

Total Net Receipts at Customhouse, Apia.

(To nearest pound sterling.)

Year.	Import Duty	Export Duty.	Shipping Fees.	Stevedoring and Lease of Sheds and Lighters,* Launch-hire, and Towage.	Taxes, Native Travel Passes, and Water Rates.	Other Receipts,† including Sale of Medicinal Liquor.	Total Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924-25 ..	43,015	15,008	2,268	796	8,909	3,610	73,606
1923-24 ..	41,948	11,685	2,195	1,029	9,495	2,098	68,450
1922-23 ..	45,673	16,272	1,962	889	10,125	1,017	75,938
1921-22 ..	56,824	14,395	1,779	1,209	9,540	653	84,400
1920-21 ..	79,567	9,563	1,383	4,661‡	9,524	3,053	107,751
1919-20 ..	43,022	8,035	746	235	11,268§	448	63,754

* Lighters purchased outright by stevedoring syndicate, and rents ceased July, 1924.

† Travelling passes since 1st April, 1924, collected by Police Department.

‡ Includes lighterage charges when Administration did stevedoring.

§ Includes Native taxes now collected by Police Department.

CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

The conditions of free labour under which the Chinese are now employed continue to give general satisfaction. Naturally there is a fair amount of shifting round from one employer to another, and labourers have taken full advantage of the privilege under this head. The reasons for this are that employers are always on the lookout for the best men; likewise the labourers seek the employers whom they think they can best work with. Thus on the one hand employers readily discharge men they have found unsatisfactory, and, on the other, a labourer promptly gives notice if he thinks he has a chance to better his position. Taken as a whole the labourers may be considered as good average workers, and it does not follow because a man has been discharged on one or more occasions that he is a bad worker. It is a matter of temperament, as these same men have proved good workers under other employers, hence the advantage of the present system.

That both employers and labourers are more satisfied under the present free-labour conditions is indicated by the following figures relative to the number of labourers required to report to the Chinese Commissioner during each of the last three yearly periods :—

Reason.	Year ended 31st March, 1923, prior to Introduction of Free-labour Conditions.	Subsequent to Introduction of Free-labour Conditions.	
		Year ending 31st March, 1924.	Year ending 31st March, 1925.
Medical examination	569	56	30
Complaint by employer	1,037	578	122
Complaint by labourer	276	201	73
Left work without permission or notice ..	470	189	42

The number of Chinese labourers in Western Samoa at the 31st March, 1923, was 1,328; at the 31st March, 1924, 967; and at the 31st March, 1925, 752.

During the year 207 men were repatriated to China, nine died from natural causes, whilst one man returned to Samoa from New Zealand after completion of the sentence of imprisonment which he was serving there.

For the twelve months ended 31st March, 1925, £1,635, representing savings of wages by labourers, was remitted to China to their relatives there, whilst a further sum of £400 was taken in cash to China by labourers being repatriated.

The relations existing between the Chinese Consul and the Administration during the past year have continued to be most cordial.

POLICE AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

The criminal statistics published below represent all offences reported during the year, and show an aggregate net decrease of 114 as compared with the figures for the previous year. The proportion of reported offences to the population was 1.43 per cent. as against 1.76 per cent. for the previous