

Training-school.—This is a day school for both sexes, and is functioning well under a Native staff.
Ifi Ifi School (European).—The roll number has been maintained and good work is being done.
 Particulars of average attendance and teaching staffs are given in the following table :—

Date.	Ifi Ifi (Boys and Girls).	Malifa Training and Intermediate. (Boys and Girls).	Vaipouli (Boys only).	Avele (Boys only).	Totals.
31st March, 1934	222	423	68	85	798
30th June, 1934	230	380	70	75	755
30th September, 1934	232	382	78	75	767
31st December, 1934	228	526	74	80	908
31st March, 1935	253	695	70	92	1,110
Teachers—European	10	..	..	..	10
Samoan	..	17	4	6	27

In the New Zealand Proficiency Examinations at the end of 1934 the following results were obtained :—

School.	Candidates presented.	Pass Proficiency.	Certificates of Competency.
Ifi Ifi	16	14	1
Marist Brothers'	17	7	5
Marist Sisters'	7	3	..
Avele	13	10	2

The policy of the Administration is to encourage the use of the Samoans in their own government and education, and in no direction has this policy been more successful than in education and in medicine. The Samoan teachers and the Samoan medical practitioners are carefully selected from the most promising of the younger Samoans, and their work is in all respects admirable. It is undoubtedly a fact that the Samoans, in some instances, continue their education to an age much greater than is customarily the case in European countries, but this is not considered necessarily a disadvantage nor is the position limited to Western Samoa.

No distinction is drawn between Europeans and persons of part Samoan blood in the matter of education. The same syllabus is used for both types of pupils and they receive instruction together in the same class-rooms.

XVIII.—LIQUOR AND DRUGS.

(Information in the form recommended by the Permanent Mandates Commission in the Report of its Twenty-first Session.)

A. There were no changes in legislation or regulations issued during the year.

B. The judicial statistics in Chapter X show six persons arrested or summoned during 1934–35 for breaches of the laws and regulations relating to liquor. All were convicted. Figures for preceding years were—

	Arrested or summoned.	Convicted.
1933–34	10	10
1932–33	16	16
1931–32	6	4

The following figures are supplied in reply to Count Garcia's request concerning the eleven offences referred to in last year's report :—

Being in possession of opium	5
Smoking and being in possession of opium	1
Being found on premises where opium was being smoked	5

C. Imports of spirits and alcoholic beverages during the year 1934–35 :—

—	Average Approximate Percentage of Alcohol by Weight.*	Quantity imported, 1934–35.	Quantities issued under Medical Permits.		Countries of Origin.
			1934–35.	1933–34.	
Spirituuous liquors—		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Whisky	38.5 to 51.0	210	430	697½	United Kingdom.
Brandy	38.5 to 49.3	10	31½	40½	France and Australia.
Gin	40.6	100	199½	344½	United Kingdom and Holland.
Alcoholic beverages—					
Port and sherry	12.0 to 17.8	150	187½	134½	} Australia.
Claret	5.5 to 10.0	..	..	8	
Stout	5.5	162	62½	608	United Kingdom and Australia.
Champagne	7.5 to 10.6	..	1½	1	France.

* The approximate percentages of alcohol by weight given above are those accepted by the Customs Department in New Zealand. Analyses have been made of samples of ale imported, with results showing percentages of alcohol by weight ranging from 1.51 to only 2.39. The ales imported into Western Samoa, therefore, although subject to regulations under the Samoa Act, 1921, do not come within the definition of "intoxicating beverages" as accepted by the Permanent Mandates Commission (minutes of the tenth session, page 182), and have accordingly been omitted from the return.