

directly or indirectly to the amount of intoxicating liquor sold or the profits of the business. Existing contracts of this kind were required to be adjusted so that the remuneration would not be so affected. In default of agreement, adjustment was by arbitration.

321. By Regulation 18, advertisements in newspapers, other than a trade newspaper, relating to intoxicating liquor were limited to 2½ in. in width by 2 in. in length. Advertisements relating to intoxicating liquor calculated to encourage the drinking of liquor by women were prohibited; so also were posters, other than those on trade premises, and advertisements in picture-theatres or by means of wireless broadcasts.

By Regulation 20, additional powers were given to constables to enter without warrant on unlicensed premises where the constable reasonably suspected any offence against the Licensing Act relating to the sale of liquor by unlicensed persons.

By Regulation 23, every innkeeper was required to keep a register of his guests.

By Regulation 24, every holder of a brewer's license, or a wholesale license, or a winemaker's license was required to keep a record of every sale of liquor made by him.

322. By the Licensing Act Emergency Regulations 1942 (No. 2), Amendment No. 3 (1944/86), made on the 31st May, 1944, a fresh provision was made protecting licensees from a failure to keep premises up to the required standard. It was provided that the provisions of the Licensing Act in this matter should not apply to prevent the granting of a renewal of a license or a new license in respect of any premises or any land on which premises were formerly erected in any case where the Licensing Committee is satisfied "that from any cause whatsoever, whether due to war conditions or not, the premises have been destroyed or damaged or otherwise are not of the required standard or do not contain the required accommodation and that the failure to re-erect or repair the premises, maintain them at the required standard, restore them to that standard, or provide the required accommodation is due to the present war or to conditions directly or indirectly caused thereby."

CHAPTER 13.—SOME TRANSACTIONS IN HOTELS DURING THE WAR

323. To complete this account of the war years we refer now to some of the many transactions in hotels during this period, which indicate—

- (1) The value placed upon an hotel with a good bar trade :
- (2) The low value of land and buildings compared with a license :
- (3) The lack of any fear that prohibition would be carried ; and
- (4) The continued existence of competition between the large brewery companies for hotels.

324. (1) In June, 1940, Ballins Breweries acquired the Burwood Hotel in Canterbury for £18,198, the Government valuation at the time being £2,505. This hotel is leased to a tenant for £108 6s. 8d. per month, so that each yearly rental is 51 per cent. of the Government valuation.

(2) In October, 1940, Ballins Breweries took a lease of the Dominion Hotel, Wellington, for a term of ten years at a rental of £975 per annum. The Government capital valuation, made in March, 1935, was £9,000, of which the unimproved value was £4,000 and the value of improvements £5,000.

325. (1) In April, 1941, the Star Hotel at Kihikihi, bordering on the large no-license district of the King-country, was leased for a term of three years at the lower rental of £20 per week, or £1,040 per annum. The Government valuation, made in 1936, showed the capital value at £1,240, of which the unimproved value was £100 and the value of improvements £1,140. The lower yearly rental was thus 83·8 per cent. of the capital value.