

1914.
NEW ZEALAND

DESPATCHES

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

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

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No. 1.

New Zealand, No. 61.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 30th April, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, No. 82, of the 27th February last, on the subject of the Conference on Infant Mortality, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with your request, my Government will cause to be made known throughout this Dominion that the Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality would welcome offers from experts of suitable papers bearing on the subject, and that places will be reserved on the programme for any papers that may be offered.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 2.

New Zealand, No. 63.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 1st May, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, No. 37, of the 13th December, 1912, on the subject of the Convention respecting international exhibitions signed at Berlin on the 26th October, 1912, I have the honour to inform you, in reply to paragraph 2 of your despatch, that in the event of the Convention being ratified by His Majesty, my Government desire that notification of adherence be made in respect of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 3.

New Zealand, No. 66.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 7th May, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 83, of the 27th February last, forwarding copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 11th February, assenting to the reserved Bill of the Parliament of New Zealand entitled the Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1912.

2. As I informed you in my telegram of the 2nd May, this Act came into operation on the 1st instant, and my Government would be glad if His Majesty's Government would take the necessary steps to arrange for the adherence of New Zealand to the International Conventions with regard to collisions and salvage.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 4.

New Zealand, No. 68.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 13th May, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, Miscellaneous, of the 20th March last, enclosing, for the information of my Ministers, copies of a circular despatch relative to the present position of the work of the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office.

2. In compliance with the wish expressed in the concluding paragraph of your despatch, my Ministers are taking steps to bring to the notice of the various local education authorities in the Dominion the work done under the direction of the Committee.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 5.

New Zealand, No. 70.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 14th May, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a memorandum received from my Prime Minister asking me to communicate with you in order to ascertain whether the Army Council would give favourable consideration to certain suggestions made in the memorandum relative to Army cadetships.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 12th May, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and very respectfully begs that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would ascertain whether the Army Council would be agreeable to give favourable consideration to the following suggestions:—

A. There are boys who are desirous of entering the Imperial Army through Woolwich and Sandhurst. If the necessary papers could be sent out here, say, for the examination in December, the successful candidates to be allowed to join in the following September. This would not interfere with the system of terms, but the successful candidates could join the term of those who took the examinations six months later.

B. Will the Imperial Government give four cadetships a year, or less, to New Zealand for boys who are going into civil life in this country, but who are going to take commissions in the Territorial Force?

The parents of these boys would pay the full cost of Woolwich or Sandhurst, and the cadets on passing out would join not the Imperial Army, but the New Zealand Forces. This would not cost the Imperial Government anything, and would be a great benefit to the Territorial Force of this Dominion.

W. F. MASSEY,
Prime Minister.

No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 78.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 15th May, 1913.

Adverting to your despatch of the 31st October, 1912, No. 315, intimating that it would be of great assistance to the Veterinary Pathologist of the East Africa Protectorate to receive regularly reports and publications relating to stock diseases and methods of investigation in New Zealand, I have the honour to inform you that arrangements will, with pleasure, be made by my Government for the direct exchange of publications of the nature indicated.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 7.

New Zealand, No. 86.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 5th June, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Prime Minister submitting, for the gracious signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the request of the 16th (Waikato) Regiment for the distinction of the designation of "The Prince of Wales's Own" 16 (Waikato) Regiment.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 28th May, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and begs to inform His Excellency that request has been made by the Officer Commanding 16th (Waikato) Regiment to have the necessary sanction obtained for the designation of his regiment to be altered to "The Prince of Wales's Own" 16th (Waikato) Regiment. This distinction is already enjoyed by the West Yorkshire Regiment, to which the 16th Regiment is allied.

The Officer Commanding the Regiment states that the conferring of this honour would not only be greatly prized, but would be an additional incentive to all ranks to excel in every way.

It might be mentioned that His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to approve of the 2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles being designated as Queen Alexandra's 2nd (Wellington West Coast) Mounted Rifles.

If it should be possible to obtain His Majesty's gracious approval of the request now proposed, it would give a great stimulus to the company and the regiment concerned, and would be much appreciated.

W. F. MASSEY,
Prime Minister.

No. 8.

New Zealand, No. 90.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 12th June, 1913.

I have the honour to forward to you, for transmission to His Majesty the King, the accompanying copy of a resolution passed by the Presbytery of Dunedin on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

First Church, Dunedin, 3rd June, 1913.

At which time and place the Presbytery of Dunedin met and was constituted.

Inter alia, the clerk submitted the following minute, which was carried by the standing vote of the Presbytery and the singing of the National Anthem: "The Presbytery of Dunedin being now in session, on the birthday of His Majesty King George the Fifth, most heartily resolves to place on record its abiding loyalty to the British Throne, its thankfulness to Almighty God, by Whom kings reign and princes decree justice, for a sovereign so deeply interested in the welfare of his subjects, and so steadfast in his endeavour to promote the righteousness which alone exalteth a nation; and its prayer that he may be long spared to influence for good the many races of men that live in security and peace under his far-reaching and benign governance."

Extracted from the Records of the Presbytery by

JAS. CHISHOLM,
Clerk of Presbytery.

No. 9.

New Zealand, No. 91.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th June, 1913.

I have the honour to inform you, by request of my Prime Minister, that the quantities of gold and silver entered for export from New Zealand for the year ended 31st December, 1912, were as follows: Gold, 343,163 oz., equal to 10673·81 kilogrammes, valued at £1,345,115; silver, 901,165 oz., equal to 24919·59 kilogrammes, valued at £84,739.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 92.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th June, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 142, A.-2, 1914, of the 11th April, forwarding copy of a letter from the War Office regarding No. 20.

the procedure to be adopted in verifying statements made by ex-soldiers residing in New Zealand as to their service in the Army in connection with their claims to old-age pensions.

2. In replying to the despatch my Prime Minister informs me that it will afford the Government of New Zealand the greatest possible pleasure to adopt, so far as lies in their power, the suggestion made by the Army Council to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the verification of statements by ex-soldiers in New Zealand as to their service in the Army.

3. The Prime Minister has asked me to mention, however, that there can be no effective control over the actions of those ex-soldiers who should communicate direct with the War Office before coming in touch with the Pensions Department, but the Government will take every possible means of endeavouring to have all inquiries made through the channel suggested.

4. At the request of my Prime Minister, I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Government of this Dominion at the ready manner in which assistance has been rendered by the War Office in the past to the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London on behalf of applicants for both old-age and military pensions in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 97.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 3rd July, 1913.

I have the honour to inform you that on the 26th June, 1913, I summoned the following gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Dominion, namely:—

Captain the Honourable Sir William Russell Russell, of Hastings;
John Duthie, Esquire, of Wellington;
Charles Albert Creery Hardy, Esquire, of Canterbury;
William Earnshaw, Esquire, of Wellington; and
Wiremu Kerei Nikora, of Paeroa.

Sir William Russel is an ex Minister of the Crown, and was for many years Leader of His Majesty's Opposition.

Mr. Duthie is a merchant of high character and integrity, and for many years represented the City of Wellington in Parliament.

Mr. Hardy is a highly respected settler in Canterbury, and represented the District of Selwyn for many years.

Mr. Earnshaw is a well-known and highly respected colonist, and was for many years a representative for the City of Dunedin.

Mr. Nikora is Chairman of the Ohinemuri County Council, and a respected settler of high character.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 107.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 22nd July, 1913.

My Prime Minister has desired me to ask that the following suggestion may be laid before the Army Council—namely, that the Army Council should accept attendance at the annual camp in the ranks as eligibility under paragraph 3 (d), "Regulations for Commission in the British Regular Army for Officers of the Military Forces of the Self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies."

Under the new rules whereby Commissions in the Territorial Force can only be obtained by non-commissioned officers at a competitive examination, a certain hardship arises. One of the conditions of qualification of candidates for the British Army, as set forth on page 4 of the pamphlet, "Regulations under which Commissions in the British Regular Army may be obtained by Officers of the Military Forces of the Self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies," is, "He must be an officer, and must have been present at two annual trainings."

A Territorial private can hardly be expected to reach commissioned rank in less than two years, which is also the age whereat an officer becomes eligible for candidature for the British Army. Having attained that age and become an officer he has then to be present at two annual trainings and to be attached to a regular unit or its equivalent, in addition to passing two examinations; or, in other words, he cannot obtain a commission in the British Regular Army before he is twenty-three years of age: whereas before these new regulations governing commissions were brought out a young man might obtain his Territorial commission at eighteen years of age, serve two annual trainings, and complete his attachment course before reaching the age of twenty, and might thus obtain his commission in his twenty-first year.

It will thus be seen that these regulations have handicapped New Zealand candidates for commissions in the British Regular Army to the extent of at least two years' seniority.

Under these circumstances the Prime Minister trusts that the Army Council will give favourable consideration to his suggestion.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 13.

New Zealand, No. 108.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 24th July, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 378, of the 13th December, 1912, on the subject of the establishment of more intimate relations between the British consular service and the Dominion of Canada.

2. The subject-matter of the enclosure to the above-mentioned despatch has received the consideration of my Government, and I am advised by my Prime Minister that, with reference to the suggestion that the British overseas dominions should utilize the services of British Consuls for obtaining commercial intelligence, the Government of this Dominion would take advantage of the offer if the suggestion materializes.

3. As regards the extent of its interests, this Dominion, of course, is not in the same position as Canada, which is the country that has brought the matter up, and New Zealand has not, at present, a staff of Trade Commissioners who would want to obtain personal assistance from Consuls.

4. It would, however, be of great value to obtain copies of the reports of Consular Agents in countries where possibilities of opening up trade exist, as no doubt many merchants in New Zealand would be anxious to take advantage of the authority given for them to communicate direct with Consuls in different parts of the world.

5. The Prime Minister suggests that His Majesty's Government be asked to extend the proposal by allowing the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce of this Dominion to communicate direct with Consuls regarding routine matters in connection with trade and commerce, and also that the Department be supplied with a list of British Consuls throughout the world so that it might be in a position to state the officers of whose reports it would like to obtain copies.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 109.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 24th July, 1913.

At the request of my Prime Minister, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the Copyright Bill now before the Parliament of New Zealand, and to ask if you will be good enough to cause my Ministers to be furnished with copies of all rules, orders, &c., made under the Imperial Act of 1911, to enable similar rules, orders, &c., to be made under the New Zealand Act on the Bill being passed.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 110.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 24th July, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the Speech with which, on the 27th June, 1913, I opened the third session of the Eighteenth Parliament of New Zealand, together with copies of the Address in Reply from the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives respectively.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 16.

New Zealand, Honours.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 24th July, 1913.

I have the honour to report that in compliance with the request contained in your despatch, Honours, of the 18th February last, I handed to Sir Walter Clarke Buchanan, at Government House, Wellington, on the 5th July, 1913, the letters patent of Knighthood which accompanied your despatch.

2. I desire to add that the gentleman referred to only arrived in the Dominion from England two or three days previously.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 17.

New Zealand, No. 116.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 31st July, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 131, of the 9th April, on the subject of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

2. In returning the despatch to me my Prime Minister reports that the Crown Law Office advises that existing legislation is sufficient to enable the terms of the Convention to be given effect to in New Zealand, and that sections 196, 211 to 219 of the Crimes Act, 1908, and sections 198 to 204 of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908, deal with class of offences referred to in the Convention.

3. Twenty copies of each of the above-mentioned enactments are transmitted herewith.

4. As regards paragraph 3 of your despatch, I am requested to intimate that New Zealand will recognize both the first and second methods specified in Article 6 for the transmission of letters of request.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

No. 18.

New Zealand, No. 117.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 8th August, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 168, of the 2nd May, forwarding copy of a letter from the Foreign Office conveying appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. J. W. Salmond, K.C., Solicitor-General of this Dominion, in connection with the Webster land claims during his visit to England, and expressing the hope that he may be allowed to be present when the claims are eventually heard by the Pecuniary Claims Tribunal.

2. I am informed by my Prime Minister that Mr. Salmond has just arrived in New Zealand, that the question will be discussed, and that if possible the wishes of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will be complied with.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 121.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 21st August, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, No. 22, of the 10th January last, relative to the publication of diplomatic correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Prime Minister, asking whether there would be any objection to the correspondence referred to in the memorandum being printed and laid before the New Zealand Parliament.

2. It would be convenient if your reply could be communicated to me by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 18th July, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency, and respectfully requests that the Secretary of State for the Colonies be asked whether, in view of Despatch No. 22, of the 10th January, 1913, as to publication of diplomatic correspondence, there is any objection to the following papers being printed and laid before the New Zealand Parliament:—

1. Despatch 47, from Secretary of State, dated 24/1/13. Enclosure: Despatch from Secretary of State at Washington to the United States Charge D'Affairs (Miscellaneous, No. 2, 1913).

2. Despatch 39, from Secretary of State, dated 17/1/13. Referring to Despatch 384 of 19/12/12, and informing that His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington instructed to forward report by Professor E. Johnson regarding schedule of tolls on Panama traffic.

3. Despatch 25, from Secretary of State, dated 10/1/13. Enclosure: Cuttings from *Canal Record* describing some permanent projects for future facilities at entrance to Panama Canal.

4. Despatch 384, from Secretary of State, dated 19/12/12. Enclosure: Proclamation by President, United States, America, *re* Panama Canal toll rates.

5. Despatch 376, from Secretary of State, dated 12/12/12. Enclosure: Despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington respecting the Panama Canal Act (Miscellaneous, No. 12, 1912).

6. Despatch 318, from Secretary of State, dated 1/11/12. Enclosure: (a.) Circular issued by Acting-Secretary, Department Commerce and Labour, Washington, to United States Collectors of Customs, dated 30/8/12. (b.) Letter from British Embassy, Washington, to Sir Edward Grey, enclosing copies of summaries of report to be issued by John Barrett, Director-General of Pan-American Union, and subject of Panama Canal and Pan-American trade.

His Excellency is respectfully asked to request the Secretary of State to cable his reply.

H. D. BELL,

For the Prime Minister.

No. 20.

New Zealand, No. 125.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 28th August, 1913.

With reference to your despatches, No. 362, of 4th December, 1912, and No. 163, dated 2nd May, 1912, on the question of the making of regulations to govern the use of wireless telegraphy on foreign or British merchant ships not registered in New Zealand when such ships are within the territorial waters of the Dominion, I have the honour to inform you, by request of my Advisers, that action is being taken by the Government of New Zealand to obtain the necessary legislative power to make regulations to govern the use of wireless telegraphy on such ships while within the territorial waters of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 21.

New Zealand, No. 126.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 29th August, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 244, of the 4th July, acquainting me, for the information of my Ministers, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of colours or guidons being carried by such units of the Military Forces of this Dominion as would be permitted to carry colours or guidons if they were units of the Military Forces of the United Kingdom.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of your despatch, my Ministers desire me to convey their assurance that the rules followed in New Zealand relative to the consecration, presentation, and replacement of colours or guidons and the disposal of replaced colours or guidons will be on the lines of those in force in the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 131.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 3rd September, 1913.

In answer to the inquiry contained in your despatch, No. 219, of the 13th June, relative to the desire of my Government that New Zealand should be included in the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum I received from my Prime Minister giving the undertaking asked for by the Board of Agriculture.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 1st September, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and returns herewith G.H. 609/13, covering correspondence from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dealing with the application of the British Board of Trade restrictions on raw tongues and on hay and straw to goods of this class from New Zealand. It is noted that this Dominion will be exempted from the operation of the restrictions if it gives an assurance that it will immediately notify the Board of Trade by cable should an outbreak of cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease occur here, and the Prime Minister would be glad if the Governor will convey New Zealand's undertaking to give this notification to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the understanding that the restrictions are removed in the case of this Dominion.

W. F. MASSEY,
Prime Minister.

No. 23.

New Zealand, Honours.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 18th September, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, Honours, of the 23rd July last, I ^{A.-2, 1914,} _{No. 47.} have the honour to report that on Monday, the 15th September, at Government Buildings, Wellington, in the presence of my Ministers and others, I presented to Mr. Henry Otterson and Mr. James Frank Andrews their insignia as Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and of the Imperial Service Order respectively.

Mr. Andrews has been requested to send an acknowledgment of the receipt of his insignia to the Secretary of the Imperial Service Order, as desired.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 136.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 18th September, 1913.

With reference to the Earl of Elgin's despatch, No. 46, of the 25th March, 1908, in which it was requested that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be supplied with copies, for the information of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, of any licenses issued in this Dominion for the working of wireless telegraphy on board ships, I have the honour to transmit to you, by request of my Prime Minister, the accompanying copy, in duplicate, of licenses dated respectively the 19th August and the 1st September, 1913, for the installation and working of apparatus for wireless telegraphy on board the undermentioned two steamers of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited)—namely, s.s. "Paloona" and s.s. "Maori."

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 139.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 2nd October, 1913.

I have the honour to inform you, in reply to the inquiry made in the penultimate paragraph of your despatch, No. 300, of the 8th August last, ^{A.-2, 1914,} _{No. 55.} that the High Commissioner for New Zealand has been requested by my Government to represent New Zealand at the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which it is proposed to hold in London in November next.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 26.

New Zealand, No. 140.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 2nd October, 1913.

A. 2, 1914,
No. 51.

With reference to your despatch, No. 285, of the 31st July last, relative to the printing and publishing of monographs on educational subjects, I have the honour to inform you that the point to which attention is drawn in the despatch referred to has been noted for action by the Education Department of my Government.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 27.

New Zealand, No. 143.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 3rd October, 1913.

A.-2, 1914,
No. 61.

With reference to your despatch of the 22nd August, No. 316, enclosing, for the information of my Ministers, a copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council entitled the Seal Fisheries (Papua) Order in Council, 1913, I have the honour to state that I am informed by my Prime Minister that when the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua notifies the Government that the date of its coming into operation in that territory has been fixed, a notification to that effect will be published.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 28.

New Zealand, No. 145.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 9th October, 1913.

I have the honour to inform you that on the 7th October I summoned Sir William Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., to the Legislative Council of this Dominion

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 29.

New Zealand, No. 151.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 16th October, 1913.

A.-2, 1914,
No. 57.

With reference to your despatch, No. 303, of the 12th August, forwarding copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries requesting that certain information dealing with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain be given to the agricultural correspondents of the principal newspapers in the Dominion, I have the honour to inform you that arrangements have been made as desired, and that the New Zealand Department of Agriculture has retained the copies of the memorandum from the Board for distribution accordingly.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 30.

New Zealand, No. 152.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 16th October, 1913.

With reference to your despatch of the 31st July, No. 284, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture regarding the regu-

A.-2, 1914,
No. 50.

lations governing the importation of plants into New Zealand, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a communication addressed by the Minister of Agriculture to my Prime Minister on the subject.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce,
Wellington, 11th October, 1913.

The Hon. the Prime Minister.

WITH reference to the attached Government House record 13/764, covering correspondence from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, received through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in regard to the acceptance by this Dominion of certificates issued by the Board to accompany consignments of plants to New Zealand, I beg to inform you that revised regulations governing the importation of fruit and plants have been under consideration for some time, and it is hoped to issue them shortly. The Board of Agriculture's proposals are being considered in connection with these regulations, and I trust a definite reply can be forwarded at an early date.

W. F. MASSEY,

Minister of Agriculture and of Industries and Commerce.

For His Excellency's information.—W. F. MASSEY, 15th October, 1913.

No. 31.

New Zealand, No. 156.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 24th October, 1913.

With reference to your despatch of the 5th September, No. 338, forwarding, for the consideration of my Ministers, a copy of a letter from the General Post Office on the subjects of the certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions, I have the honour to inform you that my Government agree to recognize radio-telegraph certificates issued by the Imperial Government or by any British Colonial Government, as suggested.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 32.

New Zealand, No. 160.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 31st October, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 318, of the 23rd August, forwarding copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council making certain adaptations in the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, in regard to its application to New Zealand, and requesting to be informed of the date fixed for the Order to come into force.

2. My Ministers inform me, in reply, that the date fixed for the Order to come into force in this Dominion is 20th October, 1913, and a copy of the Order in Council relative thereto is enclosed. Publication of the two Orders in Council is made in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 23rd October.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 33.

New Zealand, No. 161.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 31st October, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a statement regarding the naval policy of this Dominion delivered in the House of Representatives by my Prime Minister on the 28th October.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 34.

New Zealand, No. 168.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 20th November, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Army Council, the accompanying copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Prime Minister, making certain suggestions relating to commissions in the Regular Army from the New Zealand Military Forces.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 15th November, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and very respectfully begs that the following statement relating to commissions in the British Regular Army from the New Zealand Military Forces be placed before the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to their consideration by the Army Council:—

The War Office despatch dated 22nd September, 1913, advises that the difficulties raised by paragraph 3 (*d*) of the regulations under which commissions in the British Regular Army may be obtained by officers of the self-governing dominions would be met by giving a candidate a temporary or probationary commission, and that such procedure obtains in the United Kingdom in the case of a University candidate, who reverts to his rank in the contingent of the officers' training corps on completion of attachment.

In New Zealand temporary or probationary commissions are not granted, and no officers' training corps are in existence.

The New Zealand Territorial Force is now being entirely officered from non-commissioned officers (from the rank of corporal and upwards) of the Territorial Force and Senior Cadets, the selection being by competitive examination in educational and military subjects.

There are no other means of becoming an officer in the New Zealand Territorial Forces, and, in view of the hardship inflicted by paragraph 3 (*d*), quoted above, and of the fact that the remedy proposed by the Army Council is unfortunately inapplicable to this country, it is suggested that attendance at the annual camp in the ranks may be accepted for eligibility under paragraph 3 (*d*). "Regulations for Commissions in the British Regular Army for Officers of the Military Forces of the Self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies"—that is, so far as it concerns the Dominion of New Zealand.

J. ALLEN,

For the Prime Minister.

No. 35.

New Zealand, No. 171.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 21st November, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos. 291, of the 1st August, and 363, of the 20th September, on the subject of the terminal rates charged on Pacific-cable traffic in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand respectively.

2. The observations of the Postmaster-General, transmitted to me by my Prime Minister, to whom they are addressed, are as follows:—

"By way of reply to the letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 1st August last, No. 291, it is only necessary to refer to the Secretary of State's later letter, No. 363, of the 20th September, 1913 (Government

House, 979/1913), where it is made clear that the Commonwealth Government is not prepared to fall in with the proposals put forward by the Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board in his memorandum of date 19th November, 1912.

“This Government also does not agree with the proposals put forward by the Board. New Zealand would demur to becoming a party to a rearrangement adjusting the difference between herself and Australia but probably detrimental to Canada and the United Kingdom.

“This Administration sees no reason why the zone system of determining charges should be maintained to the detriment of New Zealand merely in pursuit of the idea of uniformity by the levy of the same charge over a large area. It would be better to proportion charge to service in respect of areas lying so far apart as Australia and New Zealand. The zone system, therefore, should not continue to operate in these seas so far as New Zealand is concerned; and the charge to New Zealand should be reduced by an amount representing the excess of the Australian terminal rate over the New Zealand terminal rate. This would bring matters to a head. Any reduction to New Zealand would, without question, provoke a demand for a reduction in the Australian rate, and I apprehend from the last paragraph of the letter of the 1st July from the Post Office to the Department of Internal Affairs, Melbourne, that such a reduction in the whole charge on cable messages to Australia would be acknowledged as a good ground for a reduction of the portion representing the terminal rate. This transfers the onus of making any reduction to the Pacific Cable Board; and from a Press telegram, dated the 13th instant, it is learnt that the reduction is not likely to happen. Sir Henry Primrose is reported to have given evidence before the Dominions Commission ‘that no further reductions in the Australian rates could be made without financial loss. Experience has proved that increased traffic does not always provide compensation for lowered rates.’

“I expect in ordinary course to find this message confirmed, and judge, therefore, that it will be useless to pursue this correspondence further at present.”

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 36.

New Zealand, No. 179.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 27th November, 1913.

With reference to your despatch of the 21st February, 1913, No. 79, relative to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1912, of the Parliament of this Dominion, and to the exclusion by that Act of appeals to His Majesty in Council, I have the honour to inform you, by request of my Prime Minister, that a Bill has now been introduced into Parliament, and will probably be passed during the present session, repealing the reference to His Majesty in Council contained in the above-mentioned Act.

A.—2, 1914
No. 1.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 37.

New Zealand, No. 180.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 27th November, 1913.

With reference to your despatch of 3rd October, No. 381, enclosing copies of a circular issued by the Board of Trade relative to the qualifications required for examination for a certificate of competency as engineer in the mercantile marine, I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers report

A.—2, 1914
No. 78.

that the New Zealand regulations for the examination of engineers are now being amended for the purpose of bringing them into conformity with the latest regulations issued by the Board of Trade, and provision will be made in the amendments to include the regulations as to attendance at technical schools embodied in the circular forwarded with your despatch.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies:

No. 38.

New Zealand, No. 185.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 4th December, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 287, of the 1st August, on the subject of certificates issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland in regard to the soundness of stallions exported from Scotland.

2. In answer to your inquiry as to whether my Government are prepared to comply with the wishes of the Board, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum received from my Prime Minister containing his observations on the subject.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 28th November, 1913.

Memorandum to His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency, and begs to inform him, with reference to the attached despatch dated 1st August from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Government House, No. 767/1913), that at the present time there is no law in New Zealand under which certificates of hereditary unsoundness are required to accompany stallions or mares imported into this Dominion from the Old Country, and that the New Zealand Government is consequently unable to accept the offer of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland to supply certificates.

It may be added that in the Stallions Bill introduced into Parliament this session, but not passed, there is a provision under which such certificates would be practically necessary, and if the Bill referred to is brought forward during a future session, and becomes law, the question of accepting the Scottish Board's certificates will receive careful consideration.

W. F. MASSEY,

Prime Minister

No. 39.

New Zealand, No. 186.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 5th December, 1913.

In accordance with the desire expressed in your despatch, No. 308, of the 14th August, relative to the recent epidemic of smallpox in New Zealand, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a report from the Chief Health Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals which has been sent me by the Minister in Charge of Public Health for your information.

2. The documents referred to in the report are also enclosed.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Department of Public Health, Hospitals, and Charitable Aid,
Wellington, N.Z., 3rd December, 1913.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the following interim report on the recent epidemic of smallpox under the headings outlined in the letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Local Government Board to the Under-Secretary of State, forwarded to His Excellency the Governor under date of 14th August, 1913.

Cases of smallpox notified to date—

European	113
Maori	1,771
Total	1,884

Last case notified, 4th November.

Deaths reported (verified)—

European	Nil
Maori	26

It is well known that many deaths have occurred among the Maoris that have not been reported, and the Department has reason for believing that there have been at least forty-seven deaths among the Natives.

With the exception of one case reported in Wellington and one in the Hawke's Bay District all the outbreak has been confined to the Auckland Province.

At the time of writing—3rd December—there are four cases of smallpox in the Dominion, viz: two convalescent cases at Port Waikato, one convalescent case at Tauranga, one case convalescent at Taupiri. These cases will be discharged during the ensuing week. It will be noted that there are no cases in Auckland City.

1. SOURCE OF INFECTION.

There is no doubt that the disease was introduced to the Bay of Islands district by a Mormon missionary named Shumway, who left Arizona, U.S.A., on the 8th March, Vancouver by s.s. "Zealandia" on the 19th March, arriving at Honolulu on the 26th March, Suva on the 4th April, Auckland on the 8th April. After a stay of four days in Auckland Mr. Shumway arrived at Ramarama, in the Bay of Islands, on the 13th. Prior to his arrival at Ramarama he felt ill, and was considerably indisposed, the chief symptoms being pain in the back, vomiting, and headache. From Ramarama Mr. Shumway proceeded to Te Horo, 14th April, and Awarua, 22nd April. It was at Te Horo that Mr. Shumway (and others) first noticed he had a rash.

It is difficult to get exact dates from Native sources, but Mr. Shumway is confident that smallpox broke out at Te Horo and Awarua within a fortnight of his visit to these Maori settlements, and from what can be gathered from Native sources the epidemic first appeared at the Maungakawhia and Mangere was within fourteen days of the return of their representatives from the *hui* at Te Horo.

A few days before the Mangere case was recognized as one of smallpox a *hui* had been held in this pa, which was attended by Natives from various parts of the Waikato. This *hui* was responsible for the outbreaks of the disease in the Maungatautiri, Taupiri, and Parawera pas (villages). (NOTE.—Mr. Shumway has no knowledge where he contracted the disease. It is well known that a mild form of smallpox has been prevalent in the United States and Canada for some years past, and a few cases have been reported in Vancouver during 1912-13. It has been stated that when the "Zealandia" touched at Suva on her voyage to Auckland in April last a Chinese coolie ship with cases of smallpox on board was in quarantine at that port.)

2. MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE.

Briefly, the measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease were as follows:—

A. *Local Measures*.—The patients and all contacts were isolated as soon as possible. Where practicable the patient was removed to hospital, and the contacts vaccinated and kept under observation for fourteen days. In some instances all contacts were quarantined. As soon as the patient was removed the premises were disinfected or burned as the circumstances demanded.

B. *General*.—Vaccine was first issued to medical practitioners in the infected districts, and the public urged to submit to vaccination without delay. Several medical officers were specially appointed by the Department to visit the Native kaingas, to make house-to-house inspection, to isolate suspicious cases, and to vaccinate Natives young and old. As the disease was chiefly prevalent among the Natives measures were promptly taken in the infected districts to prevent their travelling by railway, shipping, and public conveyances. The police were instructed to prevent Natives from visiting the European settlements. The chief Native routes were blocked. It was at first very difficult to prevent Natives from infected districts from travelling to other kaingas—the wandering instincts of the Maori are well known; nevertheless, owing to the loyal assistance of certain chieftains and other Natives of authority, the Department was better enabled to restrict the movements of the Natives than was at first thought possible.

As soon as a sufficiency of lymph was assured vaccination became general throughout the Dominion—particularly the North Island.

3. HOSPITALS.

Where practicable all cases were removed to the nearest hospital, otherwise they were treated *in situ*, but the latter was found to be most unsatisfactory. Consequently camp hospitals were

established at Kaikohe and Waikare in the Bay of Islands, and at Morrinsville and Parawera in the Waikato districts. It was at first very difficult to get the Natives to come into hospital, but before the end of the epidemic they had overcome their reluctance to "come in."

4. DISINFECTION.

As the disease died out in the various kaingas they were disinfected systematically by the Inspectors of the Department, with the assistance of Natives appointed for the purpose by the *Komiti Marae* (village committee). In fact, the Department found almost without exception that the members of the Maori Councils and *Komiti Marae* were most anxious to give every assistance. To these Native local authorities the Department is also indebted for the comprehensive manner in which the returns (census cases, deaths, and vaccinations) were filled in. The infected whares (huts) were burned, and the disinfection was expedited by the clothes provided by the generosity of the Auckland public through the Mayor of that city.

5. GENERAL TYPE OF DISEASE.

This will be fully dealt with in the report to be issued. For present purposes it may be enough to state that, speaking generally, the disease ran a typical course. By far the majority of cases were of a mild type, but every now and then the disease manifested itself with the greatest virulence, as, for instance, in the outbreak at Maungatautiri, where of sixteen attacked Natives no less than six succumbed to the disease. A comparatively large portion of the cases were "confluent" in character, and quite a large number of hæmorrhagic cases were reported. It is very difficult to estimate the actual mortality, owing to the fact that several cases were concealed by the Maoris, and in the early days of the epidemic were taken into the bush to die. There were at least forty-seven deaths among the Natives. There were no deaths among the Europeans.

The protection afforded by vaccination was most marked, as will be seen by the reports of Dr. Te Rangihiroa and other medical officers employed during the epidemic. The thanks of the community are due to Dr. Te Rangihiroa, M.P., for his services. But for his knowledge of the Native language and customs it would indeed have been difficult for the Department to get the Natives to take concerted action to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and to abide by the irksome restrictions imposed upon them.

6. WHAT POWERS POSSESSED BY—(a) THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY; (b) THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

(a.) *The Central Authority.*—The powers possessed by the Public Health Department in coping with an epidemic of "dangerous" infectious diseases under the Public Health Act are very wide, especially under section 15–20 of the Act referred to, which were brought into action on the epidemic being recognized as one of smallpox. A copy of the Public Health Act is attached. Apart from the powers given by these sections to isolate and quarantine infected persons and contacts or persons from suspected districts, it is possible to compel the local authorities to make the necessary provisions for such persons. For example, the refusal of the Auckland Hospital Board to provide suitable accommodation for smallpox patients necessitated the Department erecting the accommodation deemed necessary at the expense of the local authority concerned—*i.e.*, the Hospital Board. (Sections 15, 16, and 17, Public Health Act.)

Our quarantine laws enabled the adoption of reciprocal arrangements with the quarantine authorities of the Australian Commonwealth with regard to the vaccination of passengers from New Zealand and Australian ports.

(b.) *Powers of Local Authorities.*—Under section 83 of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909, and section 5 of the amendment of 1910, a Hospital Board is a local authority under that Act, and has extensive powers with regard to the control of infectious diseases. There are thirty-eight Hospital Boards in the Dominion. The parts taken by the Hospital Boards during the epidemic can be best though briefly defined by an answer given by the Minister of Public Health to a question raised in the House of Representatives on this subject: "There is no lack of co-ordination between the Public Health Department and the Hospital Boards. At the beginning of the epidemic Hospital Boards were circularized and reminded of their powers and responsibilities under the Health Act with regard to the control of infectious diseases, and almost without exception these Boards have co-operated with the Department. When required the Boards have made arrangements for the vaccination of their districts, have provided accommodation for smallpox patients, and placed medical officers, nurses, and inspectors at the disposal of officers of the Department. More than that, the Department has not asked the Boards to undertake, as—though at present confined to certain districts—the epidemic has been regarded as a national rather than a local responsibility. In infected districts local authorities other than the Hospital Boards have not been asked by the Department to undertake any special part in the campaign, except to prevent Maoris from visiting European towns and settlements, and to engage the co-operation of the police to that end. In a few special instances the same local authorities have been asked to make arrangements for the immediate relief of certain indigent Natives. Throughout the epidemic the Department has recognized the Hospital Board as the principal authority responsible, as it was feared that to obtain further assistance from the other local authorities would be likely to give rise to confusion and overlapping of charitable relief. In Auckland the Mayor has placed at the disposal of the Department five sanitary inspectors, who are making house-to-house inspection, undertaking disinfection of infected premises, and supervising contacts in quarantine. The Mayor has also assisted by allowing workmen in the permanent employment of the Council to assist in the erection of an infectious-diseases hospital for cases in the city. In certain isolated districts the Department has established small hospitals independent of the Hospital Boards, but has had their co-opera-

tion in matters when required. The relief of the indigent Natives has always been wholly undertaken by the Inspectors under the control of the Department and Boards, though, as stated, in certain isolated cases other machinery has been used. It cannot, therefore, be said that there is lack of co-operation between the Department and the Hospital Boards, though some of the smaller local authorities may consider themselves somewhat aggrieved that they have not been asked to undertake responsibilities."

The work done by the Maori Councils and *Komiti Marae* has already been referred to. The powers of Maori Councils are outlined in section 68 of the Public Health Act.

I regret that prolonged absence from headquarters in connection with the epidemic and other departmental matters, and the work occasioned by the prolonged session, have not enabled me to report as fully as I would have liked, but I trust during the recess to publish a report setting out all the necessary details, and the lessons to be learned from the epidemic which until recently has been rife in the northern parts of this Dominion.

I have, &c.,

T. H. A. VALINTINE,

Chief Health Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Hon. the Minister of Public Health, Wellington.

No. 40.

New Zealand, No. 191.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 12th December, 1913.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Prime Minister, regarding a request made by the Governor of the French Institutions of Oceania, Papeete, and Tahiti, through the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, for information regarding the establishment of a wireless-telegraph station at Rarotonga.

2. My Ministers would be glad if the information embodied in the Prime Minister's memorandum could be conveyed to the Governor of the French institutions mentioned above.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 6th December, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments, and begs to acquaint His Excellency with the fact that a communication has been received from His Excellency the Governor of the French Institutions of Oceania, Papeete, Tahiti, through the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, requesting information regarding the establishment of a wireless-telegraph station at Rarotonga.

Mr. Massey would be glad if His Excellency would transmit the following information to His Excellency the Governor of the French Institutions of Oceania: There is no present intention on the part of the New Zealand Government to erect a wireless station at Rarotonga. The first cost would be very high, and the expense of working the station heavy. There is, in the meantime, little prospect of any business justifying the cost of either erection or maintenance, even making an allowance for a connection with Tahiti. All that has been done hitherto is to secure a site at Rarotonga for a wireless station.

W. F. MASSEY.

No. 41.

New Zealand, No. 192.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 12th December, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, No. 403, of the 14th October, forwarding copy of a letter from the Board of Education asking to be supplied with the information specified in regard to English teachers employed under the Education Department of New Zealand, I have the honour to inform you, by request of my Ministers, that the returns asked for are being prepared, and that in accordance with the practice of previous years the statement will be sent direct to the Board of Education, London.

A.-2, 1914,
No. 85.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 42.

New Zealand, No. 199.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 31st December, 1913.

At the request of my Prime Minister, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying synopsis, prepared by the Attorney-General of this Dominion, of the Acts passed during the third session of the Eighteenth Parliament of New Zealand, together with the Acts duly authenticated with the seal of the Dominion.

2. The Bill intituled the Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1913 (No. 77), has been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and six copies of that Bill will be forwarded in a separate parcel direct to you for the use of the Board of Trade, in accordance with Colonial Office circular despatch dated 23rd December, 1903.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosures.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE SESSION
ENDING ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1913.

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to report as follows:—

I. The synopsis attached hereto relates to the Acts passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand during the session which ended on the 15th day of December, 1913.

II. In my opinion, none of the said Acts is repugnant to the law of England.

III. The Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1913 (No. 77), has been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (Imperial).

Dated at Wellington, this 24th day of December, 1913.

A. L. HERDMAN,
Attorney-General.

SYNOPSIS OF ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE SESSION ENDED
ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1913.

1913, No. 1. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913: This Act applies the sum of £758,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,400 out of other accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914.

1913, No. 2. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 2): This Act applies the sum of £769,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914.

1913, No. 3. The Old-age Pensions Reciprocity Act, 1913: This Act ratifies an agreement that has been entered into on behalf of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand respectively whereby residence in either of the said countries by an applicant for an old-age pension in the other is deemed to be sufficient compliance with the conditions as to residence respectively contained in the Acts relating to the grant of such pensions in Australia and New Zealand. The Act comes into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the *Gazette*.

1913, No. 4. The Copyright Act, 1913: This Act enacts, with the necessary adaptations, the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911 (Imperial).

1913, No. 5. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 3): This Act applies the sum of £815,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914.

1913, No. 6. The Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1913: This Act—(a) Defines the qualifications of persons who may hereafter be appointed as Stipendiary Magistrates; (b) determines the annual salaries to be paid to such Magistrates; and (c) defines the civil jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts.

1913, No. 7. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1913: This Act rectifies an error in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1911.

1913, No. 8. The Irrigation and Water-supply Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the raising of a loan, not exceeding £100,000, to be expended in the opening-up and development of land for settlement in arid country, and in constructing and maintaining irrigation and water-supply works in aid of the mining and agricultural industries.

1913, No. 9. The Amendments Incorporation Act, 1913: This Act provides for the incorporation of amendments in official reprints of amended Acts, and further provides that judicial notice of such reprints shall be taken by all Courts and persons acting judicially.

1913, No. 10. The Pensions Act, 1913: This Act consolidates the several Acts relating respectively to old-age pensions, widows' pensions, and military pensions. In the case of military pensions provision is made for an annual pension of £36 to all persons who have been resident in New Zealand for the ten years immediately preceding the date of application, and who have been awarded a medal for active service in any of the Maori wars.

1913, No. 11. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 4): This Act applies the sum of £853,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other specified accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914, and also provides for the transfer of £100,000 from the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Fund.

1913, No. 12. The Land-tax and Income-tax Act, 1913: This Act imposes a graduated land-tax and graduated income-tax.

1913, No. 13. The Land and Income Assessment Amendment Act, 1913: This Act authorizes a taxpayer to deduct from his income for the purposes of income-tax the sum of £25 in respect of each of his children under the age of sixteen years and dependent upon him.

1913, No. 14. The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise the sum of £1,750,000, to be applied as follows:—

- (1.) In respect of the construction of railways, £600,000.
- (2.) For additional rolling-stock, &c., £500,000.
- (3.) For the construction of roads, &c., with a view to promoting settlement and the development of goldfields, £500,000.
- (4.) In respect of other public works, £150,000.

1913, No. 15. The New Zealand Institute of Architects Act, 1913: This Act establishes and constitutes a body corporate to be called the New Zealand Institute of Architects; it also provides for the registration of persons qualified to practise as architects, and fixes a fine not exceeding £50 for any person who, not being a registered architect or a member of the Institute, describes himself as such. The Act provides for the examination of persons desirous of being registered under the Act, and also provides for the recognition (without further examination) of persons holding certificates or diplomas in architecture "granted by any University, college, or other public institution in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any British possession or foreign country." The Act also permits the registration of persons who, not being the holders of such certificates or diplomas, have, in the opinion of the Registration Board, attained eminence in the profession of architecture.

1913, No. 16. The Local Elections and Polls Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of the Local Elections and Polls Act, 1908, principally with a view to bringing the last-mentioned Act into line with the provisions in the Legislature Act, 1908, relating to the conduct of elections under that Act. In particular, provision is now made for a scrutiny by the Returning Officer, after the close of the poll, of the several rolls used in the conduct of the poll, and for an official declaration of the result of the poll. Any candidate at an election who has reason to believe that the official declaration is incorrect may apply to a Magistrate for a recount of the votes recorded. Sections 16 to 22 (relating to offences at ballots) correspond with the provisions as to offences contained in the Legislature Act.

1913, No. 17. The Land Transfer Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of a technical nature in the Land Transfer Act, 1908.

1913, No. 18. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 5): This Act applies the sum of £1,087,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other specified accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914, and also provides for the transfer of £100,000 from the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Fund.

1913, No. 19. The Public Trust Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Public Trust Act, 1908.

Section 3 alters the constitution of the Public Trust Office Board.

Section 4 authorizes the Public Trustee, in the administration of any trust estate, to act in conjunction with "advisory trustees" or "an advisory trustee," who may be appointed by the testator or settlor, or by the Court, or by any person having power to appoint a new trustee. Where the Public Trustee acts in conjunction with an advisory trustee the trust property remains vested solely in the Public Trustee, who may, however, consult the advisory trustee in matters relating to the administration of the estate, and the advisory trustee may advise the Public Trustee on any such matter. In the event of a difference of opinion the matter may be referred to a Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final.

Sections 5 to 9 refer to the appointment of the Public Trustee as custodian trustee in certain cases. In such case the trust property is vested in and administered by a managing trustee or managing trustees, and the sole function of the custodian trustee is "to get in and hold the trust property, and invest the funds, and dispose of the assets as the managing trustees in writing direct."

Section 11 provides for the investigation and audit of the accounts of estates administered by any person other than the Public Trustee. Such investigation may be made on the application of the trustee, or of a beneficiary, and shall be conducted by a solicitor of the Supreme Court or by a registered accountant.

Section 13 provides for the payment to the Public Trustee (unless otherwise ordered by the Court) of all moneys or damages received or awarded in any cause or matter on behalf of an infant or person of unsound mind. When moneys are so paid to the Public Trustee they form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office, and bear interest accordingly, and the proceeds are applied by the Public Trustee towards the maintenance and education or otherwise for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Sections 14 and 15 protect the interests of the Public Trustee as mortgagee in certain classes of mortgages of leasehold interests in Crown lands.

The remaining sections make various amendments in the principal Act, and extend the powers of the Public Trustee in the administration of trust estates.

1913, No. 20. The Rangitaiki Land Drainage Amendment Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise, on the security of the public revenues of New Zealand, a sum, not exceeding £50,000, for the purpose of carrying out drainage operations in certain land in the Whakatane County (Auckland). Similar provisions were formerly contained in the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and those provisions are repealed by the present Act.

1913, No. 21. The Local Authorities Indemnity Act, 1913: This Act validates expenditure by certain local authorities in connection with—(a) The visit to New Zealand of H.M.S. "New Zealand"; and (b) the industrial exhibition to be held at Auckland in the years 1913–14.

1913, No. 22. The Science and Art Act, 1913: This Act provides for the establishment of a Dominion Museum, Dominion Art Gallery, and a Dominion Scientific, Art, and Historical Library; and for the constitution of a Board of Science and Art to be charged with the management and direction of the said institution.

1913, No. 23. The Beer Duty Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of the administrative provisions of the Beer Duty Act, 1908.

1913, No. 24. The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes several important amendments of and additions to the law relating to the administration of Crown lands in New Zealand.

Part I deals principally with amendments of a general nature in the existing law.

Sections 28 to 31 relate to the acquisition of the fee-simple by the lessees of certain Crown lands. The fee-simple so acquired does not confer on the owner any right to any metals, minerals, precious stones, coal, or oil that may be on or under the said land.

Section 39 extends from ten to twenty years the time during which lessees of certain Crown and settlement lands may pay off the unpaid purchase-money in respect of the purchase, pursuant to the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912, of the lands comprised in their leases.

Part II relates to the constitution of special districts for roading purposes. The Minister of Lands is empowered to constitute such special districts, comprising Crown lands held under lease or license, and on the constitution of any such district the moneys derived from the sale, letting, or other disposal of any of the lands comprised therein (for a period not exceeding fifteen years) are to be utilized (under the supervision and direction of a committee appointed by the settlers within the district) for the purpose of affording access to lands situated within the district.

Part III relates exclusively to Crown lands held under pastoral licenses; *inter alia*, it provides for a right of renewal of pastoral runs, at a rent to be fixed by arbitration, in cases where the whole of the run is to be again let for pastoral purposes; and where a run is to be subdivided, the original licensee is given the right to acquire one subdivision thereof without competition.

Part IV confers on the owners of leases in perpetuity of settlement land the right to acquire the fee-simple of the lands comprised in their leases respectively at any time within five years after the date of the passing of the Act. The provisions as to the computation of price and the payment of the purchase-money are similar to the corresponding provisions in the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912 (relating to the purchase of the fee-simple by lessees in perpetuity of Crown land, and by lessees under renewable leases of settlement land).

Part V repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Part VI of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 (relating to the raising of money for the purpose of providing funds for opening up lands for settlement).

Part VI relates to the acquisition of private lands required for purposes of closer settlement. On the service on the owner of a notice that the said land is so required, he is required either—

- (a.) To himself subdivide and offer the land for sale in suitable allotments; or
- (b.) To agree with the Minister for the subdivision and disposal of the land pursuant to the provisions of Part III of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1912.

In the event of the failure of the owner either to subdivide or to agree to the subdivision and disposal of the land affected as aforesaid, the land may be taken compulsorily under the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act, 1908.

Part VII relates to the aggregation of land in the hands of private owners, and provides that when such aggregation is deemed to be contrary to the public interest, the Governor may by Proclamation take the land so acquired as for the purposes of a public work, compensation being assessed in manner provided by the Public Works Act. All land acquired by the Governor under these provisions is to be disposed of under the Land for Settlements Act.

1913, No. 25. The Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of an administrative nature in the principal Act.

Section 28 applies to Borough Councils the provisions of the principal Act relating to the audit of the accounts of local authorities.

Section 34 authorizes the issue of Treasury bills in anticipation of and repayable out of loan-moneys authorized to be raised. The other amendments are purely technical.

1913, No. 26. The New Zealand Society of Accountants Amendment Act, 1913: This Act specifies the conditions subject to which members of the Society of Accountants may resign their membership.

1913, No. 27. The Railways Authorization Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the construction of the railways mentioned in the schedule to the extent therein defined.

1913, No. 28. The Hauraki Plains Amendment Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise £145,000 for drainage-works in the Hauraki Plains. The corresponding provisions in the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, are repealed.

1913, No. 29. The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1913: This Act provides for an increase of the capital of the Bank of New Zealand, and makes other provisions with respect thereto.

1913, No. 30. The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1913: This Act repeals and re-enacts, with amendments, the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908, and the provisions of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, relating to loans granted by the Superintendent to local authorities. Parts II and IV are new, and provide respectively for—(a) Joint special loans by two or more uniting local authorities; and (b) loans to be raised by local authorities and guaranteed by the State.

1913, No. 31. The Land Drainage Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Land Drainage Act, 1908.

Section 2 increases the rating-powers of Land Drainage Boards in cases where the ratepayers so desire.

Section 3 provides for a compulsory classification of land liable to drainage rates, the rates being levied on a graduated scale according to such classification. The basis of classification is the benefit likely to be derived by the lands from the drainage operations in respect of which the rate is made.

1913, No. 32. The Board of Agriculture Act, 1913: This Act provides for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture consisting of not more than twelve members appointed by the Governor, of whom not more than four may be appointed on the recommendation of the agricultural and pastoral societies of the North Island, and an equal number on the recommendation of such societies in the South Island. The function of the Board is to advise the Minister of Agriculture on matters relating to the development of agricultural and other rural industries in New Zealand.

1913, No. 33. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 6): This Act applies the sum of £986,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other specified accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914.

1913, No. 34. The State Advances Act, 1913: This Act repeals the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and re-enacts, with amendments, the provisions that refer particularly to the business of the State Advances Office. The provisions contained in the Act of 1909 that have not been re-enacted in this Act are included in amendments of the Acts to which they specially refer.

1913, No. 35. The River Boards Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the River Boards Act, 1908.

Section 4 provides for the inclusion within a river district of lands which have derived or may derive benefit from river protection and other works.

Section 9 provides for the compulsory classification for rating purposes of lands situated within a river district.

Section 12 authorizes the Governor to confer on River Boards such of the powers of a Drainage Board as he thinks fit.

1913, No. 36. The Legislature Amendment Act, 1913:

Sections 2 and 5 make verbal amendments of the principal Act.

Section 3 provides for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk of Parliaments.

Section 4 repeals the provisions relating to the second ballot.

1913, No. 37. The Government Railways Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Government Railways Act, 1908.

Section 11 provides machinery for conducting inquiries in cases where passengers are injured by accidents happening to trains.

The classification of the Government Railways Department is amended and the salaries of officers increased as shown in the First and Second Schedules.

1913, No. 38. The Public Works Amendment Act, 1913:

Sections 2 to 6 relate to the constitution and jurisdiction of Compensation Courts under the principal Act.

Section 7 relates to lands required for certain educational purposes.

Section 8 extends the powers of the Governor and local authorities with respect to the taking of lands.

Section 9 extends the provisions of section 119 of the principal Act.

1913, No. 39. The Mutual Fire Insurance Act, 1913: This Act extends the powers of mutual fire-insurance associations. By section 2 such associations may indemnify their members against liability to pay compensation or damages in respect of accidents to employees.

1913, No. 40. The Fruit-preserving Industry Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise not more than £25,000 in any year. The moneys so raised are to be available for the purpose of making advances for the establishment of cold stores for fruit and fruit-canning works, and otherwise for the assistance of the fruitgrowing industry.

1913, No. 41. The Judicature Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 2 provides for the appointment of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court at a salary of £1,800 per annum.

Section 4 makes better provision for the superannuation allowances payable to Judges on their retirement.

Sections 5 to 10 relate to the constitution of the Court of Appeal. The said Court is to consist of two divisions (each of five members), the members of each division being Judges of the Supreme Court. A Judge may be a member of both divisions at one and the same time. The divisions are to sit separately, but the Governor in Council may authorize the two divisions to sit together for the purpose of determining any appeal deemed to be of special difficulty or importance.

1913, No. 42. The Stamp Duties Amendment Act, 1913: Section 2 of this Act provides for payment of stamp duty on instruments of exchange at the same rate and in the same manner as if the said instruments were conveyances on sale of the properties affected. The remaining sections make various amendments of the principal Act.

1913, No. 43. The Footwear Regulation Act, 1913: This Act prohibits the manufacture or sale within New Zealand of boots or shoes unless the soles are made wholly of leather, or unless they are legibly stamped with a description of the materials of which the soles are made.

1913, No. 44. The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the principal Act. Section 9 relates to the use of wireless-telegraph apparatus by merchant ships, not registered in New Zealand, while within the territorial waters of New Zealand. The other amendments relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 45. The Naval Defence Act, 1913: This Act provides for the establishment in New Zealand of a Naval Force, and for that purpose authorizes the Governor to appoint officers and issue commissions. The Naval Force is to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. The Naval Force so raised is to be subject to the Imperial Naval Discipline Acts and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the time being in force.

In time of war the New Zealand Naval Force (including the ships, vessels, or boats acquired for naval defence purposes) are to be at the disposal of the Government of Great Britain.

Section 15 provides that members of the Naval Forces may be required to serve for training or on any naval service either within or beyond the limits of New Zealand.

Section 17 provides for the training of members of the New Zealand Naval Forces on board any ship of the King's Navy, or of the navy of any part of the British dominions, or in any naval establishment or school connected with any such navy.

Section 20 provides for the transfer of ships, officers, and men from the New Zealand Naval Forces to the naval forces of any other part of the British dominions.

Section 21 provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve.

1913, No. 46. The Distress and Replevin Amendment Act, 1913: This Act includes the furniture of a debtor in the list of exemptions from seizure under distress for rent, and increases the value of exempted articles from £25 to £50.

1913, No. 47. The Railways Construction and Land Amendment Act, 1913: This Act extends to local authorities the provisions of the principal Act relating to the construction of railways by companies, and increases from £5,000 to £10,000 a mile the maximum expenditure permissible in respect of such construction.

1913, No. 48. The Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1913: The main provision in this Act authorizes the Governor in Council to determine certain leases of education reserves or endowments in cases where the land comprised therein is required for subdivision. In any such case the lessee is entitled to compensation in the same manner as if the land had been taken for a public work under the Public Works Act, 1908.

1913, No. 49. The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1913: This Act provides for the sealing of patents after the prescribed time where, in consequence of the neglect or failure of the applicant to pay a fee, the patent has not been duly sealed. The machinery provisions are similar to those of the principal Act relating to applications for the restoration of lapsed patents.

1913, No. 50. The Temporary Employees Act, 1913: This Act provides for the continuance of the employment of certain officers who have hitherto been temporarily employed in the Public Service.

1913, No. 51. The Fire Brigades Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in several particulars the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act, 1908.

1913, No. 52. The Police Offences Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 2 of this Act is designed to prevent unlawful intimidation.

Section 3 makes punishable on summary conviction, by fine or imprisonment, the offence of inciting others to the commission of offences.

1913, No. 53. The Counties Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in several particulars the provisions of the principal Act.

Section 3 provides for the alteration of the boundaries of contiguous counties.

Sections 6 to 11 provide for the preparation of the county electors' roll.

Section 23 provides that all drainage rates on special rates for drainage purposes are to be levied on a graduated scale according to a classification of the lands deriving benefit from the drainage operations.

Sections 31 and 32 authorize County Councils to erect workers' dwellings on land acquired or appropriated for the purpose, and to let or otherwise dispose of the same in manner provided in the said section.

1913, No. 54: The Rating Amendment Act, 1913:

Sections 9 to 19 make better provision for the collection of rates payable in respect of Native lands.

The other sections are amendments of the principal Act.

1913, No. 55. The Harbours Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes provision for the filling of casual vacancies in the office of non-elective members of Harbour Boards.

1913, No. 56. The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909.

1913, No. 57. The Water-supply Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 2 provides for the compulsory classification of land for the purposes of special rates levied pursuant to the principal Act, and further provides that the said rates shall be levied according to such classification.

Section 6 provides for the sale of certain Crown land situated in the County of Vincent (Otago) to any company having for its objects the irrigation of such land and its subsequent subdivision and sale for the purposes of closer settlement.

1913, No. 58. The Native Land Amendment Act, 1913:

Sections 3 to 13 provide for the constitution of Native Land Court districts, and for the appointment of Judges, Registrars, and Commissioners of the Native Land Court to exercise jurisdiction within the district for which they are respectively appointed.

Section 13 provides for the compilation of a register of the owners of all Native freehold land, and of their respective interests therein.

Sections 15 to 52 relate to the constitution and functions of Maori Land Boards. By section 23 it is provided that the Judge and the Registrar of each Native Land Court district are to constitute the Maori Land Board of the district. The Judge is the President of the Board, and may appoint any Native or European assessor or assessors to act in respect of any matter before the Board for its determination.

Sections 44 to 62 deal with the partition among the Native owners of their several interests in land held by them in common. By section 44 the Judge of the Native Land Court is required from time to time to report to the Native Minister as to the Native lands within his district that are suitable for settlement and are not used by their Native owners, and thereupon the Minister may apply to the Native Land Court to investigate the title, and to partition the said land among the several owners. In making such partition the Court is required, so far as possible, having regard to the interests of the owners, to subdivide the said land into such allotments as may be conveniently disposed of by the Native owners to an individual purchaser or an individual lessee. Sections 48 to 53 make provision for the adequate roading of lands heretofore or hereafter partitioned. Section 55 permits of two or more adjoining blocks being treated as one for the purpose of partition of interests, and subsequent subdivision for settlement.

Sections 64 to 68 provide for succession to the interests of a deceased owner of Native land. If application for a succession order is not made within six months after the death of a Native owner, the Judge of the Native Land Court in the district in which the land is situated may proceed to inquire as to the successors of the deceased owner, and may thereupon make such orders as he thinks fit.

Section 67 provides for the disposal by sale or lease (with the consent of a majority of the owners affected) of land held by Native owners in common in cases where the relative interests are so small that, in the opinion of the Court, partition is not justifiable.

Sections 70 to 80 make provision for the limitation of the area of Native land to be beneficially held by one person.

Sections 82 to 93 relate to the alienation of Native freehold land by the owners thereof and to the confirmation by the Maori Land Board or Native Land Court of instruments of alienation. Section 90 provides for the removal into the Supreme Court of applications for confirmation in cases involving questions of difficulty. Section 92 authorizes the payment to the Public Trustee or a Maori Land Board in trust for the Native entitled thereto of any unpaid purchase-money payable in respect of the alienation of any Native land. By section 93 provision is made, in the case of land held under lease, for the protection of the tenant's interest in improvements where application is made for the confirmation of an instrument of alienation.

Section 94 authorizes Maori Land Boards to delegate to Land Boards under the Land Act, 1908, the powers conferred on the first-mentioned Boards by Part XIV of the Native Land Act, 1909 (relating to the administration of Native land vested in Maori Land Boards for the purposes of settlement by Europeans).

Section 96 authorizes the Governor in Council to re-vest in the Native owners any land held in trust for those owners by a Maori Land Board on application in that behalf being made by a majority of the Native owners beneficially entitled thereto.

Section 97 protects the lessee's interest in Native land leased pursuant to the provisions of the Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905, or of the Native Land Act, 1909.

Section 99 empowers the Court, on the application of any of the persons interested, to order an investigation and audit of the accounts kept by the Committee of Management appointed by the incorporated owners of any Native land under Part XVII of the Native Land Act, 1909.

Sections 100 to 106 deal with the powers of the assembled Native owners of Native land. Sections 107 to 119 extend the powers of the Crown with respect to the acquisition by purchase or lease of Native land. When any Native land, subject to a valid lease, is so acquired by the Crown by way of purchase, the lessee is entitled to receive a renewable lease under Part III of the Land Act, 1908, in lieu of the existing lease, or to acquire the fee-simple of the land comprised in his lease, subject to the terms and conditions specified in section 110 of the present Act.

Section 113 authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise £500,000 in any year for the acquisition by the Crown of Native lands. Similar provisions were formerly contained in Part VII of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, and those provisions are repealed by the present Act.

Section 115 provides for leases of Native lands to the Crown, with an option to purchase the freehold on terms to be specified in the lease. Lands so leased may, subject to the conditions expressed in section 116, be subleased in the same manner as if they were Crown lands under the Land Act.

The remaining provisions of the Act relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 59. The West Coast Settlement Reserves Amendment Act, 1913: This Act is for the purpose of effecting an equitable settlement of certain difficulties that have arisen in connection with the administration of the West Coast Settlement Reserves. The circumstances are clearly set forth in the preamble.

1913, No. 60. The Education Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of the Education Act, 1908.

Section 14 provides for an increased rate of salary to be paid to teachers in public schools.

The other amendments relate to matters of administration.

1913, No. 61. The Police Force Act, 1913: This Act repeals the Police Force Act, 1908 (which was a re-enactment of the Act of 1886), and makes better provision for the establishment, maintenance, and discipline of the Police Force.

1913, No. 62. The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in several important respects the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908.

Section 6 provides for a biennial election of Mayors in lieu of an annual election as at present. In the case of a casual vacancy within twelve months a fresh election is held; if at any other time, the Council appoints a Mayor to hold office until the next general election.

Sections 13 and 14 make better provisions for the constitution of new boroughs and the alteration of existing boroughs.

Section 27 authorizes Borough Councils to establish services for the conveyance of passengers and goods (otherwise than by railway or tramway).

Section 34 authorizes Borough Councils to supply electricity to persons residing beyond the limits of the borough.

Section 52 authorizes the erection and the sale or lease of workers' dwellings on land to be acquired or appropriated by a Borough Council for the purpose. The other amendments relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 63. The Customs Act, 1913: This Act repeals the Customs Law Act, 1908 (which was a consolidation of the Customs Act, 1882, and its amendments), and makes more adequate provision for matters pertaining to the collection of duties of Customs.

1913, No. 64. The Tramways Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 2 of this Act provides for the construction or reconstruction of electric-tramway cars with a central passage-way in order to minimize the risk of accidents to conductors and others using the cars.

Section 6 provides for the suspension by the Governor in Council in certain circumstances of certain of the provisions of the Tramways Act, 1908, relating to the qualifications of motormen on electric tramways.

The other sections relate wholly to matters of administration.

1913, No. 65. The Stock Amendment Act, 1913: This Act increases the amount of compensation payable to the owners of diseased stock, and also provides for the registration of brands, indicating a standard of merit, to be used by stock-breeders' associations.

1913, No. 6. The Mining Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 3 authorizes the making of advances by the Government for the purpose of promoting irrigation-works in arid localities.

Section 4 authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise £20,000 in any year for the purposes of Part X of the principal Act.

Sections 9 and 10 relate to claims by the owners of land for compensation in respect of the auriferous or argentiferous value thereof, or in respect of minerals or precious stones, on or under land to which any claim for compensation relates.

The other sections relate to matters affecting administration.

1913, No. 67. The Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies' Empowering Act, 1913: The purpose of this Act is to authorize the exchange, sale, reservation, or other disposition of certain specified reserves, Crown lands, and other lands, and to confer certain powers on certain public bodies. Its provisions relate to matters of local interest only.

1913, No. 68. The Apiaries Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Apiaries Act, 1908.

1913, No. 69. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 3 empowers the respondent in divorce proceedings to apply for an order making absolute a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of a marriage, and jurisdiction is conferred on the Court to deal with such application as if it had been made by the petitioner.

Section 4 provides that the evidence of parties in matrimonial proceedings may be taken by affidavits only with the leave of the Court.

Section 5 repeals the provisions of the principal Act allowing appeals to the Privy Council (in lieu of to the Court of Appeal of New Zealand) from decisions on petitions for dissolution or nullity of marriage.

Section 6 provides that a husband who (while separated from his wife by mutual consent or judicial decree) habitually and without cause leaves her without reasonable maintenance shall be deemed to have deserted her wilfully and without just cause or reasonable excuse.

1913, No. 70. The Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1913:

Sections 7 and 8 permit of compensation cases being heard and determined in a Magistrates' Court instead of in the Court of Arbitration where the parties so agree.

Section 9 provides for the payment of compensation moneys to the Public Trustee in trust for the persons entitled thereto.

Section 10 provides that the right to recover compensation or damages in respect of an accident to a worker shall survive, notwithstanding the death of either party.

Section 13 gives to the employees of the Crown the same right to recover compensation or damages in respect of accidents as is possessed by the employees of private persons.

The other sections relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 71. The Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1913: The object of this Act is to determine certain claims and disputes in relation to Native lands, and to confer jurisdiction upon the Native Land Court and the Maori Land Board with reference thereto.

1913, No. 72. The Law Practitioners Amendment Act, 1913

Section 2 extends the powers and functions of the New Zealand Law Society.

Section 3 imposes an additional annual fee of 10s. on practitioners, to be paid to the New Zealand Law Society.

Section 11 incorporates the several district law societies, and empowers them to hold real and personal property.

Section 14 empowers the Governor by Order in Council to make regulations for the audit and inspection of the trust accounts of solicitors.

1913, No. 73. The Monopoly Prevention Amendment Act, 1913: This Act extends the provisions of Part I of the Monopoly Prevention Act, 1908 (relating to the price of agricultural implements), until the 31st December, 1915.

1913, No. 74. The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908.

1913, No. 75. The Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913: This Act relates to disputes between employers and workers who are not for the time being bound by an award or industrial agreement. It provides for conferences of the parties with a view to securing an amicable settlement or (in the alternative) for the investigation of disputes by labour disputes committees, consisting of representatives of both parties to the dispute. Before a strike may lawfully take place a secret ballot of the workers affected is taken by the Registrar of Industrial Unions, and the result of the ballot is publicly notified. Freedom to strike is conferred on the lapse of seven days after the publication of such result. Similar provisions are made to apply in the case of lockouts of employers. Agreements entered into by employers and workers to whom the Act applies may be filed in the Court of Arbitration, and enforced as if they were industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

1913, No. 76. The Appropriation Act, 1913: This Act appropriates certain specified sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund, the Public Works Fund, and other accounts to the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914.

1913, No. 77. The Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1913, and comes into operation on a day to be notified by the Governor by Proclamation in the *Gazette*.

Local and Personal Acts.

1913, No. 1 (Local). The Wellington City Empowering and Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends the Wellington City Empowering Act, 1897.

1913, No. 2 (Local). The Borough of Mornington Tramways Act Amendment Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Mornington Borough Council to borrow an additional sum of £12,000 for tramway purposes.

1913, No. 3 (Local). The Dunedin District Drainage and Sewerage Acts Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends the Dunedin District Drainage and Sewerage Act, 1900.

1913, No. 4 (Local). The Christchurch Electrical Supply Empowering Act, 1913: This Act enables the Christchurch City Council to borrow moneys for the purpose of assisting owners of buildings within the city to connect their premises with the city electrical supply, and also authorizes the said Council to supply electrical fittings and appliances.

1913, No. 5 (Local). The Auckland City Empowering Act, 1913: This Act is to enable the Auckland City Council to improve the Auckland City market-site, to acquire new market-sites, and to carry out certain other public works.

1913, No. 6 (Local). The Bluff Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1913: This Act provides for the redemption of certain liabilities of the Bluff Harbour Board, and authorizes the investment of certain trust funds in the Board's securities, and otherwise enlarges the powers of the Board.

1913, No. 7 (Local). The Hamilton High School Reserve Act, 1913: This Act vests certain Crown lands in the Board of Governors of the Hamilton High School for the purposes of the said school.

1913, No. 8 (Local). The Otago Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1913: This Act confers various powers on the Otago Harbour Board.

1913, No. 9 (Local). The Patea Harbour Act, 1913: This Act alters the boundaries of the Patea and the Wanganui Harbour Districts, and authorizes the Patea Harbour Board to borrow money for harbour purposes.

1913, No. 10 (Local). The Springs County Council Reclamation and Empowering Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Springs County Council to reclaim parts of a lagoon in the said county, and to carry out certain drainage purposes.

1913, No. 11 (Local). The Timaru Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1913: This Act confers certain powers on the Timaru Harbour Board.

1913, No. 12 (Local). The Wanganui Borough Council Street Access Empowering Act, 1913: This Act empowers the Wanganui Borough Council to provide means of access from one street to another by means of tunnels, shafts, elevators, lifts, &c., and also to delegate the powers so conferred.

1913, No. 13 (Local). The Western Taieri Land Drainage Board Enabling Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Western Taieri Land Drainage Board to make and levy rates in the Henley River District for the repayment of a loan.

1913, No. 14 (Local). The Westport Public Parks Vesting Act, 1913: This Act vests certain lands as pleasure-grounds in the Corporation of the Borough of Westport.

1913, No. 15 (Local). The Whangarei Foreshore Vesting Act, 1913: This Act vests certain lands on the foreshore of the Whangarei River in the Whangarei Harbour Board.

1913, No. 16 (Local). The City of Nelson Loans Conversion and Empowering Act, 1913: This Act empowers the Nelson City Council to raise a special loan for the purpose of providing funds for the conversion of certain of its liabilities.

1913, No. 17 (Local). The Gisborne Harbour Board Enabling Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Gisborne Harbour Board to borrow £200,000 for harbour-improvement works.

1913, No. 17 (Local). The Wanganui Harbour District and Empowering Act, 1913: This Act constitutes the Wanganui Harbour District, and confers certain powers on the Wanganui Harbour Board.

1913, No. 19 (Local). The Wanganui School Sites Amendment Act, 1913.—This Act authorizes the Wanganui Education Board to borrow from the Public Trustee an additional sum of £3,500 for the purposes of the Wanganui School.

1913, No. 20 (Local). The Christchurch Domains Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends the Christchurch Domains Act, 1904.

1913, No. 21 (Local). The Gisborne Borough and Harbour Board Lands Exchange and Empowering Act, 1913: This Act empowers the Gisborne Borough Council and the Gisborne Harbour Board to effect an exchange of certain lands described in the Schedule thereto.

1913, No. 22 (Local). The Tuakitoto and Kaitangata Lakes Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends the Tuakitoto and Kaitangata Lakes Act, 1911.

1913, No. 23 (Local). The Kaitaia Land Drainage Act, 1913: This Act constitutes the Kaitaia Land Drainage District, and provides for the constitution of the Board thereof.

1913, No. 24 (Local). The Rangiora Drill-shed Site Vesting Act, 1913: This Act vests the Rangiora Drill-shed site in His Majesty the King.

1913, No. 25 (Local). The Lyttelton Harbour Board Land Act, 1913: This Act vests certain portions of the foreshore of the Port of Lyttelton in the Lyttelton Harbour Board.

1913, No. 26 (Local). The Wanganui Borough Council Special Rate Empowering and Special Loan Act, 1913: This Act empowers the Wanganui Borough Council to make and levy a special rate for the purpose of providing for the repayment of certain lands and for the payment of interest thereon.

Private Acts.

1913, No. 1 (Private). The McDougall Trust Estate Act, 1913: This Act varies and declares the several interests taken by the children of one Duncan McDougall, under the will of the said Duncan McDougall.

1913, No. 2 (Private). The Roman Catholic Archbishop Empowering Act, 1913: This Act empowers the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Wellington to sell certain lands, and to apply the proceeds in the manner prescribed by the said Act.

1913, No. 3 (Private). The Methodist Union Act, 1913: This Act confirms the union of the Methodist Church of New Zealand with the Primitive Methodist Church in New Zealand, and provides for the disposition of the property of the said Churches.

1913, No. 4 (Private). The Perpetual Trustees, Estate, and Agency Company Act Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends the Perpetual Trustees, Estate, and Agency Company Act, 1884.

1913, No. 5 (Private). The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited), 1884: This Act authorises the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) to issue bank-notes in New Zealand.

1913, No. 6 (Private). The Church of England Trusts Act, 1913: This Act is for the purpose of regulating the performance of certain trusts affecting lands originally granted to the Bishop of New Zealand or to Bishops of Dioceses in New Zealand for religious and other purposes, and also makes provision for certain other lands held in trust for the Church of England.

No. 43.

New Zealand, No. 2.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 1st January, 1914.

With reference to your despatch, Miscellaneous, of the 19th September last, I have the honour to inform you that I am desired by my Prime Minister to ask you to be good enough to convey to His Majesty the King the respectful thanks of the Government of New Zealand for the State portraits of himself and of Her Majesty the Queen which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to this Dominion.

2. I may add that the portraits have been duly received, and are hung in the ball-room at Government House.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 44.

New Zealand, No. 3.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 1st January, 1914.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Prime Minister relative to the Copyright Act, 1913, of the Parliament of New Zealand.

2. It will be observed from the memorandum that my Ministers suggest that, if convenient, an answer to the points raised may be conveyed to me by telegraph.

3. A copy of the proposed Order in Council referred to by the Prime Minister is enclosed, and copies of the Act are being sent to you under separate cover by this mail.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosures.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 23rd December, 1913.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister has the honour to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of an Act recently passed in the Dominion amending the law on the subject of copyright.

The Prime Minister would be glad if it could be pointed out that in framing the measure the second of the two courses referred to in the Hon. Mr. Askwith's letter of the 22nd December last has been adopted, and while the Imperial Act has not been actually applied, that measure has been so closely followed as to bring the law of New Zealand on the subject into practical uniformity with that of the United Kingdom.

He has the honour to request that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may be informed that an Order in Council will be made extending the Act to works first published in any part of the British dominions to which the Order relates in like manner as if such works were first published in New Zealand; and in respect of residence in any part of the British dominions to which the Order relates, in like manner as if such residence were residence in New Zealand, and that he may be advised that it is the desire of my Government that the provisions of the Imperial Act may be similarly extended to residents in the Dominion and to works first published here.

He begs to transmit herewith a form in which it is proposed to issue the Order.

As the Act commences on the 1st April next the Prime Minister begs to suggest that it would be advisable if a reply could be cabled.

He also begs to request that the provisions of section 33 may be brought under the notice of the foreign countries with which the United Kingdom has copyright relations, with a view to the promotion of reciprocity in the matter between those countries and New Zealand.

A. L. HERDMAN,

For Prime Minister.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 28 of the Copyright Act, 1913, that the Governor may, by Order in Council, direct that such Act shall, subject to such provisions as may be prescribed, extend the works first published in any part of the British dominions in like manner as if such works were first published in New Zealand, and in respect of residence in any part of the British dominions in like manner as if such residence were residence in New Zealand.

Now, therefore, 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, and in exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon him as aforesaid, doth hereby direct that the said Act shall extend to works first published in any part of His Majesty's dominions, to which the Copyright Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, c. 46), at the making of this Order extends, viz. :—

as if such works were first published in New Zealand, and in respect of residence in the parts of His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid to which the Copyright Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, c. 46); at the making of this Order extends, as if such residence were residence in New Zealand.

No. 45.

New Zealand, No. 4.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 14th January, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, No. 374, of the 3rd November, 1911, and to Lord Islington's despatch, No. 117, dated 29th July, 1912, on the subject of the supplies of oil in New Zealand, I have the honour to transmit to you, by request of my Prime Minister, the accompanying copy of certain conditions which are being inserted in all licenses to mine for oil over Crown lands in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

COPY OF CERTAIN CONDITIONS BEING INSERTED IN ALL LICENSES TO MINE FOR OIL OVER CROWN LANDS IN THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The licensee shall throughout the said term (subject as hereinafter provided) supply at its works on the said land, to all and every person or persons requiring the same, good mineral oil and natural gas raised and got from the said land, at a price not exceeding the current rate in the district for the time being, and shall, unless the crude oil shall be of a character and quality suitable for use as oil fuel in marine or other engines, make adequate provision for treating, converting, and refining the same within the Dominion of New Zealand either by erecting, maintaining, and during the term of this license upon some part of the land or as near thereto as may be practicable continuously working all such refineries and works as may be necessary for the purpose, or by having the same treated, converted, and refined at other works of a like nature within the Dominion, but so that the licensee shall remain responsible for the due control, provision, and supply under the terms of this license of all the fuel oil which shall result from and be the product of the licensee's works, mines, or other operations.

The Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, or His Majesty's Imperial Government, or the agents or representatives of the said Governments, shall at all times, upon giving reasonable notice to the licensee, or without prior notice in time of emergency, or of war with the Forces of the said Dominion or Imperial Governments by land or sea, have the right, in priority of all other persons or companies, and notwithstanding any contracts that may have been made by the licensee and be then subsisting for the supply of the oil, fuel, or other products of the said works, to purchase at current rates the whole or any portion of the output of the said works and mines.

The Government of the Dominion of New Zealand shall, in time of war with the Forces of the said Government or of His Majesty's Imperial Government by land and sea, have the right at any time, upon not less than twenty-four hours' notice, to take over from the licensee the whole working, management, and control of the licensee's mines, workings, refineries, plant, buildings, and appliances, and to operate and use the same in such manner and for such period as it shall deem necessary, subject to payment to the licensee of the value of the output of the same at current rates, deducting the ordinary costs of working, but allowing to the licensee such payment as shall be reasonable for interest on the value of the plant, mines, buildings, and appliances during such period, and for depreciation, wear-and-tear, or damage thereto except such as may arise from the acts of the King's enemies.

No. 46.

New Zealand, No. 9.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 22nd January, 1914.

I have the honour to inform you that, acting on the advice of my Ministers, I have reappointed the Honourable John Thomas Paul and the

Honourable John Barr, whose seats as members of the Legislative Council of this Dominion became vacant, by effluxion of time, on this date, to be members of the Legislative Council for a further term of seven years.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 47.

New Zealand, No. 10.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 22nd January, 1914.

At the request of my Prime Minister, I have the honour to enclose, for transmission to the Department or authority concerned, the accompanying copy of a letter received by the Department of Internal Affairs in this Dominion from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, conveying a resolution passed by that Board in connection with the official representation of pharmacists on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

Enclosure.

SIR,— Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, Wellington, 15th November, 1913.

I have the honour to bring under your notice the following resolution passed at a meeting of this Board, and am directed to ask that you cause the same to be transmitted to the Colonial Office in London, so that the same may be considered by the proper authority: "Seeing that the British Pharmacopœia has been gazetted a standard for drugs under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of New Zealand, and that this official publication directly affects pharmaceutical education and services throughout the British Empire, the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand is of opinion that pharmacists should be officially represented on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, under whose authority the work is prepared and published."

I shall be glad to hear from you that you will cause the request made above to be complied with.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. W. NIELSON, Registrar.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 48.

New Zealand, No. 14.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 28th January, 1914.

Adverting to your despatch, No. 467, of the 21st November last, I have the honour to inform you that, with reference to the War Office letter dated 20th November, enclosed therein, my Government approve of the proposals of the Army Council relating to facilities for young gentlemen from this Dominion to enter Sandhurst, as set forth in the letter referred to.

2. My Ministers inform me that the Chief of the General Staff has been instructed to communicate with the General Staff at the War Office and arrange the necessary details with reference to the question.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 49.

New Zealand, No. 15.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 29th January, 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 484, of the 5th December last, forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject

A.—2, 1914,
No. 104.

of the proposal that certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus both on ships registered in the United Kingdom and in the dominions.

2. My Ministers state that they assume that any action necessary to secure the amendment of Article X of the Radio-telegraphic Service Regulations of 1912, in order to give effect to the proposal of the British Post Office, will be taken by the British Administration.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 50.

New Zealand, No. 16.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 4th February, 1914.

With reference to the Earl of Elgin's despatch, No. 46, of the 25th March, 1908, in which it was requested that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be supplied with copies, for the information of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, of any licenses issued in this Dominion for the working of wireless telegraphy on board ships, I have the honour to transmit to you, by request of my Prime Minister, the accompanying copy, in duplicate, of a license, dated 20th January, 1914, for the installation and working of wireless telegraphy on board the steamer "Mokoia" of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited).

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 51.

New Zealand, No. 20.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 12th February, 1914.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter which I received from the Senior Naval Officer, New Zealand Division, and which I forwarded to my Ministers for their consideration, relative to the conditions of service of those who are to form the drill complement of H.M.S. "Philomel," the New Zealand Government training-ship.

2. In a memorandum which has been addressed to me by my Prime Minister, a copy of which I enclose, you will observe that my Ministers consider it desirable that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be asked to determine the conditions of service (other than rates of pay) in connection with the "Philomel."

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 9th February, 1914.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and in returning G.H. 1210/13, covering a despatch from the Senior Naval Officer in New Zealand waters, begs to state that it is desirable the Admiralty should be asked to determine the conditions of service (other than rates of pay) of those who are to form the drill complement of H.M.S. "Philomel."

Three years' service is suggested, the rates of pay to be those laid down in paragraphs, 2, 3, and 4 on page 5 of the Naval Defence memorandum (H.-19A), which was laid upon the table of Parliament on the 28th October, 1913, two copies of which are attached.

A. L. HERDMAN,

For Prime Minister.

No. 52.

New Zealand, No. 21.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 12th February, 1914.
 In continuation of my despatch, No. 179, of the 27th November last, I have the honour to inform you, by request of my Prime Minister, that the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1913, of the Parliament of New Zealand was passed during the last session of Parliament, and that section 5 of that Act repeals the reference to His Majesty in Council contained in the 1912 Act. Two copies of the Act of 1913 are enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
 Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 53.

New Zealand, No. 22.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 12th February, 1914.
 I have the honour to inform you that on the 9th February, at Auckland, I opened the tenth session of the Australasian Medical Congress, at which I read your message on behalf of His Majesty's Government, contained in your telegram of the 4th February.

2. The Congress passed the following resolution: "That this tenth session of the Australasian Medical Congress fully assembled begs to tender to His Majesty's Government its most sincere thanks for the hearty congratulations conveyed to the inaugural meeting by His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand. Such kindly thoughts help to strengthen the bonds of Empire. The views expressed in the message have been very gratefully received by the members of the Congress, who sincerely hope that the outcome of work done at the present session of Congress will in some measure help His Majesty's subjects in Australasia in relieving their sufferings, promoting their welfare, and in prolonging their lives.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
 Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 54.

New Zealand, No. 27.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 25th February, 1914.
 With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that I am desired by the Minister of Public Health to acquaint you that since the 18th February, 1914, there has been only one case of smallpox amongst the Natives at Teteko. I fear, therefore, that we cannot yet consider the Dominion immune from the disease. I shall continue from time to time to send you reports on the subject as they are presented to me.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
 Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

No. 55.

New Zealand, No. 28.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 3rd March, 1914.
 With reference to my despatch, No. 159, of the 30th October last, acquainting you that Professor Henry Percy Pickerill, of the University of Otago, had been appointed to represent the New Zealand Dental Association

at the Sixth International Dental Congress to be held in London in August next, I have the honour to inform you, by request of my Prime Minister, that the New Zealand Dental Association have now advised my Government that Mr. T. A. Hunter, of Dunedin, has also been appointed a delegate to represent the association at the Congress.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

No. 56.

New Zealand, No. 31.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 3rd March, 1914.
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 502, of the 31st December, 1913, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia on the subject of the mutual recognition of certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the oversea dominions.

2. In acknowledging the receipt of the information contained in your despatch, the Postmaster-General of this Dominion makes the following observation: "Apparently the Commonwealth of Australia will narrow its recognition to certificates issued by the British Government and the Government of the Commonwealth only. This will hardly meet the case first proposed."

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

No. 57.

New Zealand, No. 36.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 6th March, 1914.
I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter, dated 30th December, 1913, which I received direct from the Home Office, regarding one Charles Massey, a fugitive offender now in New Zealand, who is charged with embezzlement and uttering a forged cheque. I have also received a telegram, dated 28th February, from the Home Office in connection with the case.

2. The necessary steps are being taken by my Ministers with a view to the return of the accused in accordance with the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL,
Governor.

No. 58.

New Zealand, No. 38.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 10th March, 1914.
On the departure of the Royal Artillery Band, my Government desire me to request that you will bring to the notice of the Army Council their appreciation of the great pleasure which it has given the people of New Zealand to have had the opportunity of having this band in their midst.

2. The authorities of the Auckland Exhibition speak in the highest terms as regards the conduct of the men, and have asked me to mention the name of Mr. Stretton, the conductor, who has given the greatest possible satisfaction in the manner in which he has carried out the special concerts and performances which have been given all over New Zealand.

3. My Government desire me to express a hope that at some future date it may again be possible to organize a scheme by which the people of these islands may have the opportunity of again hearing one of the distinguished bands of the British Army.

4. In conclusion, I am desired to request that you will kindly ask the Army Council to convey to the Royal Regiment of Artillery the best thanks of the Government of New Zealand and the authorities of the Auckland Exhibition for the use of their band.

5. It is fully realized by all in New Zealand that such visits do much to further Imperial duty and fellowship.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies

No. 59.

New Zealand, No. 39.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 11th March, 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 1, of the 2nd January, relative to a reported excess of moisture in a shipment of butter from this Dominion to Honolulu.

A.—2, 1914,
No. 108.

2. My Prime Minister desires me to say, in reply, that the shipment in question was comprised of butter manufactured by the Cambridge Co-operative Dairy Company. Several samples of this company's butter have been tested by the officers of the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce during the present season, but in no case has the percentage been found to exceed 14.80, and the Department is therefore unable to explain the excess complained of. My Prime Minister adds that every effort will be made to ensure that all future shipments of butter do not contain a higher percentage of moisture than is allowed by law.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 60.

New Zealand, No. 44.

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th March, 1914.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence, together with a copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Prime Minister, relative to the proposed establishment of a New Zealand Army Nursing Service Reserve.

2. It will be observed that in the penultimate paragraph of the Prime Minister's memorandum a request is made for the necessary authority for the affiliation of the New Zealand Army Nursing Service Reserve to the Imperial Army Nursing Service.

2. I may add that the question of the establishment of an army nursing service in this Dominion was first raised by Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein in a letter to Lord Plunket, dated 25th May, 1907, a copy of which I enclose.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

The Right Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, P.C., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure.

Prime Minister's Office, Wellington, 16th March, 1914.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Prime Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor, and in accordance with a wish expressed by Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, Presi-

dent of the Army Nursing Service Association, in a letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., New Zealand, dated London, 25th May, 1907 (*vide* Government House despatch 500/1907), that the work of enrolling members of the Army Nursing Reserve in an affiliated branch in New Zealand should be undertaken, begs to state for His Excellency's information that this work, for which regulations appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 14th May, 1908, but which since that date has remained in abeyance, is again being proceeded with.

It is understood that there is some question as to whether an affiliated New Zealand branch would be admitted as a reserve of nurses to supplement Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service in the same manner as laid down in Regulations for the Army Nursing Service Reserve, Part I, "Constitution," paragraph 1.

As it is considered necessary as far as New Zealand is concerned that a nursing service should now be proceeded with, and as it would appear desirable that the conditions governing such a service should be as closely assimilated as local conditions will admit to those of the parent service, it is requested that the necessary authority may be obtained for the New Zealand Army Nursing Service Reserve to be affiliated to the Army Nursing Service, and considered as a reserve to supplement Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service as laid down in the "Constitution" of the Army Nursing Service Reserve.

A copy of the regulations now in force in New Zealand, which appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 14th May, 1908, and of those now proposed are appended, and also of correspondence between the Assistant Inspector at Hospitals and the Hon. Secretary, Army Nursing Reserve.

J. ALLEN,

For the Prime Minister.

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