

employer if not satisfied with his treatment, and in case of ill-treatment can invoke the protection of the statute law of the Territory. As regards prevention of abuses by the labourer, he is entitled to a day's wages for an honest day's work, and the principle "No work, no pay" applies. The employer is entitled to dispense with the labourer's services if the latter does not carry out his work satisfactorily.

III. ARMS TRAFFIC.

1. What measures are being adopted to control the traffic in arms and ammunition ?
2. What are the statistics relating to imports of arms and ammunition of different categories ?

1. The Arms Ordinance, 1921, prohibits the importation or sale of arms, guns, or ammunition except under permit and license. All owners of guns must hold a license. There is no smuggling or illicit sale of arms or ammunition. Only single-barrelled muzzle-loading shot-guns are being supplied to the Natives for pigeon-shooting for food-supplies. The number is, in addition, restricted.

2. Following are the details of importation of arms and ammunition of every description during the year: Arms—Three double-barrelled breach-loading sporting shot-guns; four single-barrelled breach-loading sporting shot-guns; four No. 22 sporting pea-rifles; two big-game rifles; one revolver (war souvenir). Ammunition—27,500 rounds sporting shot-gun No. 12 cartridges; 28,800 rounds sporting shot-gun No. 16 cartridges; 41,000 rounds sporting shot-gun No. 20 cartridges; 8,500 rounds sporting shot-gun No. 410 cartridges; 500 rounds sporting rifle No. 32 cartridges; 500 rounds sporting rifle No. 44 cartridges; 12,500 rounds sporting pea-rifle No. 22 cartridges; 13,250 percussion caps; 100 dynamite caps; 25 empty sporting brass shells; 1,000 lb. sporting powder; 1 ton sporting shot.

IV. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS.

1. What steps are being taken to assure the prohibition of abuses of the liquor traffic ?
2. How is the campaign against alcoholism organized ?
3. What are the effects of these measures ? (Statistics relative to the import and to the local manufacture of alcoholic liquors, &c.).
4. What are the countries of origin of alcoholic liquor, other than wine and beer, imported into the Territory ?
5. What measures have been taken to assure the prohibition or regulation of the importation, production, and consumption of dangerous drugs ?

1. The importation and manufacture of all liquor containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit is absolutely prohibited by the Samoa Act, 1921, sections 336 to 341, except importation by the Administration for medicinal, sacramental, or industrial purposes (as provided by section 340). Such importations and the disposal of such liquor so imported is controlled by the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1920. Sale to both Europeans and Natives is prohibited except when prescribed by a duly qualified Government Medical Officer and for medicinal purposes only. (See also Board of Health Regulations No. 1.)

2. All liquor on board visiting ships must be declared in writing on arrival and at once placed under Customs seal, which must remain unbroken until the ship sails. The Police and Customs maintain a watch over every overseas vessel, and ships are frequently searched. The police also take steps to prevent local manufacture.

3. Convictions for liquor offences show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year, as the following figures will indicate :—

Convictions.	1923.	1924.
Drunkenness	14	8
Manufacturing liquor	18	11
Liquor found on premises	3	..
In possession of liquor	3	4
Importing liquor	6	1
Concealing liquor	1	..
Selling liquor	4	..
Distilling liquor	2	2
Consuming methylated spirits	29	18
Samoaans consuming liquor	6
Totals	80	50

Imports of intoxicating liquors during the year were : For medicinal purposes—Whisky, 1,036 gallons; brandy, 139 gallons; gin, 101 gallons; port wine, 70 gallons; claret, 20 gallons; stout, 658 gallons; ale, 231 gallons. For sacramental purposes—Wine, 288 gallons. For industrial purposes—Rectified spirits of wine, 28½ gallons. For laboratory attached to Apia Hospital, 2 gallons alcohol absolute.

4. Whisky—United Kingdom; brandy—France.

5. The New Zealand Opium Act, 1908, and Amendment, 1910, and regulations made thereunder, controlling the importation of opium, morphine, 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.