

1920.
NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

INDEX.

No. of Series.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
	1919.		
1	Jan. 8	Standard uniform for New Zealand vessels	2
2	" 29	Extension of term of priority in cases of applications for patents	2
3	" 30	Imperial Bureau of Mycology	6
4	" 30	Changes in existing appointments or new appointments of trade	7
5	Mar. 5	Upkeep of the "Otter" gear	7
6	" 5	Contribution to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology	7
7	" 5	Nyasaland postal war-tax	7
8	" 14	Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long-service Medal: Volunteer Rifles Cadet Corps	8
9	April 2	Ceylon postal rates	8
10	" 9	Imperial Investigation Board, Constitution of	9
11	" 30	War-tax on letters, Bermuda	9
12	May 7	Imperial Institute: Reappointment of Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie on the Executive Council	9
13	" 23	Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act	9
14	June 23	Exhibits for the Dominion War Museum	10
15	" 24	Conference of Entomologists	10
16	July 23	Changes in names of merchant ships	10
17	" 23	Meteorological Conference	11
18	" 31	Medal struck at investiture of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	11
19	Aug. 19	War-stamps	11
20	" 19	Imperial War Graves Commission	12
21	" 19	Registration of seamen	12
22	" 28	Education of ex-soldiers	13
23	" 29	Higher education of ex-officers and men	13
24	Sept. 6	Retention of title of "Honourable"	14
25	" 19	Allied Signal-manual	14
26	" 29	Decayed oak from Westminster Hall	14
27	Oct. 11	Examination of masters and mates	14
28	" 30	War-medals (mercantile marine)	15
29	Nov. 6	Protection of ships from damage by mine	15
30	" 17	Thanks of Parliament for services rendered during the war	15
31	" 18	Imperial Bureau of Mycology	16
32	" 20	New Zealand legislation with regard to public health	16
33	Dec. 9	Accommodation at Staff College, Quetta	17
34	" 10	Synopsis of Acts passed during the sixth session of the 19th Parliament of New Zealand	17

No. 1.

New Zealand, No. 1.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 8th January, 1919.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions No. 519, of the 17th September, 1918, I have the honour to inform you that I am advised by my Ministers that the question of adopting a standard uniform for New Zealand vessels is now under consideration. Ministers add that before such a uniform could be adopted, legislation to authorize it would be necessary.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies

No. 2.

New Zealand, No. 12.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 29th January, 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch of the 23rd October, 1918, No. 192, regarding the extension of term of priority in cases of applications for patents in pursuance of the Industrial Property Convention which had been delayed owing to the war, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that in accordance with the Patents (Temporary) Regulations, 1914, applications may be filed after the period of twelve months, and the Convention date obtained, on the Registrar of Patents being satisfied that the delay is attributable to the war.

2. The regulations and practice in this country in respect of Convention cases generally appear to correspond with the rules and procedure in Great Britain, in such matters as set forth in the above-mentioned despatch.

3. A copy of the regulations, and of Warrant revoking the license permitting applications and fees from enemies, are enclosed.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosures.

TRADE-MARKS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this fourteenth day of December, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following temporary regulations relating to trade-marks; and doth declare that this Order shall come into force on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Governor in Council may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of the registration of any trade-mark the proprietor whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty; and the Governor in Council, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

(a.) That the proprietor is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;

- (b.) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them in respect of which the trade-mark is registered;
- (c.) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade that the registration of the trade-mark should be so avoided or suspended.

2. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules.

3. An application under this section must be made on Form T.M. No. 29 contained in the Second Schedule to these rules, and shall be filed at the Patent Office.

4. The Governor in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any registration of a trade-mark ordered by him; but such revocation may be subject to the right of any person or persons who have traded in goods under the mark to continue to do so on the payment by the proprietor to such person or persons of compensation for the stoppage of the use of such trade-mark.

5. For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoiding or suspending the registration of a trade-mark, the Governor in Council may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit to hold an inquiry.

6. Any application to the Governor in Council for the avoidance or suspension of any registration of a trade-mark may be referred for hearing and inquiry to such person or persons, who shall report thereon to the Governor in Council: Provided always that the Governor in Council may at any time, if in his absolute discretion he deems it expedient to the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such registration of a trade-mark, upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

7. The Registrar may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

8. The Registrar may also at any time during the continuance of these rules extend the time prescribed by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, or any rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—

(a.) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war which, in the opinion of the Registrar, would justify such extension:

(b.) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee, or proprietor as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to avoid or suspend the registration of a trade-mark ... £ s d. ... 2 0 0

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Trade-mark, £2.
(Stamp.)

Form T.M. No. 29.

Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914.

To the Registrar of Trade-marks, Wellington.

I, [or We] [*Here insert (in full) name, address, and description or calling of person or persons applying*], hereby request the to order the avoidance or suspension of the registration of trade-mark No. [*Here insert number and class in which the trade-mark is registered*], registered in Class for

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed.)

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED UNDER THE PATENTS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914, AND THE TRADE-MARKS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914.

Nos. 1 to 6.

1. A copy of the application when received will be at once sent to the address for service in New Zealand given by the patentee, licensee, or proprietor of the trade-mark, as the case may be, or to any one whose name appears upon the register as having an interest in the patent or trade-mark.

2. The date for hearing the application will be fixed on receipt of the application, and will be notified to the applicant, and to the patentee, proprietor, or other person interested, at his address for service in New Zealand. The application will be advertised in the *Patent Office Journal*, and the date fixed for the hearing will be not less than seven days after the advertisement of the application in the *Journal*.

3. The applicant must produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the tribunal in respect of (a), (b), and (c) of Rule 1, and that he is not himself an alien enemy. The evidence may be either oral or by way of statutory declaration. The patentee or proprietor of the trade-mark, or any

one interested, may appear at the hearing in opposition to the application, provided that notice of his intention so to appear be given in writing to the Registrar at the Patent Office before the date of the hearing.*

Nos. 7 and 8.

1. During the continuance of the war no patent will be sealed, and no registration of a trade-mark will be granted, to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty (hereinafter called "such subject").

The term "such subject" will be taken to include (a) a firm which by reason of its constitution may be considered as managed or controlled by such subjects, or the business whereof is wholly or mainly carried on on behalf of such subjects; (b) a company which has received its constitution in an enemy's State; (c) a company registered in His Majesty's dominions the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly on behalf of such subjects.

2. As regards applications for patents or trade-marks, no distinction will in the first place be drawn between those made by such subjects and those made by other persons. All proceedings thereunder will be carried on as usual down to the time of acceptance, but in the case of applications by such subjects formal acceptance will not be issued.

3. Applicants who fail to conform to the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder, will run the risk of losing their rights, unless they are able to bring themselves under the provisions of Rule 8 of the rules set out above. Applications under Rule 8 (a) should be made and will be considered at such time as the applicant, patentee, or proprietor of a design or trade-mark, as the case may be, is in a position to do the said act or file the said document as aforesaid. Applications under Rule 8 (b) should be made before the date for the doing of any such act.

4. As regards oppositions to the grant of patents and the registration of trade-marks, arising after the commencement of war, (a) opposition by such subjects where the grant or registration opposed is one to a British citizen or alien friend will not be entertained; (b) in the case where the grant or registration opposed is a grant or registration to any such subject, the notice of opposition will be accepted, but all further proceedings will be suspended until the end of the war.

5. As regards inventions for which patents are applied for by the nominee or assignee of the inventor, or some person deriving the invention from such actual inventor, these will be treated in the same manner as if made directly by the inventor.

PATENTS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this fourteenth day of December, 1914. Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following temporary regulations relating to patents; and doth declare that this Order shall come into force on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Governor-General may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license granted to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty; and the Governor in Council, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

- (a.) That the patentee or licensee is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;
- (b.) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process;
- (c.) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade that such article should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.

2. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules, and the fee payable on depositing foreign documents or other papers for the purpose of a record not already provided for under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules.

3. An application under this section must be made on Patents Form No. 22 contained in the Second Schedule to these rules, and shall be filed at the Patent Office.

4. The Governor in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any patent or license ordered by him. Such revocation may be subject to the right of any person or persons manufacturing the invention to continue to do so on the payment by the patentee to such person or persons of compensation for the stoppage of such manufacture.

* Provisional only—subject to confirmation.

5. For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoiding or suspending a patent or license, the Governor in Council may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit to hold an inquiry.

6. Any application to the Governor in Council for the avoidance or suspension of any patent or license may be referred for hearing and inquiry to such person or persons, who shall report thereon to the Governor in Council: Provided that the Governor may at any time, if in his absolute discretion he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such patent or license, upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

7. The Registrar may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

8. The Registrar may also at any time during the continuance of these rules extend the time prescribed by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, or any rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—

(a.) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war which, in the opinion of the Registrar, would justify such extension:

(b.) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee, or proprietor as aforesaid.

9. The term "person" used in these rules shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by section 5 of the Interpretation Act, 1908, include any Government Department.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to avoid or suspend patent rights or license ...	2	0	0
Fee payable on depositing foreign documents or other papers for the purpose of a record not already provided for under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911 ...	0	2	6

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Patent, £2.

(Stamp.)

Patents Form No. 22.

Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1914.

To the Registrar of Patents, Wellington.

I, [or We] [*Here insert (in full) name, address, and description or calling of persons applying*], hereby request to order the avoidance or suspension of the letters patent No. of [*Here insert number of patent and name of patentee*], or the license granted to [*Here insert name of licensee*] for [*Here insert particulars of license*] under letters patent No. [*Here insert number of patent*].

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed.)

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED UNDER THE PATENTS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914, AND THE TRADE-MARKS (TEMPORARY) REGULATIONS, 1914.

Nos. 1 to 6.

1. A copy of the application when received will be at once sent to the address for service in New Zealand given by the patentee, licensee, or proprietor of the trade-mark, as the case may be, or to any one whose name appears upon the register as having an interest in the patent or trade-mark.

2. The date for hearing the application will be fixed on receipt of the application, and will be notified to the applicant, and to the patentee, proprietor, or other person interested, at his address for service in New Zealand. The application will be advertised in the *Patent Office Journal*, and the date fixed for the hearing will be not less than seven days after the advertisement of the application in the *Journal*.

3. The applicant must produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the tribunal in respect of (a), (b), and (c) of Rule 1, and that he is not himself an alien enemy. The evidence may be either oral or by way of statutory declaration. The patentee or proprietor of the trade-mark, or any one interested, may appear at the hearing in opposition to the application, provided that notice of his intention so to appear be given in writing to the Registrar at the Patent Office before the date of the hearing.*

Nos. 7 and 8.

1. During the continuance of the war no patent will be sealed, and no registration of a trade-mark will be granted, to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty (hereinafter called "such subject").

* Provisional only—subject to confirmation.

The term "such subject" will be taken to include (a) a firm which by reason of its constitution may be considered as managed or controlled by such subjects, or the business whereof is wholly or mainly carried on on behalf of such subjects; (b) a company which has received its constitution in an enemy's State; (c) a company registered in His Majesty's dominions the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly on behalf of such subjects.

2. As regards applications for patents or trade-marks, no distinction will in the first place be drawn between those made by such subjects and those made by other persons. All proceedings thereunder will be carried on as usual down to the time of acceptance, but in the case of applications by such subjects formal acceptance will not be issued.

3. Applicants who fail to conform to the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder, will run the risk of losing their rights, unless they are able to bring themselves under the provisions of Rule 8 of the rules set out above. Applications under Rule 8 (a) should be made and will be considered at such time as the applicant, patentee, or proprietor of a design or trade-mark, as the case may be, is in a position to do the said act or file the said document as aforesaid. Applications under Rule 8 (b) should be made before the date for the doing of any such act.

4. As regards oppositions to the grant of patents and the registration of trade-marks, arising after the commencement of war, (a) opposition by such subjects where the grant or registration opposed is one to a British citizen or alien friend will not be entertained; (b) in the case where the grant or registration opposed is a grant or registration to any such subject, the notice of opposition will be accepted, but all further proceedings will be suspended until the end of the war.

5. As regards inventions for which patents are applied for by the nominee or assignee of the inventor, or some person deriving the invention from such actual inventor, these will be treated in the same manner as if made directly by the inventor.

REVOKING LICENSE PERMITTING PAYMENT OF CERTAIN FEES IN RESPECT OF PATENTS,
DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

WHEREAS by a Warrant dated the seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and issued in pursuance of the power conferred by the Royal Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy, license was given and granted to all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in New Zealand—

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or renewal of patents, or for obtaining registration of designs or trade-marks, or the renewal of such registration, in any enemy country;

And also to pay on behalf of an enemy any fees payable in New Zealand on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or trade-marks, or the renewal of such registration:

And whereas it is deemed desirable to revoke the said license:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power conferred by the said Royal Proclamations, and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby revoke the said license of the seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, as from the nineteenth day of September now instant, and do hereby notify that all payments authorized by the said license are, as from the said date, prohibited under the Royal Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, this twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

THOMAS M. WILFORD,
Minister of Justice.

No. 3.

New Zealand, No. 13.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 30th January, 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch, No. 209, of the 14th November, 1918, with regard to the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Mycology for the purpose of supplementing the work of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Government of New Zealand fully appreciate the importance of the proposal, and arrangements will be made for the contribution from New Zealand—viz., £100—to be paid in due course to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and for similar payments to be made during the two succeeding years.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 4.

New Zealand, No. 16.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 30th January, 1919.

With reference to Colonial Office despatch No. 204, of the 21st April, 1915, relative to the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to be notified at the commencement of each year of any changes in existing appointments or of any new appointments of Trade Representatives of New Zealand in foreign countries, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship, at the instance of my Acting Prime Minister, that no changes were made during the year 1918.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 5.

New Zealand, No. 33.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 5th March, 1919.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a notice giving the purport of your predecessor's despatch, Dominions No. 700, of the 6th December, 1918, relative to the upkeep of the "Otter" gear, will be published in the *New Zealand Gazette* for the information of mariners and others. A.-2 1918
No. 3.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 35.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 5th March, 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch, No. 195, of the 26th October, 1918, regarding the renewal of the contribution of New Zealand to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers will be pleased to renew the contribution of £200 hitherto paid to the bureau, for a further period of five years.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 7.

New Zealand, No. 37.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 5th March, 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch, Dominions No. 713, of the 13th December, 1918, intimating that the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate had imposed a war-tax on correspondence posted in the protectorate for delivery in other parts of the world, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers have given the necessary instructions in accordance with the new rates that took effect as from the 16th September, 1918. A.-2, 1918,
No. 5.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 8.

New Zealand, No. 52.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 14th March, 1919.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers would be obliged if you would kindly obtain the opinion of the Army Council as to whether service performed in a Volunteer Rifles Cadet Corps should be admitted as qualifying service towards the award of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long-service Medal.

2. Awards of this decoration and medal to members of the New Zealand Forces are not made unless the applicants have served for the required period in the *Auxiliary* Forces, the word "Auxiliary," as far as New Zealand is concerned, being interpreted to mean the Volunteer Force, now known as the Territorial Force. Service in Cadet Corps, either as an officer or in the ranks, is disallowed.

3. The decoration and medal were instituted and created by Royal Warrant dated 18th May, 1899, and the regulations governing their issue to members of the New Zealand Forces were published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 1st May, 1902, approval of the same having been previously obtained from the Army Council.

4. The term "Auxiliary Forces" is not specifically defined by New Zealand regulations, but the interpretation given in the Imperial Army Act means the Territorial Force, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers.

5. A number of applications have been declined in cases where the applicants claimed service in Volunteer Cadet Corps which had been formed under the same authority as adult Volunteer Corps—namely, the New Zealand Volunteer Act of 1865.

6. It has been represented that as these Cadet units were really a part of the Volunteer Force, service therein should be reckoned as qualifying service for the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long-service Medal. Whilst this is admitted, it may be stated that these Volunteer Cadet units consisted chiefly of lads from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

7. My Ministers therefore desire to have an expression of opinion from the Army Council as to whether it would be within the spirit of the Royal Warrant referred to above to count commissioned service in a Cadet Corps as full-time qualifying service, and service in the ranks of Cadet Corps as half-time, for the purpose of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long-service Medal.

8. In the case of the New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal and the New Zealand Territorial Service Medal, which are awarded after sixteen years' continuous efficient service and twelve years' continuous efficient service respectively, efficient Cadet service is allowed to count as half time in the ranks and full time as officers.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 9.

New Zealand, No. 60.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 2nd April, 1919.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions No. 68, of the 31st January, intimating that the Government of Ceylon has increased the rate of postage on letters from the colony to British possessions.

2. The necessary instructions will be given by my Ministers in accordance with the suggestion made in the closing paragraph of the despatch.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 64.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 9th April, 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch, Dominions No. 703, of the 9th December, 1918, regarding the constitution of an Imperial Investigation Board, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that this matter has been referred by telegraph to the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who is at present in London, with the suggestion that he should deal with the matter direct with the Colonial Office. I have no doubt that this has already been done.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 74.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 30th April, 1919.

With reference to your despatch, No. 123, of the 25th January last, regarding the imposition by the Government of Bermuda of a war-tax on letters sent from that colony to other parts of the Empire, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers have issued instructions in the sense suggested in the last paragraph of the despatch.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 76.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 7th May, 1919.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch, No. 237, of the 31st December, 1918, with regard to the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers desire that the Honourable Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, should be reappointed to represent the Dominion on the Executive Council of the Institute.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 13.

New Zealand, No. 85.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 23rd May, 1919.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that I duly invited the attention of my Ministers to your predecessor's despatch, Dominions No. 622, of the 31st October last, relative to the resolution passed at the Imperial War Conference, 1918, endorsing the principle of the Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act of the United Kingdom.

2. My Ministers have now advised me to reply that the Government of New Zealand are in sympathy with the resolution, and that they will adopt measures accordingly so far as the circumstances of this Dominion render action necessary.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 104.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 23rd June, 1919.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Government of New Zealand have received from the Zone Supply Officer, United States War Department, New York, patterns of service uniform, equipment, &c., issued to the various branches of the United States Forces during the war. These exhibits, a list of which is attached, were supplied with a view to their being placed in the Dominion Museum.

2. The New Zealand Government have asked me to suggest that an expression of their best thanks be conveyed to the Government of the United States, through His Majesty's Government, for their generous gift of the articles described, the possession of which is highly appreciated as a valuable addition, of historical interest, to the war relics of the Museum.

3. I understand that the Brigadier-General Commanding the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, London, is arranging for an exhibit relating to New Zealand's effort in the war to be sent to the United States authorities.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,

Deputy of the Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

LIST OF EXHIBITS FOR THE DOMINION WAR MUSEUM RECEIVED FROM THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER,
UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT, 461 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, U.S.A., EX S.S. "MOANA."

ONE complete outfit of clothing; one complete service equipment; two rifles and bayonets; 118 collar ornaments (for all branches of the Army service); ninety-five sleeve chevrons; thirteen service medals.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 112.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 24th June, 1919.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions No. 271, of the 10th April last, inquiring whether the Government of New Zealand concurs in the proposal for assembling a Conference of Entomologists at as early a date as practicable, and, if so, whether arrangements could be made for the Government Entomologist (or officer responsible for entomological work) to attend the Conference, I have the honour to inform you that Ministers consider that it would be greatly in the interest of New Zealand that a representative of the Dominion should attend the proposed Conference. If, therefore, the holding of the Conference should be definitely decided upon, Mr. A. H. Cockayne, Biologist of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, will be selected as the Dominion's representative.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,

Deputy of the Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 16.

New Zealand, No. 119.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 23rd July, 1919.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Government of New Zealand will adopt the same practice in regard to changes of names of

merchant ships as that which the Board of Trade has decided upon, as described in your despatch, Dominions No. 365, of the 10th May, 1919.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 17.

New Zealand, No. 125.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 23rd July, 1919.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions No. 238, of the 31st March, on the subject of the proposed International Conference of the Allied Nations to discuss meteorological questions of common interest, I have the honour to inform you, in amplification of my telegram of the 19th June, that Mr. D. C. Bates, the New Zealand Government Meteorologist, has been selected as this Dominion's representative at the preliminary Meteorological Conference and at the Inter-Allied Conference.

A.—2, 1919,
No. 18.

2. Mr. Bates left New Zealand for the United Kingdom by the steamship "Tofua" on the 5th July.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 18.

New Zealand, No. 129.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 31st July, 1919.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions No. 360, of the 8th May, transmitting from Her Majesty the Queen a medal struck at the time of the Investiture of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

A.—2, 1919,
No. 24.

2. The Queen's gracious thought is most highly appreciated by my Ministers, who have asked me to convey to Her Majesty, through Your Lordship, their respectful thanks for the gift, which has been placed on exhibition in the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 147.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th August, 1919.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 106, of the 11th June, intimating that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are desirous of securing specimens of postage-stamps which have been brought into issue by the abnormal conditions due to the war, for inclusion in the Library Section of the Australian War Museum, I have the honour to inform you that in so far as this Dominion is concerned my Ministers will be pleased to accede to the request, and the stamps will accordingly be forwarded to the Secretary, Department of Defence (War Museum), Melbourne, as requested.

A.—2, 1919,
No. 28.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 20.

New Zealand, No. 149.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th August, 1919.

A.—2, 1919,
No. 27.

With reference to your despatch, No. 100, of the 5th June, 1919, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, in accordance with the wishes of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, my Government will arrange for temporary wooden crosses to be placed over all the Naval graves in New Zealand, pending the erection of permanent memorials by the Imperial War Graves Commission. The crosses, as far as possible, will be of uniform dimension and pattern, in accordance with the details outlined in paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned despatch.

2. Naval graves in New Zealand up to the present bear no distinctive marks.

3. A list of the graves of Naval ratings who have been buried in New Zealand during the period of the war is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

LIST OF THE GRAVES OF NAVAL RATINGS WHO HAVE BEEN BURIED IN NEW ZEALAND DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

Name.	Official Number.	Rating.	Ship.	Date of Death.	Where buried and Date.
Bain, George ..	277245	Leading stoker	"Torch" ..	22/8/14	Auckland Cemetery, 24/8/14.
Grant, Fred. ..	J. 15258	A.B.	"Philomel"	15/9/14	Auckland Cemetery, 17/9/14.
Huxtable, John ..	Ply. 7763	Private, R.M.L.I.	"Torch" ..	23/8/17	Karori Cemetery, 24/8/17.
Sandalls, Fred. ..	..	Acting C.P.O.	"Philomel"	16/12/17	Karori Cemetery, 18/12/17.
Cregeen, Sam. E. ..	4942A	Seaman, R.N.R.	N.Z. Trans., "Tahiti"	13/10/17	Port Chalmers Cemetery, 8/11/17.
Stanley, Geo. T. ..	J. 9099	Signaller ..	"Geranium"	30/6/19	Somes Island, Wellington, 1/7/19.

No. 21.

New Zealand, No. 150.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th August, 1919.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions No. 328, of the 30th April, relative to the registration of seamen, I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers have carefully considered the question as to adopting similar or modified arrangements in New Zealand, and they are of the opinion that such a scheme or a modification of it is not required in this Dominion at the present time.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 160.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 28th August, 1919.

I have the honour to confirm my telegram to Your Lordship of the 11th August, replying to your despatch, Dominions No. 401, of the 21st May, on the subject of education of ex-soldiers. The telegram read as follows:—

“Your despatch of 21st May, No. 401: Government of New Zealand has authorized expenditure of £50,000 on educational and vocational training of members of New Zealand Expeditionary Force in addition to fifty scholarships of from £175 to £250. Post-graduate courses for medical, dental, and other students have been approved, and also instruction in agriculture, mechanics, and other courses beneficial on repatriation. The above scholarships have all been allotted, but other applications for higher educational and vocational training under the New Zealand Expeditionary Force Education Department are dealt with in England by an advisory Board.”

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 23.

New Zealand, No. 161.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 29th August, 1919.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions No. 355, of the 8th May, regarding the higher education of ex-officers and men, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the New Zealand Government has adopted a scheme under which officers and men discharged from the New Zealand Forces may receive instruction in farming-methods at the State farms, and also with individual farmers. The instruction at these farms includes special lectures and demonstrations of an elementary scientific nature by trained officers of the Agricultural Department, and the object aimed at is to make good practical farmers, rather than to give education up to a university standard. Apart from this, however, provision is made under which discharged officers and men specially desirous of obtaining a university training in agriculture may, in specially selected cases, receive financial assistance from the Government in order to enable them to obtain the higher training.

2. Persons previously domiciled in New Zealand who have served in the Forces of the United Kingdom, or in any Force for which payment is made out of moneys provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or in the Forces of one of the other self-governing Dominions, would be given facilities for availing themselves of the practical instruction in agriculture at the State farms, provided the whole of the available room for men at these farms is not required for New Zealand soldiers; but special circumstances would have to exist to warrant the granting to them of facilities for obtaining university education, this being due to the fact that the facilities existing in New Zealand for university training in agriculture are very limited.

3. As regards persons previously domiciled elsewhere than in New Zealand who have served in the New Zealand Forces, the conditions set out in paragraph 2 would apply, and they would also apply in respect to other ex-service men of British nationality, provided the available educational facilities are not all required for New Zealand soldiers.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A.—2,
No. 26

No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 167.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 6th September, 1919.

At the instance of my Prime Minister I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Honourable George Warren Russell, the Honourable Arthur Mielziner Myers, the Honourable William Donald Stuart MacDonald, and the Honourable Josiah Alfred Hanan have ceased to be members of the Executive Council of this Dominion, after having served for more than three years continuously as members of such Council.

2. I have the honour to recommend that His Majesty's permission be sought for the retention of the title "Honourable" by these four gentlemen.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 171.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 19th September, 1919.

A.-2, 1919,
No. 31.

With reference to your despatch, No. 118, of the 9th July, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that two copies of the Allied Signal-manual, which takes the place of the British Signal-manual, have been retained for the use of my Government, and the other fifteen copies have been distributed in accordance with the request contained in paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 26.

New Zealand, No. 180.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 29th September, 1919.

A.-2, 1919,
No. 30.

With reference to your despatch, No. 515, of the 28th June, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Government of New Zealand accept with pleasure the offer of His Majesty's Government to present to the principal Museum in New Zealand gift pieces of decayed oak which have been removed from the trusses in the roof of Westminster Hall. The specimens when received will be placed on exhibition in the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

2. The Prime Minister, in his communication to me on the subject, asks me to convey to His Majesty's Government an expression of the thanks of the Dominion Government for the offer made.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 27.

New Zealand, No. 190.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 11th October, 1919.

A.-2, 1919,
No. 35.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 140, of the 6th August, on the subject of the examination of masters and mates in the mercantile marine, I have the honour to inform you that I am advised by my Prime

Minister that a notification of the adoption of the Allied Signal-manual for use in examinations was recently received from the Board of Trade, and that a notice that it will be used in the examinations of masters and mates in New Zealand on and after the 1st November is being published in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 28.

New Zealand, No. 198.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 30th October, 1919.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch of the 16th August, Dominions No. 650, transmitting copies of a notice issued by the Board of Trade relative to the grant of war-medals to the British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian mercantile marine, I have the honour to inform you that my Government is awaiting the receipt of full information from the High Commissioner for New Zealand as to the procedure in issuing the medals, in order that similar steps may be taken here to avoid overlapping.

A.-2, 1919,
No. 37.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 29.

New Zealand, No. 200.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 6th November, 1919.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the circular issued by the Admiralty to shipowners and masters of the British mercantile marine, transmitted to me in your despatch, Dominions No. 680, of the 25th August, is being published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and copies will be supplied to masters of vessels who are likely to be passing the areas referred to in the notice.

A.-2, 1919,
No. 38.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 30.

New Zealand, No. 210.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 17th November, 1919.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship copies of resolutions passed by the Parliament of New Zealand during its recent session, recording the thanks of Parliament for the services rendered during the war by the Imperial and Allied Navies and by the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. A copy of a resolution conveying the thanks of Parliament for the courtesies and privileges extended to New Zealand soldiers while on service is also enclosed.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

RESOLUTIONS.

THAT this House, in the name and on behalf of the people of New Zealand, gratefully acknowledges, and accords its thanks for, the devoted services of all ranks of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, all ranks and ratings of the New Zealand Naval Forces, and the members of the New Zealand Army Nursing Service, whose conspicuous and noble achievements in the face of constant danger and difficulties on land and sea through four years of war have created such imperishable traditions for this young Dominion, and have contributed so much towards winning for New Zealand an honoured place in the fraternity of nations.

That this House, in the name and on behalf of the people of New Zealand, places on record its profound sense of gratitude to all branches of the Imperial and Allied Navies, and to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, who, by their ceaseless vigil and undaunted spirit in the face of unparalleled and unknown dangers, failed not in keeping open the long lines of sea communication without which would have been impossible the transportation not only of our Forces, but also of those supplies which were so vitally necessary to preserve the Allied peoples from want and their cause from disaster.

That this House, in a spirit of reverence and pride, honours the memory of those New Zealanders who gave their lives in obedience to the call of Justice and Freedom in the service of their country and humanity. To their relatives in the hour of their sorrow this House tenders its respectful sympathy.

That this House, in the name and on behalf of the people of the Dominion, places on record its deep sense of appreciation of the many kindnesses, courtesies, and privileges extended to members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force on active service in various parts of the world. To each and all, in whatever part of the world, who offered the hand of fellowship to New Zealand soldiers and nurses, and who helped to cheer and comfort them, whether in hospital, in camp, on furlough, or *en route* to and from the seat of war, the Dominion tenders its grateful thanks.

No. 31.

New Zealand, No. 211.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 18th, November, 1919.

A.—2, 1919,
No. 34.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions No. 611, of the 1st August, supplying me with the names of the gentlemen who have been appointed as scientific members of the Committee of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the suggestion that New Zealand should be represented on the Committee of the bureau by one of the existing scientific members meets with the approval of my Ministers, who are inviting Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, to act as the representative of this Dominion.

2. There is no officer in New Zealand occupying the position solely of Government Mycologist, the duties in this branch of work being undertaken by Mr. A. H. Cockayne, Biologist, whom it is desired to nominate as the *ex officio* member of the Committee in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 32.

New Zealand, No. 214.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 20th November, 1919.

With reference to your despatch, No. 145, of the 20th August, asking to be supplied with copies of New Zealand legislation with regard to public health, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that owing to defects having been found in the New Zealand Social Hygiene Act of 1917 the provisions of this Act have not been enforced.

2. Further legislation has, however, been proposed, which will remedy this matter and enable the law under this Act to be rigidly enforced, and as soon as the amended Act becomes law a copy of it will be forwarded for the information of the Ministry of Health.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 33.

New Zealand, No. 220.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 9th December, 1919.

With reference to your despatch, No. 162, of the 24th September, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers note that the accommodation at the Staff College, Quetta, will allow of only one New Zealand officer being sent annually when it is decided to resume the two-years course.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 34.

New Zealand, No. 226.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th December, 1919.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship the accompanying Synopsis, prepared by the Attorney-General of this Dominion, of the Acts passed during the Sixth Session of the Nineteenth Parliament of New Zealand, together with the Acts themselves duly authenticated with the Seal of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

SYNOPSIS OF ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE SESSION ENDED
ON THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1919.

Public Acts.

- 1919, No. 1.—The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1919.—This Act temporarily extended the duration of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, which would otherwise have expired on the 31st August, 1919. By a later Act (1919, No. 8) the Act of 1914 and its amendments have been repealed, and new provisions have been made for the protection only of mortgagors under mortgages existing on the passing of that Act.
- 1919, No. 2.—The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to borrow £12,500,000 for the purpose of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. In addition authority is given for the borrowing of £2,000,000 for each of two successive years and £1,000,000 for each year thereafter, to be expended in the acquisition of land under the Land for Settlements Act to be disposed of under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts.
- 1919, No. 3.—The Land and Income Tax (Annual) Act, 1919.—This Act fixes the rates of land-tax and income-tax (including special war-tax) for the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1919. The rates so fixed are the same as for the last preceding financial year.
- 1919, No. 4.—The Payment of Jurors Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to prescribe the rates to be paid to jurors for attendance at sittings of the Supreme Court and at Coroners' inquests.
- 1919, No. 5.—The Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act relates to the leasing of lands in kauri-gum districts. It also provides for the issue of gum-brokers' licenses, and prescribes fees payable in respect of such licenses and of other licenses issued under the Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1908.
- 1919, No. 6.—The Public Trust Office Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act extends the provisions of the Public Trust Office Amendment Act, 1912, with respect to the appointment of Local Deputies of the Public Trustee. By the Act of 1912 provision was made for the appointment of four such deputies. The present amendment permits of the appointment of such number of deputies as may be necessary for the proper administration of the Public Trust Office.
- 1919, No. 7.—The Auckland University College Site Act, 1919.—This Act transfers to the Auckland University College Council, in trust, as a site for a University college, portion of the lands set apart in the City of Auckland for the purposes of a Government House. Provision is made for the resumption of the land by the Crown in the event of the Council failing to erect suitable buildings thereon within ten years.
- 1919, No. 8.—The Mortgages Extension Act, 1919.—This Act repeals the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914, and its amendments, and re-enacts their provisions, with modifications, with respect to mortgages existing at the passing of the Act. No protection is provided for mortgagors under future mortgages. The procedure to be adopted by mortgagees in the exercise of their powers of sale and other remedies is somewhat modified. By section 5 provision is made requiring the mortgagee to give notice of intention to exercise such powers. If the mortgagor does not object to the exercise of such powers within two months from the receipt of the notice the mortgagee may exercise those powers without further authority; but if, however, the mortgagor objects, the mortgagee is obliged, before proceeding further, to obtain

the leave of the Supreme Court. By section 7 the Supreme Court is empowered to extend the term of any existing mortgage to a date not later than the 31st December, 1921. The amendments effected by sections 5 and 7, and the fact that the present Act has no application to future mortgages, are the only material differences between the present law and the Mortgages Extension Act, 1914.

- 1919, No. 9.—The Education Purposes Loans Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Minister of Finance to borrow moneys for the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings for purposes of University colleges, public schools, students' hostels, teachers' residences, and other similar purposes. The amount so authorized to be borrowed is £500,000 for the current financial year and £750,000 for each of the four following financial years.
- 1919, No. 10.—The Manawatu Gorge Road and Bridge Act, 1919.—This Act makes provision for the constitution of a special Board of Control with respect to the Manawatu Gorge Road and the Manawatu Gorge Bridge as defined in the First and Second Schedules. The cost of maintenance is to be defrayed by the local authorities specified in the Fourth Schedule in the proportions specified in that schedule. The Board of Control has, with respect to the road and bridge, the same powers and authority as if the Board were a County Council, and as if the road and bridge respectively were a county road and a bridge thereon.
- 1919, No. 11.—The Fishing Industry Promotion Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Minister of Finance to borrow the sum of £25,000 in every financial year, and to utilize the sum for the purpose of making advances (not exceeding £5,000 in any case) for the promotion of the fishing industry. Advances under the authority of this Act may be made for the establishment of cool-storage plants, the preserving of fish, the purchase and equipment of fishing-boats, and for any other purpose ancillary to the fishing industry.
- 1919, No. 12.—The New Zealand University Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act increases the amount of the annual grants payable out of the Consolidated Fund to the New Zealand University and its affiliated institutions.
- 1919, No. 13.—The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act makes various amendments of the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1908, and provides, *inter alia*, for the following matters:—
- (1.) The registration of magazines:
 - (2.) The exemption from postage charges of packets containing matter in raised characters for the use of the blind:
 - (3.) The payment in certain cases, to persons beneficially entitled, of amounts standing to the credit of deceased depositors in the Post Office Savings-bank, without requiring probate or letters of administration:
 - (4.) Authorizing the establishment by the Postmaster-General of a safe-deposit system:
 - (5.) Requiring officers of the Department to make declarations of fidelity before entering on the duties of their office:
 - (6.) Prohibiting the use of private telephone lines, save pursuant to a license issued by the Governor-General:
 - (7.) Extending the right of appeal of officers of the Post and Telegraph Department from determinations of their superior officers.
- 1919, No. 14.—The Howard Estate Act, 1919.—The object of this Act is to give effect to the will of Josiah Howard (deceased), whereby he devised and bequeathed all his real and personal property to His Majesty the King without restriction or limitation, but in confidence that the New Zealand Government would use the property as a foundation and endowment for the purposes of agricultural education. The Act also provides for the distribution of the proceeds of a portion of the estate, not exceeding in the aggregate £25,000, among the next-of-kin of the deceased, or among other persons connected with him by blood or marriage, and for whom the deceased made no provision by his will.
- 1919, No. 15.—The Board of Trade Act, 1919.—This Act repeals sections 2 to 11 of the Cost of Living Act, 1915 (creating the Board of Trade), and establishes in place of that Board a Board to be called the New Zealand Board of Trade. The New Zealand Board of Trade consists of the Minister of Industries and Commerce and four other persons to be appointed by the Governor-General to hold office for a period of five years. The functions of the Board are as follows:—

- (1.) To obtain by means of investigations and judicial inquiries information as to the industries of New Zealand;
- (2.) To publish with respect to those industries such information as the Board deems of advantage to the public;
- (3.) To procure by means of regulations the due control, maintenance, and development of such industries; and
- (4.) Such other functions relative to those industries as may be lawfully conferred upon the Board.

For the purpose of carrying out its functions the Board is authorized to hold judicial inquiries with a view to obtaining such information as may be required for the control, regulation, and maintenance of the industries of New Zealand; the due observance, enforcement, or amendment of the laws relative thereto; the discovery of breaches of those laws; the prevention or suppression of monopolies, unfair competition, and other practices detrimental to the public welfare; the proper regulation in the public interest of the prices of goods and the rates of services; or for any other purpose relative to the industries of New Zealand. In the conduct of any such inquiry the Board is empowered to hear evidence on oath and to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses. The Board may in any case, with the approval of the Minister of Industries and Commerce, associate with itself one or more persons who, in the opinion of the Board, are possessed of expert knowledge of advantage to the Board in the conduct of the inquiry. In lieu of holding a judicial inquiry in any case, the Board is empowered to make "investigations" under section 23 of the Act with respect to any industry, and for that purpose may require any person, firm, or body corporate to answer any questions relating to that industry, or to produce any books or documents relating thereto and being in his or its possession or control.

By section 24 the Board is empowered to publish any information obtained by it in the course of any judicial inquiry or investigation, and also to publish any report, findings, recommendations, or comments made by the Board with respect thereto. By section 26 the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make regulations—

- (1.) For the prevention or suppression of methods of competition, trading, or business which are considered unfair or prejudicial to the industries of New Zealand or to the public welfare;
- (2.) For the prevention or suppression of monopolies and unfair combinations;
- (3.) For the establishment of fixed, or maximum, or minimum prices or rates for any classes of goods or services;
- (4.) For the prohibition, regulation, or control of differential prices or rates for goods or services, or for the differential treatment of different persons or classes of persons; and
- (5.) For the regulation and control of industries in any other manner deemed necessary for the maintenance and prosperity of those industries and the economic welfare of New Zealand.

Every person who commits an offence against a Board of Trade regulation is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £200 or to imprisonment for a term of three months. Every such person is also liable (as an alternative penalty) to a penalty of £1,000 to be recoverable as a civil debt due to His Majesty.

By section 32 special provisions are made with a view to prevent profiteering. By that section it is declared an offence for any person, either as principal or agent, to sell or supply or to offer for sale or supply any goods at a price which is unreasonably high. Every person who commits such an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding £200 or to three months' imprisonment in the case of an individual, or to a fine not exceeding £1,000 in the case of a body corporate.

By section 33 an employer or principal is declared, in relation to the commission of offences against the Act or against any Board of Trade regulation, to be responsible for the acts and omissions of his servant or agent in the same manner and to the same extent as in cases of civil injury.

- 1919, No. 16.—The Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919.—This Act confers on women the right to be elected and to sit and vote as members of the House of Representatives.
- 1919, No. 17.—The Public Authorities (Party Wall) Empowering Act, 1919.—The object of this Act is to enable public authorities which have no power to part with the freehold (or, as in the case of the Crown, only a limited power by statute) to enter into party-wall agreements, or to confirm such agreements made by their tenants, so as to bind the freehold, with respect to the party wall, in the hands of future tenants, and also to bind the public authority by the terms of the party-wall agreement.
- 1919, No. 18.—The Official Appointments and Documents Act, 1919.—This Act makes provision with respect to the exercise of certain powers by or on behalf of the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council. The object of the Act is to relieve the Governor-General from the necessity of personally signing instruments of appointment and other documents of minor importance.
- 1919, No. 19.—The Police Offences Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act creates several offences punishable on summary conviction. Section 2 makes it an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, to incite, encourage, or procure disorder, violence, or lawlessness. Section 3 relates to the unlawful taking and use of motor-cars and other vehicles where such taking does not amount to theft. Section 4 makes it an offence for any person to issue a document falsely purporting to be an official document. Section 7 relates to the wearing of military decorations and badges by persons not lawfully entitled to wear the same.
- 1919, No. 20.—The Treaties of Peace Act, 1919.—Section 2 of this Act empowers the Governor-General by Order in Council to make all such provisions as may be necessary for giving full effect to any of the provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, or any other Treaty of Peace made by His Majesty with any enemy Power which is or has been in alliance with Germany. Section 3 approves and confirms the acceptance by His Majesty, in right of his Dominion of New Zealand, of the mandate for the government of the Islands of Western Samoa. Section 5 authorizes the Governor-General in Council to make such provisions as may be necessary for the due and effective exercise of any jurisdiction or authority conferred upon the Executive Government of New Zealand for the government of the Islands of Western Samoa. The Act remains in force for twelve months and no longer.
- 1919, No. 21.—The External Affairs Act, 1919.—This Act enables the Governor-General to appoint a member of the Executive Council to hold office as the Minister of External Affairs. It also provides for the appointment of a Secretary for External Affairs and of such other officers as may be necessary. The administration of the Cook Islands is transferred to the Minister of External Affairs, who is also charged with the administration of any territory out of New Zealand which may at any time be a dependency of New Zealand or otherwise be under the jurisdiction of the Government or Parliament of New Zealand.
- 1919, No. 22.—The Native Townships Act, 1919.—This Act makes provision for the disposal, by way of sale, lease, or otherwise in accordance with regulations, of any lands that may be acquired by the Crown in any Native township.
- 1919, No. 23.—The State Forests Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to set apart any area of national-endowment land as a provisional State forest, and provides that the revenue from any such land shall be apportioned between the State Forest Account and the National Endowment Account.
- 1919, No. 24.—The Chattels Transfer Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act makes various amendments of an unimportant character in the Chattels Transfer Act, 1908.
- 1919, No. 25.—The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act removes certain restrictions upon the construction of tramways in the vicinity of the City of Wellington.

- 1919, No. 26.—The National Provident Fund Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act extends the benefits conferred by the National Provident Fund Act, 1910, and its amendments. In particular it permits of persons between the ages of forty-five and fifty years becoming contributors to the fund. The other amendments are principally of an administrative character.
- 1919, No. 27.—The Marriage Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act provides for the giving in New Zealand of notices of marriages proposed to be solemnized in the United Kingdom in cases where one of the parties is resident in New Zealand at the giving of the notice.
- 1919, No. 28.—The Public Health Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act makes various amendments of the Public Health Act, 1908.

Section 2 extends the power of the Governor-General to make regulations for the conservation and promotion of the public health.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 extend the powers of District Health Officers for the purpose of preventing and checking infectious diseases, and for coping with an outbreak of any such disease.

Section 6 enables local authorities to make by-laws for the proper cleansing, ventilation, and disinfection of theatres and other public places of amusement or resort. It repeals section 23 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1918, which limited the hours during which picture-shows were allowed to be open to the public.

Section 7 amends the provisions of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1918, relating to ruinous or insanitary dwellinghouses and other buildings.

Section 10 enables local authorities to make by-laws with respect to hotels, lodging-houses, and boardinghouses. Such by-laws may prescribe the minimum floor-space, the minimum height of the walls and ceiling, and the minimum air-space to be provided for every occupant. They may also require an adequate supply of water to be provided, together with proper sanitary conveniences, and appliances for adequate lighting and heating.

- 1919, No. 29.—The Education Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Education Act, 1914. In particular it makes provision with respect to—

- (1.) The election of School Committees:
- (2.) Grants to Education Boards from the Consolidated Fund for general purposes and in assistance of School Committees:
- (3.) Accounts to be kept and returns to be furnished by Education Boards:
- (4.) Grants in aid of technical high schools:
- (5.) Appointment of Inspectors of Schools:
- (6.) Regulations for the grading and staffing of schools, and prescribing rates of salaries, allowances, and increments for teachers, pupil-teachers, probationers, and training-college students; and prescribing conditions with respect to grants of financial assistance to secondary schools on account of free pupils.

- 1919, No. 30.—The Counties Amendment Act, 1919.—Section 2 of this Act empowers the Governor-General by Order in Council to authorize County Councils to make by-laws with respect to the licensing of vehicles. Section 3 authorizes County Councils to provide residences for medical practitioners engaged in the practice of their profession within the county.

- 1919, No. 31.—The Companies Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act amends the Companies Act, 1908, with respect to reserve capital. It renders effective securities upon the uncalled capital of a company, and provides that in the event of the winding-up of the company such securities will have priority. Subsection (2) of section 2 excludes private companies from the operation of section 37 of the principal Act (relating to reserve capital).

- 1919, No. 32.—The Housing Act, 1919.—This Act is divided into Parts as follows:—

- Part I. Workers' Dwellings.
- Part II. Special Settlements for Public Servants.
- Part III. Loans to Employers for Workers' Dwellings.
- Part IV. Erection of Workers' Dwellings by Harbour Boards.
- Part V. Erection of Workers' Dwellings by other Local Authorities.
- Part VI. Advances to Workers under State Advances Act.
- Part VII. Restrictions on Increase of Rent.
- Part VIII. Erection of Staff Residences by Banks.

Part I (Workers' Dwellings): This Part is in substitution for the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910, and its amendments. It provides for the building of houses by the Workers' Dwellings Board on behalf of the Crown, and for the sale or lease of those dwellings to workers as defined in the Act. No person is qualified to acquire a dwelling under this Part of the Act if his annual income exceeds £300 (in the case of a person with not more than two children dependent on him), or £300 increased by £20 in respect of each child or other dependant in excess of two (in the cases of other applicants). The maximum price of a wooden building is fixed at £750, and of a concrete or brick building at £850. Buildings may be purchased on a system of time payment, extending over not more than thirty years in the case of a wooden building, and not more than thirty-six years and a half in the cases of other buildings. Interest is payable by the purchaser on unpaid purchase-money at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, reducible to 4½ per cent. per annum on punctual payment. Buildings disposed of under the Act are for all time subject to certain restrictions on alienation, and attempted dispositions in contravention of the Act are void. For the purposes of the acquisition of land and buildings and for the erection of dwellings the Minister of Finance is empowered to borrow annually the sum of £750,000.

Part II (Special Settlements for Public Servants): This Part of the Act enables the Minister of Finance to borrow annually the sum of £250,000 to be advanced by way of loan to public servants, or to societies of public servants, for the purpose of carrying out approved schemes for the establishment of village settlements or garden suburbs.

Part III (Loans to Employers for Workers' Dwellings): This Part of the Act enables the Minister of Finance to borrow annually the sum of £250,000 to be advanced to employers for the purpose of the erection of dwellinghouses to be disposed of to their employees on conditions to be approved by the Minister.

Part IV (Erection of Workers' Dwellings by Harbour Boards): This Part of the Act empowers Harbour Boards to acquire land and to erect dwellings thereon for disposal by way of sale or lease to Harbour Board employees. With respect to such dwellings, Harbour Boards have conferred on them the same powers as they have under the Harbours Act, 1908, with respect to harbour-works.

Part V (Erection of Workers' Dwellings by other Local Authorities): This Part enables County Councils and Borough Councils to borrow money from the State Advances Office for the erection of workers' dwellings. Any such loans may be raised without taking a poll of the ratepayers. For the purposes of this Part of the Act the Minister of Finance is empowered to borrow annually an additional sum of £1,000,000.

Part VI (Advances to Workers under State Advances Act): This Part amends the definition of "worker" in the State Advances Act, 1913, so as to correspond with the definition in Part I. It also increases the maximum amount that may be lent to any one borrower under Part III of the State Advances Act, 1913, from £450 to £750.

Part VII (Restriction on Increase of Rent): This Part amends the temporary legislation relating to the restriction of rents, and provides that a Magistrate shall not make an order for the possession of any dwellinghouse if he is satisfied that the making of such an order would be a case of undue hardship to the tenant.

Part VIII (Erection of Staff Residences by Banks): This Part empowers banking institutions carrying on business in New Zealand to acquire land and erect dwellings thereon for disposal by sale or lease to officers employed in the service of the bank.

1919, No. 33.—The Electric-power Works Loan Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Minister of Finance to borrow the sum of £6,830,000 in respect of the several electric-power schemes enumerated in the schedule.

1919, No. 34.—The Railways Authorization Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the construction of the several railways enumerated in the schedule to the extent indicated in that schedule.

1919, No. 35.—The Mining Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Mining Act, 1908. *Inter alia*, it provides for the following matters:—

- (1.) For the use of axial water-feed rock-drills in all mines after the 1st October, 1920:
- (2.) The protection of the surface of land suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes in respect of dredging operations:
- (3.) Prohibiting mining operations for mineral-oils or natural gases except pursuant to a license issued in that behalf by a Warden:
- (4.) Extending the purposes for which loans may be granted under Part X of the Mining Act, 1908. Such extended purposes include—
 - (a.) The carrying-on of quarrying or coal-mining operations;
 - (b.) The extraction, rectification, storage, and transport of oil; and
 - (c.) The erection, reconstruction, or repair of dwellings by the owners of coal-mines for the use of their employees.

1919, No. 36.—The Maori Representation Act, 1919.—This Act enables the next general election of representatives of the Maori race to be conducted without the necessity of compiling a roll of electors.

1919, No. 37.—The Statutes Repeal and Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1919.—This Act revives certain enactments which had been inadvertently permitted to expire, and continues them in operation until the 31st August, 1920.

1919, No. 38.—The Government Railways Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act provides a new schedule of salaries and increments to be paid to the officers and servants employed in the Government Railways Department.

1919, No. 39.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act makes various amendments of the law relating to the disposition of land belonging to the Crown. For the purpose of facilitating the purchase by the Crown of privately owned land for disposal under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts and the Land for Settlements Acts, provision is made for the establishment of a Dominion Land Purchase Board, and for such number of local Land Purchase Boards as may be required.

Section 11 provides for the disposal of areas of pumice-land and for other land of little value on a special tenure, the terms of which are set out in the section. The special features of the tenancy are—

- (1.) That the licensee receive a license to occupy the land free of rent or other charge:
- (2.) Such license is for a term of ten years, renewable from time to time for a like term:
- (3.) A limit is placed upon the area of land that may be acquired by any one licensee:
- (4.) Within twelve months from the issue of a license, and thereafter during its continuance, the licensee is required to reside on the land:
- (5.) After the expiration of seven years a licensee who has complied with all the terms of the license may be granted the fee-simple.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to borrow annually the sum of £1,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the Minister of Lands to assist licensees under the said section in the development of the lands comprised in their licenses.

Section 20 makes further provision for the purpose of checking the aggregation of interests in land contrary to the public welfare. It provides that where land has been so acquired and has been resumed by the Crown the maximum compensation payable is not to exceed the Government valuation by more than 10 per cent. thereof.

Section 27 increases the maximum value of allotments of land that may be acquired under the Land Settlement Finance Act, 1909, from £2,500 to £6,000.

1919, No. 40.—The Coal-mines Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Coal-mines Act, 1908. *Inter alia*, it enacts various rules of a technical nature designed to further protect the safety of workmen engaged in coal-mines.

Section 13 enables the Crown to acquire areas of coal-bearing land for the purpose of State coal-mines.

Section 15 empowers the Minister of Mines, by notice served on the occupier of any coal-bearing lands, to require that occupier to commence coal-mining operations on those lands within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice. If such notice is not complied with the land may be acquired by the Crown, and the compensation payable in any such case is not to exceed twice the Government valuation of the land.

Section 17 enables the Minister of Mines on behalf of His Majesty to acquire such vessels as may be required for the carriage of coal derived from State coal-mines.

Section 18 empowers the Minister of Mines to require coal-mine owners to provide suitable and adequate accommodation for the workmen employed in their mines.

1919, No. 41.—The Industrial and Provident Societies Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act adopts the provisions of section 55 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893 (Imperial). It permits a company registered under the Companies Act, 1908, to transform itself into a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1908.

1919, No. 42.—The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Governor-General to abolish the Bay of Islands Hospital District, and to constitute in lieu thereof four new districts comprising respectively the counties of Bay of Islands, Mongonui, Whangaroa, and Hokianga. On the constitution of such hospital districts the Councils of the several counties are respectively to be the Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards of the several hospital districts.

1919, No. 43.—The Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1919.—This Act amends in various particulars the law relating to Native land, and confers upon the Native Land Court and the Native Appellate Court respectively jurisdiction to hear and determine certain claims and disputes in relation to Native lands.

1919, No. 44.—The Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act, 1919.—The object of this Act is to control the entry into New Zealand of Germans, Austrians, and other immigrants.

Section 3 requires every person landing in New Zealand to furnish to an officer of Customs the particulars referred to in the schedule.

Section 4 prohibits the landing of any German or Austrian in New Zealand except subject to a license issued by the Attorney-General.

Section 5 empowers the Attorney-General to prohibit any person (not being a person permanently resident in New Zealand) from landing in New Zealand if he is satisfied that such person is disaffected or disloyal, or of such a character that his presence in New Zealand would be injurious to peace, order, and good government.

Section 6 enables the Attorney-General, acting by direction of the Governor-General in Council, to deport certain persons from New Zealand.

Section 8 makes it an offence for any person who has been so deported from New Zealand to return to New Zealand except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Section 11 provides for the temporary detention in certain cases of persons proposing to land in New Zealand.

The Act applies to the Cook Islands as well as to New Zealand proper.

1919, No. 45.—The New Zealand Institute of Architects Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act extends the time within which persons may be registered as architects under the New Zealand Institute of Architects Act, 1913, in the case of persons who have served beyond the seas as members of an Expeditionary Force.

1919, No. 46.—The Electric-power Boards Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act provides for the triennial election of members of Electric-power Boards, and also confers on such Boards power to make, levy, and collect rates without having recourse to the local authorities whose districts are comprised in the electric-power district.

1919, No. 47.—The Prisons Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act makes better provision with respect to the administration of the Prisons Act, 1908. It provides for the appointment of a Controller-General of Prisons, and also for the appointment of such Inspectors of Prisons as may be found necessary. The powers and duties of the Controller-General and the Inspectors are expressed in general terms, and by section 9 it is provided that prison officers in the exercise of their duties shall have the protection and privileges of members of the Police Force.

1919, No. 48.—The Police Force Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act provides for the appointment of temporary members of the Police Force, and enables the Governor-General by Order in Council to make regulations with respect to the pay, allowances, appointment, promotion, qualifications, classification, duties, discipline, control, and conditions of employment of such temporary members. Section 6 preserves the superannuation rights of members of the Force who may have resigned for the purpose of joining an Expeditionary Force, and who on their return to New Zealand are reappointed members of the Police Force.

1919, No. 49.—The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1919.—Section 2 empowers the Governor-General by Proclamation to resume land held under lease or license from the Crown and required for the settlement of discharged soldiers. The Act also extends in various particulars the benefits provided for by the principal Act and the classes of persons entitled to such benefits.

1919, No. 50.—The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1919.—This Act repeals that portion of the Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, 1908, which relates to shearers, and makes more extensive provision requiring employers of shearers to provide suitable and adequate accommodation for their employees. Powers of inspection and requisition are conferred on Inspectors of Factories appointed under the Factories Act, 1908, and upon Inspectors who may be specially appointed for the purposes of the present Act. The Act requires employers to provide separate accommodation for sleeping and for meals, and to make provision for a water-supply and for lighting, heating, ventilation, and sanitation. Wilful damage to the accommodation provided is punishable on summary conviction by a fine of £5, and the person convicted may be ordered by the convicting Court to pay compensation for the damage done by him.

1919, No. 51.—The Expeditionary Forces Voting Act, 1919.—This Act is divided into Parts as follows :—

- Part I. Voting in New Zealand by Expeditionary Forces
- Part II. Voting out of New Zealand on Licensing Proposals.
- Part III. General Provisions as to Electoral Rights.
- Part IV. General.

Part I confers on all persons who have been members of an Expeditionary Force, and who have returned to New Zealand after service beyond the seas, the right to vote at the next general election of members of Parliament and at the licensing poll, whether they have been registered as electors under the Legislature Act, 1908, or not.

Part II makes provision for taking the votes of soldiers who have not yet returned to New Zealand on the issues to be submitted at the next licensing poll.

Part III makes certain amendments of the Legislature Act, 1908. It provides, *inter alia*, for the registration as electors, without complying with conditions as to residence, of persons who, having been absent from New Zealand on war work, may return to New Zealand before the date of the next general election.

Part IV enables the Governor-General to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect, and provides that no election or poll shall be invalidated by failure to take or record the votes of any member of an Expeditionary Force in New Zealand or elsewhere.

1919, No. 52.—The Finance Act, 1919.—This Act is divided into Parts as follows:—

- Part I. Public Revenues Amendment.
- Part II. Loans for Public Works and other Purposes.
- Part III. Pensions.
- Part IV. General.

Part I makes various amendments of the Public Revenues Act, 1910. It provides, *inter alia*, for the increase of the amount that may be invested in Reserve Fund securities from £800,000 to £2,000,000.

Part II authorizes the borrowing of a sum not exceeding £750,000 for the erection of school-buildings and other public works, and also provides for borrowing an additional £150,000 for purposes of the Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act.

Part III increases the amount of pensions payable to miners in respect of pneumoconiosis, and of widows' pensions payable under Part II of the Pensions Act, 1913. Section 12 extends the classes of cases where pensions are payable to the wives of members of the Expeditionary Forces in respect of the disablement of their husbands. Section 13 extends the benefits of the War Pensions Act to men who served in the South African War and to their dependants. Section 14 makes provision for the payment of pensions to members of the Police Force and to their dependants in respect of disablement arising as the result of their duties.

Part IV: Section 15 enables local authorities to erect war memorials and to borrow money for the purpose. Section 19 empowers the Governor-General to impose a surtax on goods imported into New Zealand from countries with which His Majesty has lately been at war. Section 20 prohibits any local authority from borrowing money (otherwise than by way of bank overdraft) without the precedent consent of the Governor-General in Council. Section 24 extends the classes of dependants to whom the bonus payable in respect of deceased members of the Expeditionary Force pursuant to section 7 of the Expeditionary Forces Amendment Act, 1918, may be paid.

1919, No. 53.—The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1919.—Section 9 of this Act reduces from five to three years the period of desertion that constitutes a ground of divorce. Section 10 applies the Matrimonial Causes (Dominion Troops) Act, 1919 (Imperial), to New Zealand. Sections 2 to 8 (the commencement of which is postponed until a date to be named in that behalf in a Proclamation to be issued by the Governor-General) make special provisions with respect to matrimonial causes affecting persons of enemy origin. Section 2 defines the term "person of enemy origin." Section 3 provides a special ground of divorce for British women who are the wives of persons of enemy origin. Sections 4 and 6 relate to the procedure following upon a petition for divorce in any such case. Section 8 constitutes the mother the guardian of the children born of the marriage of a natural-born British woman to a man of enemy origin.

1919, No. 54.—The Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act makes provision for the exchange, sale, reservation, and other disposition of certain reserves, Crown lands, endowments, and other lands. It also authorizes certain specific transactions, and confers certain powers on certain public bodies. Its provisions are without exception of local and not of general application.

1919, No. 55.—The Appropriation Act, 1919.—This Act appropriates for the use of His Majesty the moneys required for the purposes of the current financial year. In addition it contains certain miscellaneous provisions, of which the most important are the following:—

(1.) Sections 18 and 19 extend the authorities for the borrowing of money for the purposes of the Hauraki Plains Act, 1908, and the Rangitaiki Land Drainage Act, 1910.

(2.) Section 25 validates certain payments that have been made out of war funds for purposes other than those for which the funds in question were established.

(3.) Section 26 authorizes the payment of a sum of £50,000 to the Government Railways Superannuation Fund, for the purposes of that fund.

(4.) Section 29 validates payments made by local authorities in respect of the visit to New Zealand of H.M.S. "New Zealand."

(5.) Section 30 repeals certain restrictive provisions relating to the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of subsidies to County Councils.

(6.) Section 39 provides for an advance by way of loan of the sum of £15,000 to the Greymouth Harbour Board, and makes provision for the removal of certain restrictions as to the making and levying of tolls, dues, and other charges by the Greymouth Harbour Board.

(7.) Section 40 increases the salary of the Controller and Auditor-General.

(8.) Sections 41, 42, and 43 make certain concessions with respect to the classification of the Public Service and the Post and Telegraph Department.

Local Acts.

- 1919, No. 1 (Local).—The Tauranga Borough Council Electric Loans Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Tauranga Borough Council to borrow moneys for electric works.
- 1919, No. 2 (Local).—The Tauranga Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Tauranga Harbour Board to borrow the sum of £125,000 for the construction of harbour-works and for the improvement of the Tauranga Harbour.
- 1919, No. 3 (Local).—The Manawatu County Loan and Empowering Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act amends in several particulars the provisions of the Manawatu County Loan and Empowering Act, 1917.
- 1919, No. 4 (Local).—The Victory Park Act, 1919.—This Act vests certain land situated in the City of Christchurch, and known as Lancaster Park, in His Majesty the King, in trust as a recreation-ground, and makes provision for its control and management by a special Board of Trustees.
- 1919, No. 5 (Local).—The Inglewood County Act, 1919.—This Act constitutes as the Inglewood County a portion of the present counties of Taranaki, Stratford, and Clifton.
- 1919, No. 6 (Local).—The Wellington City Empowering and Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Wellington City Empowering Act, 1917, and confers certain additional powers on the Wellington City Council.
- 1919, No. 7 (Local).—The Patea Harbour Amendment Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Patea Harbour Board to borrow £8,600 for the completion of certain harbour-works.
- 1919, No. 8 (Local).—The Matakaoa County Act, 1919.—This Act constitutes the Matakaoa County, being part of the Waipapu County.
- 1919, No. 9 (Local).—The Auckland Harbour Board and Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Auckland Harbour Board to borrow the sum of £1,000,000 for the construction of certain harbour-works specified in the First Schedule.
- 1919, No. 10 (Local).—The Wellington City Abattoir Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Wellington City Council to borrow the sum of £15,000 for the purpose of its abattoir.
- 1919, No. 11 (Local).—Tolaga Bay Harbour Act, 1919.—This Act constitutes the Tolaga Bay Harbour District and the Tolaga Bay Harbour Board.
- 1919, No. 12 (Local).—The Westport Technical School Site Act, 1919.—This Act vests certain land situated in the Town of Westport in the Nelson Education Board as a site for a technical school.
- 1919, No. 13 (Local).—The Wairoa Harbour Board Empowering and Loan Act, 1919.—This Act makes provision for the merger of the Waikopu Harbour District with the Wairoa Harbour District.
- 1919, No. 14 (Local).—The Waimakariri Harbour Board Reserve Act, 1919.—This Act effects the exchange of certain reserved lands, and provides for the deviation of certain roads in the County of Eyre.
- 1919, No. 15 (Local).—The Wellington City Abattoir Charges and Renewal Fund Act, 1919.—This Act confers certain additional powers on the Wellington City Council in relation to abattoir charges and the establishment of an abattoir renewal fund.
- 1919, No. 16 (Local).—The Greytown Borough Loan Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act authorizes the Greytown Borough Council to borrow the sum of £2,842 14s. 4d. to be paid to the credit of the General Account, in repayment of certain moneys expended out of the General Account in the erection of gasworks and the installation of water-supply and drainage works.
- 1919, No. 17 (Local).—The Wellington City Milk-supply Act, 1919.—This Act confers certain additional powers on the Wellington City Council with respect to the inspection and control of the milk-supply for the City of Wellington. In particular it confers on the Wellington City Council a monopoly of the business of the sale and delivery of milk within its district, and for that purpose authorizes the City Council to appoint managers, engineers, agents, workmen, servants, and inspectors; to acquire land under the Public Works Act; to purchase and sell stock; to construct and maintain buildings, plants, machinery, and other appliances required for the manufacture, supply, transport, and delivery of milk, butter, and other dairy-products. For the purpose of carrying on such business the Council is authorized to borrow such moneys as may be required without taking a poll of the ratepayers.
- 1919, No. 18 (Local).—The Whangarei Harbour Board Vesting and Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act vests certain foreshore lands within the Harbour of Whangarei in the Whangarei Harbour Board, and also enables the Whangarei Harbour Board to make and levy rates not exceeding 1½d. in the pound on the unimproved value of all rateable property in the harbour district.
- 1919, No. 19 (Local).—The Gisborne Harbour Board Enabling Act, 1919.—This Act empowers the Gisborne Harbour Board to borrow the sum of £1,000,000 for the purpose of constructing an outer harbour to afford shelter and accommodation to shipping of large tonnage.
- 1919, No. 20 (Local).—The Palmerston North Abattoir Act, 1919.—This Act modifies the provisions of section 27 of the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908, in so far as it relates to the Palmerston North abattoir.
- 1919, No. 21 (Local).—The Hauraki Plains, Thames, Ohinemuri, and Piako Counties Act, 1919.—This Act constitutes the Hauraki Plains County, being portion of the districts of the counties of Thames, Ohinemuri, and Piako.
- 1919, No. 22 (Local).—The Hawke's Bay Rivers Act, 1919.—This Act consolidates and amends in various particulars the law relating to the Hawke's Bay Rivers District and the Hawke's Bay Rivers Board.

Private Act.

- 1919, No. 1 (Private).—The Charles Joseph Jury Estate Empowering Act, 1919.—This Act gives effect to a certain deed of family arrangement in the estate of Charles Joseph Jury (deceased) by exempting certain lands referred to in the said deed from the provisions of Part XIII of the Land Act, 1908, and Part XII of the Native Land Act, 1919.

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