A.-4A.

APPENDIX A.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF APIA OBSERVATORY, 1926.

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

	Atmospheric Pressure (in Inches of Humidity).		Temperature (° F.).						Mean Relative Humidity.			Rainfall, in Inches.		s without	Sunshine	ths per
Month.	Normal over Period of 34 Years.	Month (1926).	Normal for Month (Mean of 34 Years).	Mean for Month (1926).	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.	Number of Days	Hours of Bright	Number of Deaths Month.
January	29.764	29.757	79:01	80.49	90.5	71.1	17.1	5.0	86.6	75.8	$ _{86\cdot8} $	16.81	10.94	12	6.3	58
February	29.778	29.748		81.05		75.0	12.6	5.2	88.1	76.5	89.9	15.71	9.85	9	$\frac{0.3}{4.6}$	55
March	29.800	29.795		79.82		71.8	14.0	5.0	90.3	81.9	90.3	13.54	15.79	7	4.5	66
April	29.822	29.862		79.55		69.8	15.3	$3 \cdot 1$	87.7	75.3	86.3	10.24	5.30	19	5.8	71
May	29.858	29.875	78.40	79.78	88.5	70.9	15.7	9.5	88.6	74.5	87.7	5.51	1.24	$\tilde{23}$	8.2	88
June	29.874	29.900	77.80	79.28	89.4	67.3	18.0	5.0	87.5	74.3	84.0	5.16	5.84	22	7.4	77
July	29.884	29.887	77.20	78.71	87.4	67.5	16.6	4.0	86.6	76.4	84.3	2.64	4.55	20	8.0	61
August	29.890	29.933	77.80	80.00	88.3	70.2	15.3	6.3	84.2	73.9	83.1	3.15	3.80	20	7.8	53
September	29.888	29.910		80.04		71.2	16.2	5.4	87.0	76.0	83.0	5.12	3.32	20	7.8	75
October	29.868	29.859		79.26		66.2	19.3	7.9	75.6	68.5	75.5	6.06	6.87	23	8.4	56
November	29.810	29.823		79-61		72.3	13.7	6.5	89.3	78.8	89.8	9.29	14.20	6	5.9	31
December	29.777	29.819	79.25	79.48	88.5	72.5	14.2	$5 \cdot 4$	87.8	80.9	88.1	13.62	21.87	9	5.6	32
Mean per year	29.834	29.847	78-48	79.76	88.52	70.48	15.07	5.69	86.6	76.1	85.7	89.00	8.63	158	6.7	·

Highest temperature, 90-5° F. on 11th January; lowest temperature, 66·2° F. on 10th October. Rainfall for year, 103·57 in.; normal over a period of thirty-four years, 106·85 in. Greatest rainfall in twenty-four hours, 5·69 in. on 1st January. Number of days without rain, 190. (Note: Normal is based on thirty-four years observations—1890–1923 inclusive.)

APPENDIX B.

A REPORT ON MEDICAL WORK IN THE APIA-FALEFA DISTRICT.

[BY REGINA FLOOD KEYES, M.D.]

DISTRICT.

The district lies along the north coast of Upolu, extending from the eastern limit of Apia to Falefa, approximately twenty miles east of Apia. It is a succession of promontories, deeply indented bays and steep mountains, with only a narrow strip of comparatively level land just above high-water mark. Most of the Native villages lie along the shore on the narrow tidal plains surrounding the indentations of the sea. Manunu, Falevao, Lalomauga, Sauniatu, Faatoia, and Magiagi are the only inland villages in the district.

The Methodist Mission has a high school and a training college at Piula in charge of a European missionary and his wife. At Sauniatu is a Native Mormon settlement and school in charge of European missionaries. Simple home remedies and advice are dispensed to the Samoans by the

European missionaries.

Three European plantations, at Vailele, Fagalii, and Vaivase, employing Melanesian and Chinese labour for many years, introduced miscegenation in the immediate vicinity of the plantation. Solaua rubber plantation, near the eastern end of the district, was opened up during the year with Chinese labour. The plantation is somewhat isolated; the coolies are recent arrivals in Samoa and have not yet established contact with the Samoan race. European managers at the plantation keep supplies of simple medicines on hand for the labourers.

Trading-stations are at Luatuanuu, Solosolo, Saluafata, Lufilufi, Faleapuna, and Falefa. Supplies

of castor-oil and magnesium sulphate are stocked by the traders for the Native trade.

The district consists of twenty-four Native villages, the four European plantations, and the two missionary establishments. The Native population, according to the census of the 1st January, 1926, was 4,482.

Transportation.

With the exception of the Solaua rubber plantation, Falevao, Manunu, Sauniatu, and Lalomauga, the villages and plantations are accessible by water and by the beach road. In order to open up the district for regular visits, the Administration in 1925 converted the foot-trail winding along the coast from Apia to Falefa into a fair motor-road in good weather. Detours were built around treacherous fords, concrete fords put in where needed, swampy stretches ballasted with rock. During the wet season, lasting from November to March, the road sometimes is impassable. Stormy seas wash out the bed, land-slides occur, trees fall across the way. The reconstruction of the bridge at Solosolo cut off the district from Solosolo to Falefa two months of the year 1926. Fortunately the road has been passable during the epidemics of infectious diseases, and it was possible for the doctor in charge to reach each village promptly with medical supplies and attention.