

Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and that a register thereof shall be kept in the office of our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all orders and before all decorations and medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted), and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Seventhly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

Eighthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under our Royal Sign-manual We declare to have forfeited the Military Cross shall return the said decoration to the office of our Principal Secretary of State for War, and that his name shall be erased from the register of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to ourself, our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under our Royal Sign-manual.

Given at our Court, at St. James's, this 28th day of December, 1914, in the fifth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command.

KITCHENER.

War Office, 1st January, 1915.

*Royal Warrant instituting a New Medal entitled "The Military Medal."*

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To all to whom these presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS We are desirous of signifying our appreciation of acts of gallantry and devotion to duty performed by non-commissioned officers and men of our Army in the field:

We do by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, institute and create a silver medal to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the field.

Firstly: It is ordained that the medal shall be designated "The Military Medal."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Military Medal shall bear on the obverse the Royal Effigy, and on the reverse the words "For bravery in the Field," encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and a Crown.

Thirdly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Military Medal shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and that a register thereof shall be kept in the office of our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that the Military Medal shall be worn immediately before all war medals, and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a ribbon of one inch and one-quarter in width, which shall be in colour dark blue, having in the centre three white and two crimson stripes alternating.

Lastly: It is ordained that in cases where non-commissioned officers and men who have been awarded the Military Medal shall be recommended by a Commander-in-Chief in the field for further acts of bravery, a bar may be added to the medal already conferred.

Given at our Court, at St. James's, this 25th day of March, 1916, in the sixth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command.

KITCHENER.

War Office, 5th April, 1916.

No. 35.

New Zealand, No. 356.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 15th May, 1916.

With reference to my telegram, 8th May, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of the Act 6 Geo. V, chapter 8, relating to the Imperial Institute, together with copies of the debates on the subject in the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

2. Your Ministers will observe that this Act has two main objects: the first is to transfer the management of the Institute from the Board of Trade to the Colonial Office; the second is to abolish the Advisory Committee appointed under the Imperial Institute (Transfer) Act of 1902, and to substitute for it an Executive Council of twenty-five members.

3. Both these objects were explained in full in the debates, and I would invite attention in particular to the speech by the Under-Secretary of State for India on page 710 and following of Volume 21 of the House of Lords Debates. I may observe, however, that the first object of the Bill is to give legal effect to an arrangement which has actually been in force for some years