

APPENDIX A.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF APIA OBSERVATORY, 1925.

(To which has been added a column showing number of deaths per month.)

Month.	Atmospheric Pressure (in Inches of Humidity).		Temperature (° F.).						Mean Relative Humidity.			Rainfall, in Inches.		Number of Days without Rain.	Hours of Bright Sunshine daily.	Number of Deaths per Month.
	Normal over Period of 34 Years.	Mean for Month (1925).	Normal for Month, Mean of 34 Years.	Mean for Month (1925).	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Greatest Daily Range.	Least Daily Range.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Normal (over Period of 34 Years).	Total for Month.			
January ..	29.764	29.760	79.01	79.45	88.0	73.0	14.2	5.9	85.8	75.9	86.1	16.81	12.25	8	4.77	42
February ..	29.778	29.812	79.00	79.83	88.5	72.7	13.9	4.9	84.1	76.2	88.5	15.71	6.67	10	6.78	46
March ..	29.800	29.810	79.34	79.18	88.2	72.9	14.4	4.1	83.7	78.8	84.8	13.54	13.01	6	5.15	41
April ..	29.822	29.853	78.91	79.93	88.7	71.6	15.1	4.9	87.5	80.3	90.2	10.24	9.70	14	7.19	58
May ..	29.858	29.855	78.40	78.15	86.9	69.4	15.5	5.0	88.3	82.2	89.1	5.51	23.58	9	4.53	65
June ..	29.874	29.858	77.80	78.46	87.3	70.5	16.2	5.0	87.7	76.1	87.1	5.16	2.94	18	8.50	51
July ..	29.884	29.910	77.20	77.52	86.7	67.3	16.0	4.0	88.6	74.1	86.0	2.84	1.42	22	7.78	67
August ..	29.890	29.867	77.80	79.26	89.6	69.8	19.3	4.7	88.8	76.6	85.7	3.15	0.74	25	8.34	102
September ..	29.888	29.905	78.21	79.43	87.1	69.4	17.3	7.7	83.7	71.3	83.4	5.12	1.39	24	8.82	126
October ..	29.868	29.862	78.42	79.42	89.6	71.1	16.7	7.4	84.2	74.1	86.4	6.06	5.09	20	7.14	117
November ..	29.810	29.855	78.69	79.43	88.9	69.8	16.7	5.4	87.3	79.8	88.6	9.29	8.29	13	5.50	78
December ..	29.777	29.744	79.25	79.39	87.8	72.1	14.8	4.9	88.8	82.8	89.5	13.62	18.49	10	5.12	59

Highest temperature, 89.6° F., on 16th August and 11th October; lowest temperature, 67.3° F., on 14th July. Rainfall for year, 103.57 in.; normal over a period of thirty-four years, 107.05 in. Greatest rainfall in twenty-four hours, 6.11 in. on 1st May. Number of days without rain, 179. (Note: The normal is based on thirty-four years' observations—1890-1923 inclusive.)

APPENDIX B.

NOTES ON THE TREATMENT OF YAWS (FRAMBOESIA TROPICA) IN WESTERN SAMOA.

By JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B.

DURING the year 1925 the campaign against yaws has been carried out throughout Western Samoa on the same lines as in previous years—that is to say, by sending round “units” to treat the cases in their own villages with a course of three injections of Novarsenobillon, the injections being given at weekly intervals, as described in the annual report of the Health Department last year.

This year the steady decrease in the number of patients requiring treatment has been maintained, with a corresponding decrease in the total number of injections given. The whole of the population of Western Samoa has had the chance of receiving treatment in their own villages as well as at the hospitals in Apia, Tuasivi, and Lalomanu.

The numbers of injections given in each of the three campaigns, and also the numbers given during the campaigns in the control district, are as follows:—

	Number.	Control.
First campaign (1923 and early 1924)	36,304	1,900
Second campaign (1924)	17,284	1,158
Third campaign (1925)	11,500	700

The proportion of the cases injected to the population of the district, in the control district, has been much the same as the proportion of the total number of cases injected is to the population of Western Samoa.

	Population (1923 Estimate).	Cases treated.	Percentage.
Control district	2,700	1,402	51.9
Western Samoa	35,000	21,307	61.0

The percentage of population injected in the control district is probably less than that for the whole of Western Samoa, because the district is an isolated one, which reduces the chance of infection being reintroduced to these villages soon after their annual treatment. The number of cases treated is also slightly incorrect, because a few will have been taken over to Tuasivi Hospital for treatment during the year. These cases are not shown in the district figures, but are shown in the figures for the whole of Western Samoa. The cases taken to the Apia Hospital, which is the hospital most easy of access from the district, have been added to the figures for the district.

The similarity of the figures for the control district with those of the rest of Western Samoa would lead one to expect that observations made in the district could equally well be applied to the rest of Western Samoa.

In the control district, where the details of every case injected have been recorded, we find that the number of fresh cases reporting for treatment is growing very much smaller, the last campaign