

3. The following shows the imports of intoxicating liquor during the year for medicinal purposes, also the quantities issued under medical permits, with a comparison of the quantity issued during the year 1925-26 :—

	Quantity imported, 1926-27.	Quantity issued, 1926-27.	Quantity issued, 1925-26.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Whisky	189 $\frac{2}{3}$	513 $\frac{1}{3}$	590
Brandy	139 $\frac{2}{3}$	120	99
Gin	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	44
Port	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Claret	10	13 $\frac{1}{6}$	24
Stout	1,084 $\frac{1}{6}$	1,022 $\frac{1}{2}$	548
Ale	1,399 $\frac{1}{3}$	1,193 $\frac{1}{2}$	901
Champagne	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

For sacramental purposes—Wine, 173 gallons. For industrial purposes—rectified spirits of wine, 600 gallons. (NOTE.—The increased importation of rectified spirits of wine as compared with last year (176 gallons) is due to the fact that the Apia Hospital is now importing quantities for the purpose of making its own tinctures. In the past these tinctures have been imported already made up.)

Convictions for liquor offences during the year totalled twenty-six, as against twenty-five in 1925, fifty in 1924, and eighty in 1923.

4. Whisky, United Kingdom; gin, United Kingdom and Holland; brandy, France.

5. The New Zealand Opium Act, 1908, and Amendment, 1910, and regulations made thereunder, controlling the importation of opium, heroin, cocaine, and such preparations under license, are in force in Western Samoa. These regulations are in furtherance of the terms of the Opium Convention, and in particular provide for the introduction of the "imports-certificate" system. There is no local production of opium or dangerous drugs in Samoa. All precautions are taken by the police and Customs to prevent illicit traffic in prohibited drugs. With the exception of one reputable chemist, all dispensing and sale is in the hands of Administration doctors.

V. LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

1. What measures are being taken to guarantee liberty of conscience and religion?
2. What restrictions have been laid down for the maintenance of public order and morality?
3. Is there free exercise of religious worship and instruction?
4. If not, what restrictions are there to limit such exercises?
5. What are the results of such restrictions?

Last year's answers apply.

VI.—MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. Are there any fortresses or military or naval bases?
2. What are the forms of Native military organization and instruction?
3. Are there any police forces, independent of the military, charged with the defence of the Territory?
What is the respective importance of these two forces, and the amount spent on each?
4. In what respect is the military organization of the Mandated Territory different from that in force in the neighbouring possessions of the Mandatory Power?

Last year's answers apply.

VII. ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

1. What derogations are there to the principle of economic equality as regards (a) concessions, (b) land-tenure, (c) mining rights (in particular prospecting), (d) fiscal regime (direct or indirect taxation), (e) Customs regulations (imports, exports, transit)?
2. What immigration laws are there?

Last year's answers apply.

VIII. EDUCATION.

1. What steps are being taken for the elementary education of the Natives of the Territory (organization and statistics)? Is this education free to all Natives, and, if not, in what cases is it free?
2. What steps are being taken to provide for higher education of the Natives, such as medical, veterinary, and technical?
3. In what languages is instruction given in the different categories of schools?
4. Are mission schools compelled to submit to certain conditions? If so, what?

Last year's answers apply.