter of which a Board of Health is constituted, with power to make regulations for the conservation and promotion of the public health.
- (c.) The Samoa Health Ordinance, passed by the Legislative Council of Western Samoa in 1921, which deals with nuisances, infectious diseases, water-supplies, and sanitation.
- (d.) Regulations made by the Board of Health. Those directly concerned with public health are: No. 2—Regulations for the Purpose of Preventing or Checking the Spread of Infectious Disease; No. 4—Regulations as to Rubbish and Refuse Containers; No. 5—Regulations as to the Prevention of the Breeding of Mosquitoes; No. 6—Regulations in respect of Buildings, Drainage, and the Structure and Cleansing of Privies; No. 7—Regulations for the Prevention of the Introduction of Foot-and-mouth Disease into Western Samoa (Temporary).
- (e.) Native Sanitary Regulations: These, of which a draft copy is included in the Health Survey of Western Samoa (Appendix F of the annual report) were agreed to by the Fono of Faipule, or Native advisory body, at the Fono of June, 1924, and have now come into force by Order in Council in New Zealand.