In view of the request received, and to set this expenditure out fully as a permanent record, details are given below :—

Expenditure on Loan Account.

Loan No. 1:	<i>T</i>		2000 0000	••				
Expended during 1919-24:						£	s.	d.
Hospitals						24,835	1	4
Post Office additions			• •			996	6	8
Steam laundry						6,169	17	7
Electric light, Vailima						767	18	0
Customs buildings	• •					1,016	14	2
Motor Transport Park						1,945	0	1
Public Works plant						2,419	0	2
Central Hotel			• •			10,000	0	0
Hotel equipment and in						3,520	11	8
Apia drainage and water	er-supply					22,136	. 4	8
Harbour-dredging						377	3	4
Native water-supplies						4,747	17	10
Wireless quarters						2,616	11	1
Quarters (renovations)						3,945	14	4
Quarters (construction)						5,266	()	8
Police headquarters						400	0	()
Sea-road protection						1,486	11	1
Roads and bridges						22,182	11	1
Central Office additions						750	14	5
District schools			• •			4,420	1	10
Francisco during 1005 96.						190,000		
Expended during 1925–26:	_					120,000	0	0
Native water-supplies	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	5,000	0	0
Total		••	• •		£	125,000	0	0
					_			

Of this total provided by the New Zealand Government—(1) £100,000 was given on loan. The Central Hotel was sold in 1928 for £8,000 odd, and this amount was used to reduce the loan, which now stands at £92,000. (2) £25,000 was given as a gift out of New Zealand Reparation Estates funds.

Loans No. 2a and 2b :-

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Expended during 1926-29:				£	s.	d.
Native water-supplies			 	 16,508	11	10
New wharf at Customs			 	 9,031	8	3
New export shed at Customs			 	 3,853	15	0
New roads, Upolu			 	 10,270		
Bridges and buildings, Upolu			 	 3,240		
Roads and bridges, Savai'i			 	 1,599	3	5
New Tivoli Wharf, Apia			 	 503		11
New metallic-circuit telephone	system		 	 1,992	1	2
•	·					
				£47,000	0	0
				,		

Loan No. 3 (£26,200) :-

Expended during 1927-29. (For general purposes, not on public works, but to meet the deficit in revenue caused by non-payment of Native taxes owing to the Mau, and extra expenditure in connection with the same political disturbance).

Redemption Fund.

Under section 33 of the Samoa Act, 1921, the loans are repayable in thirty years from date when raised. This is arranged by means of annual instalments of approximately 1.6 per cent. which are assessed and invested by the New Zealand Treasury. Up to the 31st March, 1929, the amount so set aside in New Zealand Government securities is £11,848 12s. 5d.

Revenue.

The loans may be classed as (1) revenue-earning, (2) revenue-saving, or (3) for essential services. In the case of Loan No. 1 the following items—Hospitals, Apia drainage and water-supply, Native water-supplies, steam laundry—are distinctly revenue-earning, though the amount earned is not as much as would be the case in normal circumstances. These items are also undoubtedly essential services. They cover £62,889 of the amount spent. Of the rest of the expenditure, it can be classed as essential or revenue-saving, and in the best interests of the development of the Territory.

as essential or revenue-saving, and in the best interests of the development of the Territory.

As regards Loan No. 2:—Native water-supplies: The Natives had agreed to meet a portion of the cost, and were to be rated accordingly. Unfortunately, this must lie in abeyance. But a good water system promotes health and saves in the Medical Department. New wharf and export shed: A special wharfage charge produces £1,200 per annum. The shed is leased at £850 per annum. The maintenance costs will not be high; the shed is ferro-concrete. The other items were essential services. As regards new roads, a great deal of bitumen road-work was done, and this saves immensely in annual maintenance. The telephone system was an urgent necessity.