

For sacramental purposes, 138 gallons of wine; rectified spirits of wine for industrial purposes, 271 gallons.

D. Production within the Territory is prohibited by law.

E. Revenue derived from duties on importation, 1934-35 :—

Medicinal liquor (import duty 17½ per cent. or 25 per cent., and Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	£	s.	d.
Industrial liquor (import duty 17½ per cent. or 25 per cent., and Port and Customs service tax 5 per cent.)	466	14	6
Sacramental liquor (free of import duty; Port and Customs service tax, 5 per cent.)		Nil.	
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These duties are the ordinary *ad valorem* rates applying to all goods not subject to specific rates of duty; there is no authorization for higher specific rates of duty on liquor, for the rate of duty is immaterial, having regard to the fact that all liquor is sold by and for the Administration at prices approximating current retail prices in New Zealand.

F. In view of the position explained in E, there are no other duties, license fees, or taxes.

G. There is no Native beverage containing alcohol. The Native drink "kava," if allowed to stand, does not ferment, and after a few hours becomes stale and unpalatable. It is not consumed in Western Samoa in sufficient strength or quantity to have toxic effects.

H. General information with regard to liquor, in addition to the above, was given in the Eighth Report, 1928.

During 1934-35 there were twenty-one offences reported and twenty convictions under the Samoa Dangerous Drugs Order, 1930.

XIX.—HEALTH.

The staff consists of two European Medical Officers, nine Native medical practitioners, and bacteriological and nursing staffs, the complete Health service comprising twelve Europeans, forty-two Native Samoans, as well as two Chinese dressers.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Admissions to Hospitals :—

Apia Hospital—	1934.	1933.
Europeans	148	198
Samoans	542	463
Chinese	328	206
Melanesians	24	23
	1,042	890
Tuasivi Hospital	171	103
Aleipata	138	120
	1,351	1,113
Total admissions	15,178	11,979
Out-patients: All hospitals and dispensaries	16,529	13,092
Grand total		
Deaths in hospitals	33	50

In addition to the dispensaries at Manono, Mulifanua, and Fagaloa Bay, dispensaries have lately been opened at Falealili in Upolu, and at Sala'ilua and Fagamalo in Savai'i.

EPIDEMICS.

Influenza broke out in a mild form in September and did not disappear till the middle of November. It spread gradually round both Islands. No fatal cases were reported.

MAIN DISEASES.

Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers.—Twenty cases were operated on for this condition. Attention has not been called to this before, but many Samoans between thirty and forty years of age rapidly develop pyorrhœa, and no doubt with toxæmia due to yaws and filariasis it probably brings about this condition.

Yaws.—Following the intensive campaign carried out in conjunction with the Rockefeller Foundation, free treatment up to fourteen years of age has been commenced for this infection and will be continued.

Leprosy.—Eleven cases were transferred to Makogai in June, 1934, and four more in March, 1935; two Samoans returned cured in June, 1934, leaving a total of 32 lepers from this Administration under going treatment at 31st March, 1935.

Tuberculosis.—One hundred and forty-three cases were notified.

Enteric.—Fifty-eight cases were notified.

Beri Beri.—Eight cases were notified.

Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia.—One hundred and twenty-one cases were notified.

Veneral Disease.—Twenty-one cases of gonorrhœa were notified.

There were no cases of dysentery reported.

There are at present in Vaimea Prison six cases of mental defectives.