

fall due. There is no possibility of the lessees being turned out of their properties at short notice. The lessor can only re-enter into possession if there is some breach of the terms of lease, and even then the lessee can assert his right to have the question of breach or otherwise determined by arbitration.

The financial position of private planters generally has never at any time been a serious one. It is true that certain of them are in debt to the New Zealand Reparation Estates for advances for the purpose of making improvements in their properties and for installing modern machinery for dealing with their produce. The majority of the lessees are men of small capital, and the course adopted in advancing moneys for the purposes stated is enabling the planters to build up their resources.

## APPENDIX C.

### SAMOA CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION AMENDMENT ORDER, 1927 (No. 2).

CHARLES FERGUSON, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 6th day of June, 1927.

Present: His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, and in pursuance of the authority to make regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Samoa conferred upon him by the Samoa Act, 1921, and of all other powers and authorities enabling him in that behalf, doth hereby amend the Samoa Customs Consolidation Order, 1923, by making the following regulations.

#### REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Samoa Customs Consolidation Amendment Order, 1927 (No. 2), and shall be read with and form part of the Samoa Customs Consolidation Order, 1923, and shall come into operation on the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

2. The First Schedule (Import Duties) of the Samoa Customs Consolidation Order, 1923, is hereby amended in the manner and to the extent following, namely:—

(1) By revoking paragraphs (iii) and (iv) of clause (a) thereof, and by substituting therefor the following:—

“(iii) Goods manufactured within the British Dominions in which all the manufacturing processes are performed in such Dominions from unmanufactured raw materials and/or from one or more of the partly manufactured raw materials not produced in such Dominions, enumerated hereafter in clause (j) hereof.

“(iv) Goods partially produced or partially manufactured in the British Dominions, provided that the final process of manufacture has been performed in one of such Dominions and also that the expenditure in material produced in such Dominions and/or labour performed within such Dominions (calculated subject to the qualification in clause (b) hereof) in each and every article is not less than one-half of the factory or works cost of such article in its finished state.”

(2) By revoking clause (b) thereof, and by substituting therefor the following:—

“(b) In the calculation of the proportion of produce or labour of the British Dominions for the purpose of paragraph (iv) of clause (a) hereof none of the following items shall be included or considered:—

“(1) Manufacturer's profit, or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker, or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition;

“(2) Royalties;

“(3) The cost of outside packages or any cost of packing the goods therein; or

“(4) Any cost of conveying, insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture.”

(3) By revoking clause (d) thereof, and by substituting therefor the following:—

“(d) ‘British Dominions’ includes British protectorates and territories subject to mandates conferred on His Majesty by the League of Nations.”

(4) By adding after clause (i) thereof the following additional clauses (j) and (k):—

“(j) The following is the list referred to in paragraph (iii) of clause (a) hereof:—

“LIST OF PARTLY MANUFACTURED RAW MATERIALS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (iii) OF  
“CLAUSE (a) HEREOF.

“Abrasive material, including corundum, alundum, carborundum, emery, and similar materials;

“Argols;

“Asbestos, fibre;

“Asphalt, bitumen, tar, and pitch;

“Bromine and iodine;

“Camphor, laurel, crude;

“Carbon-black or gas-black;

“Cair yarn;

“Dyes and vegetable substances used in making dyes;

“Fibres, natural, animal, or vegetable, even though sorted, dressed, scoured, or similarly treated, including raw silk, organzine, and tram silk;

“Graphite, artificial;

“Gums, and resins, refined;

“Hides and skins, with or without wool or hair, salted or pickled;

“Isinglass;

“Lemon or orange rinds in brine;

“Liquorice extract in bulk;

“Magnesite, calcined;

“Meats and fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen;

“Metals in the form of pigs or ingots or in cruder forms (e.g., mattes, concentrates, regulus); mercury; copper or zinc in bars, blocks, cakes, and slabs; iron or steel blooms, billets, or slabs; iron bars (Swedish) made from iron puddled with charcoal; ferro-silicon; metal scrap, suitable for resmelting;

“Oils, essential, natural; oil of turpentine;