

SESSION II.  
1918.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# DESPATCHES

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

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

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## No. 1.

New Zealand, No. 911.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th November, 1916.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 226, of the 13th September, transmitting a schedule of statistics of enemy property in New Zealand, and property in enemy territory belonging to persons, firms, and companies resident or carrying on business in New Zealand.

2. The Public Trustee appreciates the information given in this despatch, and is embodying it in his returns; at the same time he has asked whether it would be possible to require that returns should be made under the exact headings enclosed in my despatch, No. 10, of the 6th January last, as the analysis of the information under these heads adds greatly to the value of the figures.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 2.

New Zealand, No. 930.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th November, 1916.

With reference to the Earl of Crewe's circular despatch of the 10th September, 1909, enclosing a copy of a Royal Warrant instituting "The King's Police Medal," I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a Royal Warrant dated the 3rd October, 1916, ordaining an alteration in the riband from which the medal is suspended.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

GEORGE, R.I.

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

WHEREAS His Majesty King Edward the Seventh did, by a Warrant under his Royal Sign-manual bearing date at His Court at Saint James's the 7th day of July, 1909, institute and create a new medal to be styled the King's Police Medal:

Now, therefore, We do by these presents, for Us, our heirs and successors, abrogate so much of the fifth clause of the said Warrant as ordains that the riband by which the medal is suspended should be dark blue with a narrow silver stripe on either side, and in lieu thereof We ordain that the riband shall be dark blue with a narrow silver stripe on either side and a similar silver stripe in the centre.

Given at our Court, at Saint James's, the 3rd of October, 1916, in the seventh year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,  
HERBERT SAMUEL.

## No. 3.

New Zealand, No. 931.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th November, 1916.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 29th September, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board of Trade relative to the representation of the Government of New Zealand on the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th November, 1916.

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the proposal to extend the period of office of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bonar Law to request you to inform the Board that he has received a letter from Mr. Massey intimating that the Government of New Zealand concurs in the present representation of that Dominion on the Committee being continued for a further period of one year.

I am, &amp;c.,

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

HENRY LAMBERT.

## No. 4.

New Zealand, No. 939.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th November, 1916.

With reference to my telegram of the 24th November, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 24th November, containing a Royal Proclamation dated the 23rd November, making certain additions and amendments to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

BY THE KING.

## A PROCLAMATION.

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities, or until We did give further public notice: And whereas on the 27th day of January, 1916, the 12th day of April, 1916, the 27th day of June, 1916, and the 3rd day of October, 1916, We did, by our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to and modifications in the said list of articles to be treated as contraband: And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said list:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.  
Silk in all forms and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons.  
Artificial silk and the manufactures thereof.  
Quillaia bark.  
Zirconium, cerium, thorium, and all alloys and compounds thereof.  
Zirconia and monazite sand.

And We do hereby further declare that, as from this date, the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of our Royal Proclamation of the 14th day of October, 1915, aforementioned:—

For item 4, “emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), and carborundum in all forms,” there shall be substituted “emery, corundum, carborundum, and all other abrasive materials whether natural or artificial, and the manufactures thereof.”

And We do hereby further declare that, as from this date, the following amendments shall be made in our Royal Proclamation of the 12th day of April, 1916, aforementioned:—

For “gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and realizable securities,” there shall be substituted “gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, delegation or advice, credit and debit notes, or other documents, which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorize, confirm, or give effect to the transfer of money, credit, or securities.”

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles shall, as from this date, be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Sponges, raw and prepared.  
Glue, gelatine, and substances used in the manufacture thereof.  
Empty barrels and casks of all kinds and their component parts.

Given at our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1916, and in the seventh year of our reign.

God save the King!

No. 5.

New Zealand, No. 946.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th November, 1916.

With reference to my despatch, No. 921, of the 23rd November, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a parliamentary paper (Cd. 8400) containing orders of the Board of Trade under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidated) Regulations, 1914, relating to the manufacture of flour and bread and the price of milk.

I have, &c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER, 1916.

ORDER of the Board of Trade dated the 20th November, 1916, and made under Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

WHEREAS by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the 16th day of November, 1916), it is, amongst other things, provided as follows:—

“(1.) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is expedient that special measures should be taken in the interests of the public for maintaining the supply of any article of commerce the maintenance of which is important as being part of the food-supply of the country or as being necessary for the wants of the public or for the wants of any section of the public, the Board by order may, with a view to maintaining the supply of the article, apply to that article any of the provisions appended to this regulation.

“(2.) Any such order may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article, or to any special producer, manufacturer, or dealer.”

And whereas the following provision is one of the provisions appended to that regulation:—

“III. Where the order applying this provision to any article contains any directions or regulations as to the manufacture or production of the article in such a manner as to secure that the public are supplied with the article in the form most suitable in the circumstances, all persons concerned in the manufacture or production of the article shall comply with those directions or regulations”:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade, with a view to maintaining the supply of wheaten flour and bread, hereby order as follows:—

*Application of Provision III to Flour and Bread.*

1. The above-recited Provision III shall apply to wheaten flour, and to bread, including other articles of food made with wheaten flour.

*Manufacture and Milling of Flour.*

2. The following regulation shall apply to the manufacture of wheaten flour on and after the 27th day of November, 1916:—

No person shall, except with express authority given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, manufacture any wheaten flour other than a straight-run flour, or mill any wheat so that the extract of flour obtained therefrom shall bear a proportion to the total product of the mill less than the following percentages:—

Description of Wheat.	Percentage.
English ... ..	76
Choice Bombay ... ..	78
Australian ... ..	78
Blue Stem ... ..	76
Walla Walla ... ..	75
No. 2 Red Western ... ..	76
No. 2 Red Winter ... ..	74
No. 2 New Hard Winter (1916) ... ..	76
No. 1 Northern Duluth ... ..	75
No. 1 Northern Manitoba Old Crop ... ..	76
No. 2 Northern Manitoba Old Crop ... ..	75
No. 3 Northern Manitoba Old Crop ... ..	73
Choice White Karachi ... ..	75
Soft Red Karachi ... ..	75
Rosafe, 62 lb. ... ..	73
Baril, 61½ lb. ... ..	74
Barletta-Russo, 61½ lb. ... ..	74

*Manufacture of Bread, &c.*

3. The following regulation shall apply to the manufacture of bread on and after the 1st day of January, 1917:—

No person shall, except with express authority given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, manufacture bread of any wheaten flour which has been so manufactured or milled as not to comply with the foregoing provisions of this order.

*Application of Order to other Articles of Food.*

4. This order shall apply to any articles of food for which wheaten flour is used in the same manner as it applies to bread.

*Penalty.*

5. Any person acting in contravention of the directions contained in this order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

*Interpretation and Short Title.*

6. (1.) If any question arises as to the meaning of "straight-run flour," that question shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

(2.) This order may be cited as the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1916.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade, this 20th day of November, 1916.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary.

**THE PRICE OF MILK ORDER, 1916.**

ORDER of the Board of Trade dated the 20th November, 1916, and made under Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

WHEREAS by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the 16th day of November, 1916), it is, amongst other things, provided as follows:—

"(1.) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is expedient that special measures should be taken in the interests of the public for maintaining the supply of any article of commerce the maintenance of which is important as being part of the food-supply of the country or as being necessary for the wants of the public or for the wants of any section of the public, the Board by order may, with a view to maintaining the supply of the article, apply to that article any of the provisions appended to this regulation.

"(2.) Any such order may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article, or to any special producer, manufacturer, or dealer."

And whereas the following provision is one of the provisions appended to that regulation:—

"VI. A person shall not (subject to any exceptions contained in the order applying this provision) directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale any article to which this provision is applied at a price exceeding by more than the amount named in the order the corresponding price of the article at a date specified in the order (the corresponding price to be settled in case of difference by the Board of Trade); and where the consideration for any sale or offer consists wholly or partly of any conditions made or offered to be made in connection with the transaction, or is otherwise not of a pecuniary character, the value of the consideration, or such part thereof as is not of a pecuniary character, shall, for the purposes of this provision, be taken into account in determining the price of the article":

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade, with a view to maintaining the supply of milk, hereby order as follows:—

*Provision VI applied to Milk.*

1. The above-recited Provision VI, subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, shall apply to milk.

*Date for Corresponding Price.*

2. The date which is to be the date for fixing the corresponding price in accordance with the said provision shall be, as respects any sale or offer for sale, the 15th day of the same month in the twelve months ending the 31st day of March, 1914, as the month in which the sale or offer for sale takes place.

*Amount of Excess Price.*

3. The amount by which the price may exceed the corresponding price is as follows:—

Nature of Sale.	Excess.
(1.) Milk sold or offered for sale wholesale to be delivered on the premises of the buyer, where the conditions of sale include an obligation to deliver in quantities not less than a specified minimum	An excess at the rate of 6½d. per imperial gallon.
(2.) Milk sold or offered for sale wholesale otherwise than as described in (1) above	An excess at the rate of 5½d. per imperial gallon.
(3.) Milk sold or offered for sale by retail ... ..	An excess at the rate of 2d. per imperial quart.

Provided that the excess shall not in any case exceed the amount by which the price on the 15th day of November, 1916, exceeded the corresponding price.

*Exceptions.*

4. This order shall not affect—

- (a.) Milk sold under a contract made on or before the 15th day of November, 1916, until the 1st day of January, 1917;
- (b.) Condensed milk, dried milk, or milk preparations;
- (c.) Accommodation milk (so far as the price paid for the milk as accommodation milk is concerned), if the price charged does not exceed that charged on the 15th day of November, 1916;

- (d.) Milk sold by retail for consumption on the premises of the vendor, if the price does not exceed that charged on the 15th day of November, 1916; or
- (e.) Milk supplied in special circumstances at a price expressly authorized by the Board of Trade, or by some person on their behalf.

*Penalty.*

5. Any person acting in contravention of the above-recited provision, as applied by this order, is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

*Short Title, Extent, and Commencement of Order.*

6. (1.) This order may be cited as the Price of Milk Order, 1916.  
 (2.) This order shall extend only to Great Britain.  
 (3.) This order shall not come into force until the 27th day of November, 1916.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade, this 20th day of November, 1916.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary.

No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 947.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th November, 1916.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 6th November, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter to the Commandant, Headquarters, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, respecting the arrangements for the issue of the silver war badge to members of the New Zealand Forces retired or discharged on account of age or physical infirmity arising from wounds or sickness, together with a copy of Army Council Instruction No. 1793 of 1916.

I have, &c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
 G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th November, 1916.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bonar Law to transmit to you copies of correspondence with the Governor of New Zealand respecting the arrangements for the issue of the silver war badge to members of the New Zealand Forces retired or discharged on account of age or physical infirmity arising from wounds or sickness.

2. It will be observed that it is desired by the New Zealand Government that applications from members of the New Zealand Contingent who have been discharged in this country should be referred to the Headquarters of the Expeditionary Force in London; and I am to suggest that in dealing with applications the procedure indicated in paragraph 3 of the enclosed Army Council Instruction No. 1793 of 1916 may be followed so far as applicable.

3. It is proposed to issue an announcement on the subject at an early date; and in the meantime I am to enclose, for disposal, an application for the badge which has been received in this Department, and which has been retained pending the decision of the New Zealand Government as to the proper authority to deal with such application.

I am, &c.,

The Commandant, Headquarters, New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

No. 7.

New Zealand, No. 948.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th November, 1916.

With reference to my despatch, No. 473, of the 25th August, 1915, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a public notice dated the 19th October, 1916, issued by the Board of Trade, regarding the use of manifests and bills of lading during the war.

2. I shall be glad if a similar notice may be issued in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
 G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND SHIPOWNERS RESPECTING MANIFESTS AND BILLS OF LADING.

THE attention of shippers and shipowners and the trading community generally is drawn to the fact that in time of war the practice of shipping goods with bills of lading made out "to order" (made illegal by section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, in the case of goods shipped from the United Kingdom under license) is very undesirable in respect of any goods exported from any part of the British Empire. Shippers of goods not requiring licenses are therefore advised not to make out bills of lading "to order," but only (a) to a named consignee, or (b) to a bank or financial house of high standing, with the remark in the margin of the bill of lading, "Notify A.B.," "A.B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined.

Goods shipped to Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

It is essential during the war that, in the case of all goods, whether shipped under license or not, British ships should have on board throughout the voyage a full manifest of cargo and all the bills of lading, or certified copies of the bills of lading.

Unless these requirements are complied with there will be a risk that the ships will be stopped and diverted by H.M. ships or the war vessels of the Allied Nations, in order to permit of full examination of the cargo, and ascertainment of its destination.

In the case of British ships that will touch at ports in countries contiguous to enemy territory, compliance with these requirements is of special importance, and serious delay may result to ship and cargo in such cases if all ship's papers are not on board and in order.

This notice supersedes the announcement made by the Board of Trade on the 19th August, 1915 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of 26th August, 1915, pp. 594-95), but in no way affects the requirement of section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, in regard to licensed goods.

Board of Trade, 19th October, 1916.

No. 8.

New Zealand, No. 954.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th December, 1916.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, copy of a letter from the War Office expressing the appreciation of the Army Council of the services performed by the New Zealand Hospital Ships "Marama" and "Maheno," and their gratitude to the New Zealand Government for placing these vessels at their disposal.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 22nd November, 1916.

I am commanded by the Army Council to request that the excellent services performed by the New Zealand Hospital Ships "Marama" and "Maheno," under the respective commands of Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cooke and Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Elliott, New Zealand Medical Staff, whilst temporarily employed on cross-Channel service from July last until their recent departure, may be brought to the notice of the Governor of New Zealand.

During the above period there was great pressure in the hospitals in France, hence prompt evacuation of sick and wounded was necessary, and many serious cases were carried. The two ships transported over twenty-four thousand patients.

The staffs of these ships worked in a most praiseworthy manner, and the timely assistance was of the greatest value.

The Army Council desire that expression of their appreciation of the services of the above-named officers and their staffs may be communicated to the New Zealand Government, and also their gratitude to that Government for placing these vessels at their disposal.

I am, &amp;c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Whitehall S.W.

B. B. CURRIE.



No. 9.

New Zealand, No. 980.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 11th December, 1916.

In confirmation of my telegram of to-day, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty has been pleased this day to entrust to my care as one of the Principal Secretaries of State the Seals of the Colonial Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,

G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &amp;c.

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 982.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th December, 1916.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 781, of the 29th September, regarding the exportation from the United Kingdom to certain foreign countries of goods packed in textile coverings, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that, in the case of such exports to Spain, Portugal, and Morocco (other than French Morocco), it has been arranged that general undertakings which are limited in terms to one consignor and one consignee may be given in lieu of the specific undertakings for each consignment which have hitherto been required.

2. Two forms of general undertaking, P and Q, have been prepared for signature by the consignee in the foreign country in question, or the consignor in the United Kingdom, as the case may be. When the consignor himself, either as owner of the bags or otherwise, elects to give an undertaking, Form Q is signed, and it is open to the consignor, if he thinks it desirable, to take precautions to protect himself by contract with the consignee. When the consignee gives the undertaking Form P is signed. Copies of these forms are enclosed.

3. All general forms of undertaking, whether in respect of prohibited or non-prohibited goods, have to be lodged with the War Trade Department in duplicate. One copy, after registration, is returned to the consignor, who must produce it to the Customs authorities when any shipment of non-prohibited goods packed in bags, wrappers, or similar coverings is made. One copy of any general undertaking signed by the consignee must be attested by a British Consul.

4. I take this opportunity to state, with reference to paragraph 4 of my predecessor's despatch, No. 895, of the 10th November, that the only goods packed in textile coverings, of which the exportation from the United Kingdom to Sweden is at present being permitted, are cotton piece-goods packed in cotton coverings.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,

G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosure.

FORM P.—GENERAL UNDERTAKING AS TO PACKINGS FOR GOODS.

(To be given by the Consignee).

(This undertaking should be forwarded *in duplicate* to the War Trade Department, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster S.W.)

To the Director of the War Trade Department.

I [or WE] \_\_\_\_\_, of [Full address of consignee], in [Country of destination] (hereinafter referred to as "the country of destination"), in consideration of permission to receive from [Full name and address of the exporter in the United Kingdom] as coverings or packings for goods of any of the materials or articles mentioned in paragraph (1) hereof, do hereby undertake and agree as follows:—

(1.) This undertaking relates to all or any of the following materials or articles which may be used as coverings or packings for goods hereafter consigned to me [or us] by the above-

mentioned firm in the United Kingdom—that is to say, all bags (except paper bags) and wrappers or sacks the export of which from the United Kingdom to the country of destination is now or may hereafter be prohibited, or is now or may hereafter be allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as constituting the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation (all of which materials or articles are hereinafter referred to as “the said coverings”).

(2.) I [or We] will duly comply with any requirements for the time being of the War Trade Department or the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in respect of the said coverings, and particularly the following specific requirements:—

(a.) The said coverings shall not nor shall any part thereof be re-exported in any manner or form from the country of destination without the consent in writing of one of His Britannic Majesty’s Consular Officers indicated by His Majesty’s representative in the country of destination, nor shall the said coverings or any part thereof be in any way utilized, applied, or appropriated for the purposes, benefit, or advantage of any country at war with the United Kingdom or of any subject of such a country.

(b.) The said coverings shall either be used in the country of destination or shall be there destroyed or rendered useless for any purpose whatsoever, or if re-exported with such consent as aforesaid shall only be utilized as coverings for goods to be exported from such country to the United Kingdom, or to an Allied country, or some other destination to be approved of by such Consular Officer.

(3.) This undertaking shall remain in force until the War Trade Department shall, upon my [or our] request, consent in writing to my [or our] release therefrom.

Dated this                    day of                    , 191                    .

(Signed).....

Attested by                    , British Consul at

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### No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 990.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 18th December, 1916.

A.—1, 1918,  
No. 22.

With reference to my telegram of the 14th December, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the India Office relative to the grant of permanent commissions in the Indian Army to officers of the Expeditionary Forces from the oversea Dominions.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

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### Enclosure.

SIR,—

India Office, Whitehall, London S.W., 7th December, 1916.

I am directed to inform you that applications for appointment to the Indian Army have occasionally been received in this office from officers serving in the Contingents from the Dominions. Hitherto no such applications have been accepted, but as the possibility of the grant of permanent commissions in the Indian Army to officers holding temporary commissions in the British Service has recently been announced, there appears to be no sufficient reason for debarring suitable officers of the Contingents from the overseas Dominions and the colonies from appointments to the Indian Army.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will accordingly be obliged if Mr. Secretary Bonar Law will ascertain from the military authorities of the Dominions concerned (by telegraph if there is no objection) whether they would approve the grant of commissions in the Indian Army to officers of the Forces under their control.

Copies of a memorandum showing the conditions under which such applications are accepted in the case of officers of the British Service, and also a memorandum showing the rates of pay in the Indian Army, are enclosed for information.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W.

E. G. BARROW.

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### APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN ARMY OF OFFICERS HOLDING COMMISSIONS IN THE SPECIAL RESERVE, THE NEW ARMIES, OR THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

SANCTION has been given to the selection of a limited number of officers belonging to the Special Reserve, the New Armies, or the Territorial Force, for the grant of permanent commissions in the Indian Army, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) Candidates must not have been more than twenty-six years of age on the date on which they were called to Army service as commissioned officers.
- (2.) All embodied commissioned service from the outbreak of war will count for promotion and pension. Service as warrant officer and one-half service in lower ranks will count for pension under the general rule, but will not count for promotion.

- (3.) No service rendered before the war will count for promotion or pension unless it was in a regular unit.
- (4.) Applicants will join the Indian Army in the rank to which their length of service would entitle them under Indian Army rules of promotion, any higher rank being surrendered.
- (5.) Applicants must be unmarried.
- (6.) For the first year of service with Indian troops the selected officers will be on probation, and if found unsuitable will be reverted to their original corps. While on probation with Indian units they will receive Indian Army rates of pay. During the period of probation the officers will not be allowed to subscribe for the benefits of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, but it will be compulsory on them to do so with effect from the date of permanent admission into the Indian Army—that is, after the expiration of their period of probation.
- (7.) Applicants who are in this country will be medically examined by the India Office Board before being accepted as probationers.

Applications must be made to the War Office through the usual official channels. No candidate can be accepted unless he is recommended by his Commanding Officer as in every way suitable.

India Office, August, 1916.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

The present rates of pay of officers of the Indian Army are as follows:—

	Indian Army Pay per Mensem.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Brevet-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel	827	14	0
Major	640	14	0
Captain	400	0	0
Lieutenant and 2nd Lieutenant	280	0	0

Officers employed regimentally also receive (in addition to their Indian Army pay) Staff pay as follows:—

	Rs. per Mensem.
<b>Infantry—</b>	
Commandant	600
1st Double-company Commander (2nd in command)	250
Double-company Commander	200
Double-company officer (Adjutant)	200
Double-company officer (Quartermaster)	150
Double-company officer	100
<b>Cavalry—</b>	
Commandant, Cavalry Regiment	700
Second in Command, Cavalry Regiment	300
Squadron Commander	250
Squadron officer (Adjutant)	250
Squadron officer (Quartermaster)	200
Squadron officer	150

Officers are also granted exchange compensation allowance at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on their pay and Staff pay.

NOTE.—The present official rate of exchange is 1s. 4d. the rupee.

#### No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 997.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd December, 1916.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 826, of the 19th October, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 7th December, relative to the establishment of a separate Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for Great Britain and Ireland.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

*Establishment of New Department.*

THE Government have decided to establish a separate Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for Great Britain and Ireland under the Lord President of the Council, with the President of the Board of Education as Vice-President. They have also decided, subject to the consent of Parliament, to place a large sum of money at the disposal of the new Department to be used as a fund for the conduct of research for the benefit of the national industries on a co-operative basis.

The Board of Inland Revenue have decided, with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no objection shall be offered by their Surveyors of Taxes to the allowance, as a working-expense for income-tax purposes, of contributions by traders to industrial associations which may be formed for the sole purpose of scientific research for the benefit of the various trades; and the allowance would be equally applicable as regards traders' contributions specifically earmarked to the sole purposes of the research section of an adapted existing association.

In both cases the allowance would be subject to certain conditions—*e.g.*, the association or the research section to be under Government supervision, and the trader's contribution to be an out-and-out payment made from his trade profits and giving him no proprietary interest in the property of the association, &c.

In order to enable the Department to hold the new fund and any other money or property for research purposes, a Royal Charter (the official notification of which is reproduced below) has been granted to the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, under the title of the "Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research." The trust is empowered "to accept, hold, and dispose of money or other personal property in furtherance of the objects for which it has been established, including sums voted by Parliament to that end." The trust can take and hold land, and can "accept any trusts, whether subject to special conditions or not, in furtherance of the said objects."

A substantial gift has already been made to the trust by two members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers for the conduct of a research in mechanical engineering to be approved by the Department, in the hope that this example will be followed by other members of the institution.

Mr. H. Frank Heath, C.B., has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the new Department, to whom all correspondence should be addressed until the 31st December next, at the offices of the Board of Education, Whitehall, London S.W. On and after the 1st January, 1917, all correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Great George Street, Westminster, London S.W.

"Privy Council Office, 1st December, 1916.

"Notice is hereby given that a Royal Charter was passed under the Great Seal on the 23rd November creating, under the title of 'The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research,' the official members for the time being of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research a body corporate for the purposes of the said Committee."

## No. 13.

New Zealand, No. 1009.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th December, 1916.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 770, of the 27th September, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has been decided to increase the rate charged for insurance against war risks on cargo under the Government war-risks insurance scheme to £2 2s. per cent. for a voyage, with effect from the 22nd December, 1916.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 1015.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th December, 1916.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 729, of the 13th September, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a notice which appeared in the *Board of*

*Trade Journal* of the 16th November, explaining the terms of an agreement arrived at by an interdepartmental committee which was appointed to define the spheres of work of the Imperial Institute and the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

At a recent conference presided over by the Right Hon. L. Harcourt, M.P., and attended by representatives of the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade, and the Imperial Institute, the following resolutions were adopted with a view to facilitating co-operation between the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and the Imperial Institute, and to preventing unnecessary overlapping of their respective activities:—

(1.) The Imperial Institute should deal with inquiries as to the sources of supply of raw materials produced within the Empire in connection with their industrial and commercial utilization. Either the Board of Trade or the Imperial Institute may deal with inquiries as to supplies immediately available, but the Board of Trade should, as a rule, deal with inquiries for ordinary supplies of well-recognized raw material through the usual trade channels.

(2.) The Imperial Institute should undertake all necessary investigations of the value and uses of raw materials produced within the Empire.

(3.) The Imperial Institute and the Board of Trade should co-operate in cases in which the questions concerned involve special statistical and trade information as well as technical treatment.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 2.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th January, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 507, of the 6th July, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada furnishing the names of members appointed to the Honorary Advisory Council on Industrial and Scientific Research.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Government House, Ottawa, 13th December, 1916.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, copies of the document noted in the subjoined schedule.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DEVONSHIRE.

Date.	Description.	Subject.
1916. 29 November	Approved minute of the Privy Council for Canada. (P.C. 2967)	Honorary Advisory Council on Industrial and Scientific Research.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

*Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th November, 1916.*

THE Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, advise that the following gentlemen be appointed as members of the Honorary Advisory

Council on Industrial and Scientific Research, as authorized by Order in Council of the 6th June, 1916:—

A. Stanley Mackenzie, Ph.D., formerly Professor of Physics in Dalhousie University and Bryn Mawr, now President of Dalhousie College and University.

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal.

R. F. Ruttan, M.D., Professor of Organic and Biological Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal.

J. G. McLennan, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, University of Toronto.

A. B. Macallum, M.B., Ph.D., Sc.D., University of Toronto.

Walter C. Murray, LL.D., President of the University of Saskatchewan.

R. Hobson, Hamilton.

R. A. Ross, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Montreal.

Tancrede Bienvenu, of the City of Montreal.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

New Zealand, No. 4.

No. 16.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 11th January, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's telegram of the 17th October, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of Act 6 and 7 Geo. V, ch. 51, of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to prohibit the Use of the Word 'Anzac' in connection with any Trade, Business, Calling, or Profession."

I have, &c.,

WALTER H LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

#### Enclosure.

"ANZAC" (RESTRICTION ON TRADE USE OF WORD) ACT, 1916.

Chapter 51.

AN ACT to prohibit the Use of the Word "Anzac" in connection with any Trade, Business, Calling, or Profession. [18th December, 1916.]

BE IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1.) As from the commencement of this Act it shall not be lawful to use in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession the word "Anzac," or any word closely resembling that word, without the authority of a Secretary of State, given on the request of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia or of the Dominion of New Zealand; and this prohibition shall apply notwithstanding that such word forms part of any trade-mark, or of the name of any company or society or other body, which has been registered before the passing of this Act.

(2.) If any person acts in contravention of this Act he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction not exceeding one hundred pounds; and when a company or society is guilty of any such contravention, without prejudice to the liability of the company or society, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company or society who is knowingly a party to the contravention shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to the like penalty.

2. This Act may be cited as the "Anzac" (Restriction on Trade Use of Word) Act, 1916, and shall come into operation at the expiration of three months from the passing thereof.

New Zealand, No. 6.

No. 17.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd January, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 2, of the 10th January, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a further despatch from the Governor-General of Canada regarding the appointment of the Honorary Advisory Council in connection with the scheme of scientific and industrial research.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

SIR,—

Government House, Ottawa, 29th December, 1916.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, copies of the document noted in the subjoined schedule.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &amp;c.,

DEVONSHIRE.

Date.	Description.	Subject.
1916. 20 December	Certified extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board. (P.C. 126/3137)	Scheme of scientific and industrial research.

CERTIFIED EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE TREASURY BOARD, HELD ON THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1916, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL ON THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1916.

*Trade and Commerce.*

THE Board recommend that the Orders in Council of the 6th June and the 29th November, 1916, appointing an Honorary Advisory Council consisting of nine members in connection with the scheme of scientific and industrial research, and also appointing the said Council, be so amended that the said Council shall consist of eleven members instead of nine, and adding to the list of members the names of Professor Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, M.Sc., of Queen's University, Kingston, and Arthur Surveyor, B.Sc., Consulting Engineer of Montreal, and a graduate of the Polytechnic School of Montreal.

The Board also recommend that the members of the said Council be paid a per-diem allowance of 10 dollars in lieu of all expenses other than railway tickets, such per-diem allowance to be paid from the date they may leave their place of residence in Canada until their return thereto, when travelling in connection with the duties of the said Council.

The Board further recommend that Dr. A. B. Macallum, M.B., Ph.D., Sc.D., University of Toronto, be appointed permanent Chairman of the said Council, with headquarters at Ottawa, with a salary of 10,000 dollars per annum, to date from the 15th December, 1916; and, further, that the said charges and other expenses be payable out of the vote for 1916-17 to provide for the development and extension of Canadian trade.

F. K. BENNETTS,

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

## No. 18.

New Zealand, No. 20.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 6th February, 1917.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 288, of the 22nd November last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from Sir Ernest Rutherford, accepting the nomination of your Government as their representative on the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

2. The High Commissioner for New Zealand and the Registrar of the Imperial College have been informed of the appointment.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

SIR,—

17 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester, 27th January, 1917.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd January, and of the enclosed papers, dealing with the representation of the colonies on the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

I am much honoured by my selection by the New Zealand Government as their representative on the governing body of the Imperial College, and shall be pleased to act for them in that capacity.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. RUTHERFORD.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

## No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 23.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 8th February, 1917.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 4th February, reporting the death of the Honourable Dr. McNab, Minister of Justice, Minister of Marine, and Acting Postmaster-General.

I have learnt with much regret of the death of Dr. McNab.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 20.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 129.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd February, 1917.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a statement showing the position of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund on the 15th February, 1917.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE, DATED 15TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

	£	£
A. Total receipts	...	6,030,105
B. Total outgoings:—		
(1.) Naval and military distress—		
Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association	2,291,334	
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation	410,000	
Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society	145,000	
Lord Knutsford's Special Hospital for Officers	10,000	
St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors	40,000	
Officers' Families Fund	20,000	
Queen Mary's Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors	10,000	
Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors		
Sailors	5,000	
Women's emigration (Salvation Army)	5,000	
Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Cases of Facial Disfigurement	5,000	
National Library for the Blind (soldiers and sailors)	250	
	2,941,584	
(2.) Civil distress	523,796	
	3,465,380	
Balance	2,564,725	
Add refunds from various sources	23,708	
C. Balance available	£2,588,433	



## No. 21.

New Zealand, No. 32.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 2nd March, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 11, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter which the Admiralty have sent to the Senior Naval Officer, Wellington, respecting the arrangements for the interview and medical examination of candidates for Naval Cadetships, special entry, from the Dominions.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

Sir,—

19th February, 1917.

I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that under the scheme of special entry to Naval Cadetships, particulars of which are enclosed, it is laid down in paragraph 4 that all candidates are to appear before the prescribed Interview Committee and to be medically examined in this country before competing at the literary examination.

2. It has been represented, however, that this rule tends to discourage candidates from the Dominions and colonies, who are unwilling to come to London until they know whether they will be allowed to compete at the examination.

3. My Lords have accordingly decided that when conditions become normal candidates from Australia and New Zealand may appear before a Committee which, if circumstances permit, will be composed of the Commander-in-Chief and one other officer, or a committee of officers appointed by him, and which will determine their suitability for entry in the Royal Navy. In the meantime arrangements will be made for their interview and medical examination by the Navy Board, Melbourne, and for the result to be reported to the Admiralty.

4. The Committee should satisfy themselves that the candidate has good intellectual ability and has reached a standard of education which renders him likely to qualify at the examination which will take place in this country.

5. It should be made clear to the candidate that he must take the risk of failure to qualify at the examination.

6. The names of candidates recommended and found physically fit are to be reported to the Admiralty.

7. Arrangements should be made for the candidates to be medically examined, if possible, by a Naval Medical Officer. Particulars of the necessary physical qualifications are enclosed, together with a memo. as to the revised standard of eyesight.

8. The competitive examination is held by the Civil Service Commissioners early in July each year, the examination this year commencing on the 3rd idem.

9. Applications to compete should be made through the Dominion Government, and should reach the Secretary of the Admiralty not later than the 3rd June next.

I am, &amp;c.,

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

## No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 33.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd March, 1917.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 140, of the 9th June last, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that I have been in communication with the Benchers of the Inns of Court regarding the status in this country of King's Counsel of the New Zealand Bar.

2. The matter has now been considered by a Joint Committee of the four Inns of Court, and the Committee has passed the following resolution, which has been adopted by all the Inns:—

“Resolved, That the request referred to in the letter of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 26th August, 1916, that King's Counsel of the New Zealand Bar may be permitted to practise as such at the Bar of England, is one which the Inns of Court have no power to grant. Also, that in the opinion of the Committee Consolidated Regulation No. 43 should be extended

and amended so as to apply to members of the New Zealand Bar who may hold the patent of King's Counsel dated after the passing of the New Zealand Law Practitioners Amendment Act, 1915, and who are by law for the time being debarred from practising as solicitors in New Zealand; and that letters should be sent by each of the four Inns to the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that the four Inns are willing to extend and amend Regulation 43 in this sense, if requested so to do by the New Zealand Government."

3. The Consolidated Regulation No. 43 referred to in this resolution is as follows :—

"While the two branches of the profession are kept distinct in New South Wales, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope, as at present, and the regulations affecting the call to the Bars of those colonies remain substantially as at present, any member of the Bar of New South Wales, or of the Bar of Ceylon, and any member of the Bar of the Cape of Good Hope, qualified under the Charter of June, 1834, or the Acts of 1858 and 1873, or either of them, being a barrister of three years' standing, may, on presenting a certificate of his call to any of such Bars, duly authenticated, and a certificate from a Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony, and from the Attorney-General or senior Law Officer thereof, that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be called to the English Bar, be admitted as a student without having passed any of the examinations referred to in Regulation 1, and without producing any certificates such as are specified in Regulation 2, and without making the declaration prescribed by Regulation 4 and, after keeping three terms, be called to the English Bar without submitting to the examination for call to the Bar."

4. As regards the terms of this resolution, it may be helpful to point out that the effect of the acceptance by your Government of the proposed concession would be to give to members of the New Zealand Bar who may hold the patent of King's Counsel dated after the passing of the New Zealand Law Practitioners Amendment Act, 1915, the same facilities for call to the English Bar as are now enjoyed by members of the Irish Bar of three years' standing.

5. I have to request that the proposal of the Joint Committee may be referred for the consideration of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 23.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 189.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st March, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 1009, of the 30th December, 1916, and my predecessor's despatch, No. 770, of the 27th September, 1916, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have decided to increase the rates of premium charged under the Government war-risks insurance scheme as from the 19th March.

2. The new rates are as follows :—		£	s.	d.	
Cargo, per voyage	... ..	3	3	0	per cent.
Hulls—					
A voyage	... ..	1	10	0	„
A round voyage	... ..	3	0	0	„
Ninety-one days' time policy	... ..	3	0	0	„

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 47.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th March, 1917.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that on and after the 1st April all persons travelling to Spain must be in possession of passports *visé* by a competent Spanish diplomatic or consular officer.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 25.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 212.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th April, 1917.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Board of Trade have had under consideration the question of the treatment which should be given in this country and in ports of British self-governing Dominions, colonies, and possessions to British and foreign vessels provided only with provisional load-line certificates issued in British oversea ports.

A.-1, 1918,  
No. 25.

2. It has been the practice of certain oversea Dominions to issue load-line certificates to vessels, though not registered in the Dominion, for use in the local ports. Such certificates have not hitherto been officially recognized in other British ports, but the Board of Trade now think it desirable as a temporary measure that such certificates issued to British or foreign vessels should be recognized in all British ports.

3. I should be glad to learn whether your Government concur in this policy.

I have, &amp;c.

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 26.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 231.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th April, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 703, of the 7th September, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 3rd April, containing a notice issued by the Foreign Office which gives a translation of certain additions to and modifications in the list of goods declared by the Italian Government to be contraband of war on the 27th February, 1916.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

Foreign Office, 30th March, 1917.

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the following translation of certain additions to and modifications in the list of goods declared by the Italian Government to be contraband of war on the 27th February, 1916. The decree proclaiming the present alterations is dated the 22nd February, 1917, and was published in the Italian official *Gazette* on the 17th March, 1917.

The following additions are made to the list of articles of absolute contraband attached to the decree of the 27th February, 1916 :—

Under No. 8, after "sulphur" add "sulphate of barium."

Under No. 9, oxalic acid and the oxalates, formic acid and the formiates, phenolates; sulphites and metallic hyposulphites; soda-lime and bleaching-powder; strontium salts; lithium salts and their compounds.

Under No. 33, after "vanadium" add "titanium," "uranium"; after "nickel" add "zinc"; after "steel containing tungsten or molybdenum" add "or titanium or uranium."

Under No. 35, alloys of aluminium.

Under No. 40, ferro-titanium and ferro-uranium.

Under No. 41, strontium and lithium ores.

Under No. 44, bone black.

Under No. 45, quillaia bark.

58. Zirconium, cerium, thorium, and all their alloys and compounds; zirconia and monazite sands.

59. Silk cocoons.

60. Uncut diamonds for industrial uses.

61. Platinum (ore metal and salts) and similar ores (iridium, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, &c.), and their salts and alloys.

The following modifications are made in the above-mentioned list of absolute contraband :—

No. 4 is modified as follows: "emery, corundum, carborundum in all their forms, and all other abrasive materials, whether natural or artificial, and articles made of these materials."

In No. 8 replace "ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol" by the following: "alcohols, including fusel-oil and wood-spirit, and their derivatives and preparations."

In No. 41 replace "wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite" by "tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, titanium, and uranium ores."

No. 50 is replaced by the following: Gold; silver; paper representing money; shares; negotiable instruments of credit; cheques; drafts; money-orders; coupons; letters of credit, authorization or advice, advices of credit or debit or other documents which on being filled in or used by the receiver authorize, confirm, or render effective the transfer of money, credits, or shares."

The following additions are made to the list of articles of conditional contraband attached to the decree of the 27th February, 1916 :—

Under No. 5, after "fuel other than mineral oils" add "including charcoal."

17. Raw and dressed sponges.

18. Glues, gelatines, and substances used in their preparation.

19. Empty barrels and cases of all kinds and their component parts.

The present decree comes into force on the day of its publication.

New Zealand, No. 58.

No. 27.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th April, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 10th April, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the India Office on the subject of the appointment of officers of the Dominion Forces to commissions in the Indian Army and Indian Army Reserve.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

### Enclosure.

SIR,—

India Office, Whitehall, London S.W., 9th April, 1917.

In reply to your letter of the 17th March, 1917, No. 14112, I am directed to inform you that no special number of appointments, either to the permanent Indian Army or to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, have been allotted to candidates from the Forces of the Dominions, and it appears to be a matter for the respective Governments of the Dominions to decide the maximum number of their respective officers whom they would be willing to spare.

The Government of India estimated that 246 vacancies in the Indian Army should be offered to officers of the British Service (including any offered to officers of the Forces of the Dominions) up to November next. Most of these vacancies have now been filled, and it is not possible to say what further supply will be required after November, 1917. As regards appointments to the Indian Army Reserve (which are for the period of the war only), the Government of India suggested that fifty a month might be made from candidates serving out of India, but it is very doubtful whether that number of suitable candidates will be forthcoming.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SWAIN,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

For Joint Military Secretary.

## No. 28

New Zealand, Dominions No. 244.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 18th April, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 706, of the 7th September, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 6th April, containing a notice issued by the Foreign Office giving lists of alterations and additions, made by an order of the German Imperial Chancellor dated the 9th January, in the German lists of contraband.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## ALTERATIONS IN GERMAN CONTRABAND LIST.

Foreign Office, 3rd April, 1917.

AN order of the German Imperial Chancellor, dated the 9th January, 1917, makes the following additions to and alterations in the Prize Regulations of the 30th September, 1909, as amended 22nd July, 1916.

A translation of the Ordinance of the 22nd July, 1916, containing the full list, appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 1st September, 1916.

*Absolute Contraband. (Article 21.)*

The following new items are added:—

40. Insulating-material, raw and manufactured.
41. Silk of all kinds and silk stuffs; silk cocoons; artificial silk and goods made therefrom.
42. All kinds of wax; sebacie acid.
43. Quillaya bark.
44. Talc, emery, corundum, carborundum, and all other polishing-materials, natural and artificial, and articles prepared therefrom. Diamonds for industrial purposes.
45. Albumen.
46. Glass and glass articles of every kind. All kinds of bottles.

The following alterations are made:—

- In No. 3, between "quicksilver" and "pitch," insert "asphalt" and "mineral pitch."
- In No. 20, after "electrical articles adapted for military uses" add "and their constituent parts."
- In No. 26, after "casks" add "and tanks."
- No. 27 is amended to read—"Gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable trade papers, every kind of cheque, draft, order of payment, dividend coupons, interest and annuity certificates, letters of credit, of transfer and of advice, notifications of credit and debit, or other documents which, whether in themselves or on completion or by virtue of an undertaking on the part of the recipient, empower, confirm, or effect the transfer of sums of money, credits, or securities."
- In No. 34, add "cadmium ore."
- In No. 38, add "zinc; cadmium and its alloys; zirconium, cerium, thorium, and their alloys and compounds; oxide of zirconium, monazite sand."

*Conditional Contraband. (Article 23.)*

The following new items are added:—

12. Sponges, raw or prepared.
13. Glue, gelatine, and materials used in their manufacture.

The following alteration is made:—

- In No. 2, add "yeast."

*Free List. (Article 27.)*

The following alterations are made:—

- Nos. 1 and 6: Raw silk, porcelain, and glass are deleted.
- In No. 2 resin is omitted.
- No. 11 is amended to read as follows: "Precious stones, with the exception of diamonds used for industrial purposes, semi-precious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and coral."

## No. 29.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 255.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd April, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 485, of the 30th June, 1916, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that all persons landing in Egypt must have photographs affixed to their passports.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 30.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 264.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th April, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 189, of the 21st March, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have decided to increase the rates of premium charged under the Government war-risks insurance scheme, as from the 23rd April.

2. The new rates are as follows:—

Hulls—

A voyage ... .. 2½ per cent

A round voyage ... .. 5 „

Ninety-one days' time policy ... .. 5 „

Cargo—£5 5s. per cent.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 31.

New Zealand, No. 72.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th May, 1917.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Director-General of the National War Museum which is about to be established in London, in which he calls attention to the fact that the museum will not be complete if it does not illustrate by documents and materials, &c., the activities of all parts of the British Empire in connection with the war.

2. I mentioned the matter at the meeting of the Imperial War Conference on the 26th April, and observed that it was thought probable that the Dominion Governments might wish to establish similar museums of their own. I should be glad, however, if your Ministers would consider the proposals in the Director-General's letter, and if possible co-operate in the supply of material for the museum on the lines suggested.

3. I may add that I have already communicated copies of the enclosure to this despatch to your Prime Minister.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

National War Museum, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate,  
Westminster, S.W.1, 12th April, 1917.

SIR,—

The enclosed leaflet is being widely circulated throughout the Navy and the Army. I am instructed by the National War Museum to ask that the attention of the Governors of the Dominions and colonies in all parts of the British Empire may be called to it, and that it may be sent to them with a covering letter pointing out as follows:—

- (1.) That the National War Museum will be very incomplete if it does not illustrate both by documents and material exhibits the war activities of all parts of the British Empire, as well as of British subjects resident in foreign countries.
- (2.) That enemy propaganda has been a very widespread phenomenon, and that the evidences of it from all parts of the world will form an important contribution towards the material to be handled by future historians.
- (3.) That files of important or characteristic journals covering the period of the war will be a valuable contribution to the museum library, as well as all books, pamphlets, and other publications dealing with the war, or with economic or other conditions arising out of it.
- (4.) That illustrative photographic material will be very acceptable.
- (5.) That a branch of the museum is to be devoted to the work of women for the war.
- (6.) That the formation of local committees in as many centres as possible to co-operate with the museum authorities may be a good way to further this patriotic movement.

I am, &c.,

MARTIN CONWAY,

Director-General, National War Museum.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street.

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NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

THE War Cabinet has accepted the proposal of Sir Alfred Mond (First Commissioner of Works), to establish a museum in London commemorative of the war. The needful preliminary steps having been taken and a nucleus organization set up, it is necessary to obtain the co-operation of every member of the fighting Forces of both services at the earliest possible moment. Only by such co-operation can the desired result be attained. His Majesty the King has been pleased to express his sympathy with the proposed War Museum, and he trusts that it may be made thoroughly representative of the achievements of all units engaged in the war, both in the combatant and non-combatant services.

The museum, beside in the first instance illustrating as fully as possible the operations of the Navy all over the world and of the Army on all fronts, will be so arranged as to set forth the activities and accomplishments of the several units, and special attention will be paid to the record of ships and regiments. There will be sections devoted to the Forces of each of the Dominions. There will also be a section illustrative of women's work.

By private and public initiative similar enterprises have been set on foot in allied and in enemy countries. It is not desirable that the historian of the future should have to go abroad to pursue his studies in German museums through lack of material provided at home. The length of time that has already passed since the beginning of the war, and the consequent transfer into private hands of countless memorials of priceless value for the future, render the generous co-operation of such owners essential. This is specially true in respect of documents of all kinds. Life on shipboard and in the trenches produces a transient literature and art of its own. The museum should possess all the ship and trench magazines, journals, poems, popular songs, characteristic private letters, writings, sketches, caricatures, maps, and so forth. The Admiralty, the War Office, and the Ministry of Munitions will deposit in the museum the large mass of official exhibits, but such an assemblage will be a dead accumulation unless it is vitalized by contributions expressive of the action, the experiences, the valour, and the endurance of individuals. The brave men who have performed heroic deeds, and too often laid down their lives for their country in the performance, must be commemorated by their portraits. The photographic record of persons and places must be as complete as possible.

Much that would have been of great value to the national collection is already destroyed; more is in imminent peril of destruction. A general co-operation is needed to preserve everything that can be saved. Models of particular parts of the front are made to serve the needs of the day and cast aside when they have performed their purpose. Every one of them is wanted. Men employ their enforced leisure in making all kinds of memorials; gifts of such representative souvenirs will be valued. The light side of things should be illustrated as well as the frightful tragedy of war.

When peace returns and men are back at home the years will pass and memory of the great days and adventures through which they lived will grow dim. It is the purpose of the museum to be a place which they can visit with their comrades, their friends, or their children, and there revive the past and behold again the great guns and other weapons with which they fought, the uniforms they wore, pictures and models of the ships and trenches and dug-outs in which weary hours were spent, or of positions which they carried and ground every yard of it memorable to them. They will then be glad to recall also the occupations of their hours of leisure. They will be able to look up the likenesses of the men they knew, some of whom, it may be, fell fighting beside them. The best possible result will be desired by all. Let all co-operate heartily and it will be attained.

MARTIN CONWAY,

Director-General of the National War Museum.

Temporary Offices, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

## No. 32.

New Zealand, No. 77.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 17th instant, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that after careful consideration the Board of Trade have decided that, in view of existing difficulties with regard to both the manufacture of numerous articles and the supply of certain raw materials, the organization of the proposed touring exhibition of British goods in the Dominions must be postponed until after the termination of the war. The Board of Trade greatly regret that this postponement is necessary, and propose that the matter shall be energetically taken in hand as soon as conditions permit.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 33.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 317.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 24th May, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 269, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a circular letter issued by the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, announcing the suspension of appeals for funds to the public, in consequence of the United States Government having assumed financial responsibility for the work of the Commission of Relief in Belgium.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

National Committee for Relief in Belgium, Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square,  
London W.C.2, 19th May, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—  
I enclose a statement signed by the members of this committee from which you will see that we have decided to suspend our appeals to the public, as the United States Government have undertaken to provide, at any rate for the present, all the money required for relief in Belgium. The National Committee will remain in being with headquarters at the above address, but any moneys received after the 1st June, when the American appropriation becomes available, will be held to provide for emergencies now unforeseen in connection with relief in Belgium.

Will you kindly notify your subscribers to this effect, and, if possible, close your accounts and remit any balance in hand before the 1st June?

It is, of course, possible that some new emergencies may arise in connection with the relief work, and in that case we earnestly hope that we may again be able to rely upon you and upon those who have co-operated with you.

The committee desire to express their deep gratitude for the invaluable work which you have so devotedly performed.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. M. GOODE, Hon. Secretary.

National Committee for Relief in Belgium,

Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, 19th May, 1917.

IN view of the fact that the United States Government has generously assumed all financial responsibility for the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, it has been decided that the National Committee for Relief in Belgium will suspend its appeals to the public in the British Empire. Any moneys received after the 1st June will be held to provide for emergencies now unforeseen in connection with relief in Belgium.

This course of action is in accordance with the suggestion made by Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Relief Commission, who is now in Washington, and has the approval of His Majesty's Government and the Belgian Minister.



During the existence of the Committee over £2,400,000 subscribed throughout the British Empire for the relief of our oppressed Allies in Belgium has passed through its hands. The second annual meeting will be held at the Mansion House on the 15th June, when opportunity will be taken to express gratitude to those committees and individuals who have co-operated with such marked devotion in the work of the national body.

Signed on behalf of the National Committee.

W. H. DUNN, Lord Mayor of London  
Chairman.

RANDALL CANTUAR.	LANSDOWNE.
FRANCIS, Cardinal BOURNE.	ROSEBERRY.
JOHN BROWN, Moderator, Church of Scotland.	BRYCE.
W. B. SELBIE, President, Free Church Council.	ARTHUR HENDERSON.
J. H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi.	JOHN E. REDMOND.
W. A. M. GOODE,	A. SHIRLEY BENN,
Hon. Secretary.	Hon. Treasurer.

New Zealand, No. 80.

No. 34.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 24th May, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 1, of the 3rd January, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copies of correspondence with the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia on the subject of the exportation of diamonds from the United Kingdom to Australia by letter-post.

2. I would invite attention to the suggestion referred to in the second paragraph of my despatch to the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, as to the return of letters containing diamonds which are not duly sealed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

#### Enclosure.

Commonwealth of Australia, Governor-General's Office,  
Melbourne, 22nd January, 1917.

SIR,—

Referring to your despatch, No. 1, dated the 3rd January, 1916, relative to the export of diamonds from the United Kingdom, I have the honour to inform you that I am advised by my Prime Minister that it has come under notice that diamonds have arrived in Australia from the United Kingdom per registered-letter post, and that as the forwarding of diamonds by registered-letter or packet post is a method—difficult to combat—of avoiding the prohibition of their exportation from the United Kingdom and their importation into the Commonwealth, the matter is brought under notice for any action which may be considered suitable in the circumstances.

I have, &c.,

R. M. FERGUSON, Governor-General.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Commonwealth of Australia, No. 195.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th May, 1917.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 26, of the 22nd January, relative to the possibility that the prohibition of the exportation of diamonds from the United Kingdom may be evaded through their being sent by registered post, and to request you to inform your Ministers that the question has been carefully considered by His Majesty's Government, but that it is thought that the only possible measure which could be taken would be the censorship of mails from the United Kingdom to all destinations, and that the risk of industrial diamonds reaching the enemy under existing arrangements does not seem sufficient to necessitate such a step.

2. I have to add, with reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 1, of the 3rd January, 1916, that all parcels and letters passed by the Diamond Export Committee bear the three seals mentioned in that despatch, and it is suggested that any letters containing diamonds which do not bear those seals should be returned to the committee, whose address is 10-12, Union Bank Buildings, Ely Place, E.C.1.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir R. Munro Ferguson, G.C.M.G., &c.

## No. 35.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 321.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th May, 1917.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to invite the attention of your Ministers to the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference, a report of which will be found in the parliamentary paper of which copies are being sent to you in another despatch, on the subject of the appointment of an Imperial War Graves Commission.

2. It will be observed that on the 13th ultimo the Conference passed a resolution praying His Majesty to constitute by Royal Charter an Imperial War Graves Commission on the lines set forth in the draft charter submitted to the Conference, and I now enclose copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 10th instant approving the draft charter.

3. I should be glad if you would inform me by telegraph of the name of the person appointed by your Government to represent New Zealand on the Commission.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of May, 1917. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a letter from Mr. Secretary Long, dated the 1st day of May, 1917, transmitting the draft of a charter of incorporation to be granted to "The Imperial War Graves Commission":

His Majesty, having taken the said draft charter into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir George Cave, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause a Warrant to be prepared for His Majesty's Royal signature, for passing under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom a charter in conformity with the said draft, which is hereunto annexed.

J. C. LEDLIE.

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

WHEREAS it has been represented to Us by our most dearly beloved son Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, that the establishment and organization of a permanent Imperial body charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of our Military and Naval Forces raised in all parts of our Empire who have fallen, or may fall, in the present war, and have been, or may be, buried either in foreign countries or in our dominions, would, by honouring and perpetuating the memory of their common sacrifice, tend to keep alive the ideals for the maintenance and defence of which they have laid down their lives, to strengthen the bonds of union between all classes and races in our dominions, and to promote a feeling of common citizenship and of loyalty and devotion to Us and to the Empire of which they are subjects:

And whereas the Government of the French Republic has made generous provision by law for the grant in perpetuity of land for the graves of all officers and men buried in France belonging to the Forces of all foreign States fighting in alliance with the Forces of the said Republic, and negotiations are now proceeding, or will hereafter be instituted, on our behalf with the Governments of other foreign States for similar grants of land for the graves of officers and men of our said Forces who have been, or may be, buried in Belgium, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, in Mesopotamia, in parts of Africa not within our dominions, or in any other foreign territory:

And whereas the objects intended to be promoted by this our charter have hitherto formed the care of our Army Council and of a Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury, of which our said dearly beloved son the Prince of Wales is the President:

And whereas application has been made to Us by our said dearly beloved son the Prince of Wales to incorporate himself and the persons from time to time holding the several offices herein-after named, and all other persons who may become members of the said body as hereinafter provided:

Now know ye that We, being desirous of promoting the establishment and organization of the said body, have by our royal prerogative, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and by this our charter, for Us, our heirs and successors, do hereby give and grant, that—

Our said most dearly beloved son Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter:

The persons for the time being holding the offices of—

Our Principal Secretary of State for War;

Our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Our Principal Secretary of State for India; and

First Commissioner of our Office of Works and Public Buildings:

Such five persons as may from time to time be respectively appointed for that purpose by—

The Government of the Dominion of Canada;

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;

The Government of the Dominion of New Zealand;

The Government of the Union of South Africa; and

The Government of Newfoundland:

And all other persons who may, pursuant to this our charter, become members of the Corporation established by this our charter—

shall be a body corporate by the name of "The Imperial War Graves Commission," with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to break, alter, or renew the same at discretion, and with capacity to sue or be sued in their corporate name, and with the further authorities, powers, and privileges conferred and subject to the conditions imposed by this our charter.

And We do hereby accordingly will, ordain, give, grant, constitute, appoint, and declare as follows:—

#### I. PRELIMINARY.

In the construction of this our charter the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such interpretation, shall have meanings hereinafter attached to them, that is to say,—

"The Commission" means the Corporation of the Imperial War Graves Commission established by this our charter:

"Fallen" means died from wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted, while on active service, whether on sea or land:

"Person" includes a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.

Words in the masculine gender include the feminine, and words in the singular number include the plural, and in the plural number include the singular.

#### II. PRESIDENT.

1. The first President shall be our dearly beloved son Edward, Prince of Wales. In the event of a vacancy in the office of President, from whatever cause arising, such vacancy shall be filled by the nomination of a successor under the Sign-manual of the Sovereign for the time being.

2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Commission and of any committee constituted in pursuance of the provisions of this our charter at which he may be present.

3. The President shall have power to summon meetings of the Commission at any time he may think fit so to do, in order to submit to the members thereof such matters of importance relating to the affairs of the Commission as he may deem requisite. Such meetings shall be summoned in such manner and by giving such notices as the President may think best calculated to advise the members of the Commission of the time and place of such meetings.

#### III. THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The members of the Commission shall consist of the following persons:—

(1.) The President:

(2.) The persons for the time being holding the offices hereinbefore mentioned, and such persons as may be appointed by the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, as hereinbefore provided in this our charter, all of whom shall be styled and are hereinafter referred to as Official Members:

(3.) Such other persons, not exceeding the number of eight in all, as may from time to time be appointed members of the Commission by Royal Warrant under the Sign-manual of the Sovereign for the time being.

#### IV. ORGANIZATION.

1. (i.) There shall be a Chairman of the Commission, who, in the absence of the President, shall preside at all meetings thereof.

(ii.) The Chairman shall, subject to the power hereinbefore conferred upon the President, and subject to such regulations as may be made by the Commission as hereinafter provided, summon all meetings of the Commission for the despatch of business.

(iii.) The Chairman of the Commission shall be our Principal Secretary of State for War.

2. (i.) There shall be a Vice-Chairman of the Commission, who, in the absence or illness or other incapacity of the Chairman, shall have and exercise the powers and authorities of the Chairman.

(ii.) The Vice-Chairman of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission.

3. (i.) There shall be a Secretary to the Commission, and as many Assistant Secretaries, not exceeding three, as may be necessary for the administration of the affairs of the Commission.

(ii.) The Secretary and Assistant Secretaries shall be appointed by the President.

(iii.) The Secretary and Assistant Secretaries shall not be members of the Commission, but the Secretary, or, in the event of his absence, illness, or other incapacity, one of the Assistant Secretaries, shall attend every meeting of the Commission and assist the Commission in the transaction of its business thereat.

4. The Commission shall meet for the despatch of business, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:—

(a.) The first meeting of the Commission shall be held on such day after the date of this our charter, and at such place, as may be determined by the President, and, subject to the provisions of this our charter, the proceedings at any such first meeting of the Commission shall be conducted in such manner as may be directed by the President.

(b.) The quorum of the Commission shall consist of five members, or such other number as the President, with the concurrence of the Commission, may declare.

(c.) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question.

(d.) The names of the members present at a meeting shall be recorded, and, upon a requisition made by three or more members voting on a question, the names of the members voting on that question shall be recorded.

5. (i.) If at any meeting neither the President nor the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman is present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to preside at such meeting.

(ii.) In case of an equality of votes at any meeting the person presiding at such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(iii.) If any Official Member is unable to be present at any meeting he may appoint some fit person to represent him at such meeting, and such representative shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and privileges of such member save that he shall not be entitled or chosen to preside at such meeting.

6. The Commission may from time to time delegate all or any of its powers to committees, consisting of such number of its members as the Commission may think fit, and may appoint the quorum for any such committee. Such committees shall have power to make or adopt such rules for the guidance and regulation of the affairs of the Commission specially delegated to them, and as to the holding of their meetings and the conduct of their business thereat, as they may from time to time see fit, subject to the control of the Commission.

7. (i.) The Commission may from time to time appoint advisory committees, consisting of such persons as the Commission may think fit, to advise the Commission, either permanently or temporarily, on any special subject.

(ii.) The members of such advisory committees shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Commission. Such advisory committees shall have power to make or adopt such regulations as to the holding of their meetings and the conduct of their business thereat as they may from time to time see fit, but shall obey any directions given them by the Commission as to the exercise of their powers with regard to the subject referred to them.

8. The Commission may from time to time constitute and maintain agencies in our Dominions beyond the seas and in our Protectorates and in foreign States charged with the duty of aiding the Commission to carry locally into effect any of the purposes of the Commission, and may delegate to any such agency such of the powers, authorities, and privileges conferred on the Commission by this our charter as may be specified in the instrument constituting such agency.

#### V. PURPOSES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

1. The purposes of the Commission are the following:—

(i.) To acquire and hold land for the purpose of cemeteries in any territory in which any officers or men of our Military or Naval Forces raised in any part of our Empire who shall have fallen in the present war may be buried:

(ii.) To make fit provision for the burial of officers and men of our said Forces and the care of all graves in such cemeteries, to erect buildings and permanent memorials therein, and generally to provide for the maintenance and upkeep of such cemeteries, buildings, and memorials:

(iii.) To complete and maintain records and registers of all graves within such cemeteries:

(iv.) To make fit provision for the care of all graves of officers or men of our said Forces who shall have fallen in the present war and may be buried elsewhere than in such cemeteries as aforesaid:

(v.) To acquire and hold land for the purpose of providing or erecting permanent memorials elsewhere than in such cemeteries as aforesaid in honour of any officers or men of our said Forces who shall have fallen in the present war.

2. The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered for the purposes aforesaid from time to time—

- (i.) To acquire by gift, purchase, or otherwise, and hold and dispose of, personal or movable property of every kind in the United Kingdom or elsewhere:
- (ii.) To acquire by gift, purchase, or otherwise, and to hold (without license in mortmain or other authority than this our charter), lands in the United Kingdom, not exceeding two hundred acres, for the purposes of such cemeteries as aforesaid, or five acres for the purposes of such offices as may be required by the Commission, and to acquire by the like means, and to hold (subject to any local law for the time being in force), lands in any of our Dominions beyond the seas, and in any of our Protectorates, and in any foreign State, for the purposes of such cemeteries or offices as aforesaid:
- (iii.) To provide for the burial in any such cemetery of any such officers or men of our Forces as aforesaid, and to exercise such powers of exhumation and reinterment as may appear to the Commission to be desirable, and as may be approved by the duly constituted local authority in the territory or territories concerned:
- (iv.) To erect and maintain buildings and permanent memorials on or in any such cemetery, to plant trees, shrubs, and flowers therein, to make and maintain all necessary fences, ways, and paths, and to do all such other things as may be necessary for the general maintenance and upkeep of such cemetery:
- (v.) To permit or to prohibit the erection by any person other than the Commission of permanent memorials in any such cemetery, or in any part of such cemetery, and, where such memorials are permitted, to receive and deal with applications by any persons to erect any such memorial, and to reject any application if the proposed memorial appears to the Commission (whose decision shall be final) to be unsuitable:
- (vi.) To provide for the registration of all graves in such cemeteries, and for the method of keeping all registers or branch registers used for this purpose, and for their inspection by the public, and their safe custody:
- (vii.) To make by-laws, as hereinafter provided, with regard to any such cemetery, subject in every case to the local law of the territory in which such cemetery is situated:
- (viii.) To provide for the care of graves of any officers and men of our said Forces who may be buried elsewhere than in such cemeteries as aforesaid, for the placing of memorials on such graves, for their registration, and for the doing of all such other things as the Commission may think proper with regard to such graves, subject in every case to the local law of the territory in which any such grave may be situated:
- (ix.) To take such steps as may be necessary under the local law of the territory concerned to enable the Commission to hold any land, other than any such cemetery as aforesaid, for the purpose of providing or erecting any permanent memorial in honour of officers or men of our said Forces who shall have fallen in the present war:
- (x.) To establish and maintain such offices as may be necessary for the work of the Commission, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, to build or take by gift, lease, purchase, or otherwise suitable buildings for such purposes, and to dispose from time to time of any land and buildings used for such offices when not required for such purposes:
- (xi.) To appoint and employ such officers and servants as may be necessary to carry out the work of the Commission, whether in such offices or in such cemeteries as aforesaid, and whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere:
- (xii.) To enter into any contract, whether within the United Kingdom or elsewhere, with any of our subjects, or with the subjects or citizens of any foreign State, with a view to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or the exercise of any of the powers of the Commission:
- (xiii.) To act as the "Association Régulièrement Constituée" for the purpose of the French law of the 29th day of December, 1915, and to have similar authority in relation to any law or agreement of a like nature passed by or made with the Government of any other foreign State, and generally for the purposes of this our charter to enter into such relations with the Government of any foreign State, or any body authorized by such Government, as may be approved by our Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:
- (xiv.) To enter into such arrangements with the Government of any part of our Dominions beyond the seas, or of any of our Protectorates, as may be desirable with a view to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or the exercise of any of the powers of the Commission:
- (xv.) To do anything not expressly hereinbefore provided for which may be incidental or conducive to the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or the exercise of any of the powers of the Commission.

3. The Commission is hereby specially authorized and empowered from time to time to make by-laws (subject as aforesaid) with regard to the following matters:—

- (i.) The protection of public health and the maintenance of public decency and order in the cemeteries held for the purposes of the Commission:
- (ii.) The hours for opening and closing such cemeteries and the admission of the public thereto:
- (iii.) The conditions upon which any private memorials, permanent or temporary, may be placed upon graves in such cemeteries:

- (iv.) The duties and conduct of all officers and servants of the Commission in relation to such cemeteries :
- (v.) The entry of records in all registers kept at such cemeteries, the inspection thereof by the public, and the safe custody of such registers :
- (vi.) Generally, all such matters as appertain to the work of the Commission in connection with the maintenance and upkeep of all cemeteries held for the purposes of the Commission.

4. In the construction of this part of our charter the word "cemetery" may or shall include a Hindu or other non-Christian cremation-ground, and any action which may be taken in regard to a cemetery under the provisions of this our charter may be taken in regard to such a cremation-ground in so far as may be consistent with Hindu or such other religious customs as may be applicable in the case of any such cremation-ground.

#### VI. FINANCIAL.

1. The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered—

- (i.) To receive all funds which may be granted annually or otherwise by the Legislature of any part of our Dominions or any of our Protectorates in furtherance of the purposes of this our charter :
- (ii.) To administer all funds which may be granted as aforesaid, and to receive and administer all other funds which may be given or bequeathed in furtherance of the said purposes or derived from any other source not hereinbefore mentioned, with power, subject to any such conditions as may be attached to any such grant, gift, or bequest, as aforesaid, to treat all such funds either as capital or income at its discretion :
- (iii.) To establish an Endowment Fund, consisting of such part of its funds as shall from time to time be treated as capital :
- (iv.) To receive the income for the time being produced by the Endowment Fund, and to apply such income and all other the income of the Commission in carrying into effect the purposes of this our charter.

2. (i.) The Endowment Fund established as aforesaid shall be vested in three trustees, who shall be appointed, with the approval of the President, by the Commission under their common seal, and any vacancy in their number occasioned by death, resignation, or incapacity shall be filled in the like manner.

(ii.) The trustees may invest, and change the investments of, any moneys for the time being constituting the capital of the Endowment Fund, in such manner and in and for such securities of such a description as the trustees think expedient.

#### VII. GENERAL.

1. The Commission may at any time, and from time to time, with the concurrence of the President, apply for and accept a supplemental charter, or an Act of Parliament, if it appears to it that such supplemental charter or Act of Parliament is required for carrying into effect any of the purposes or powers of this our charter.

2. No act or proceeding of the Commission, or of a committee established by the Commission, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Commission or any such committee.

3. No defect in the qualification or appointment of any person acting as a member of the Commission or of a committee established by the Commission shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Commission or of such committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

4. (i.) Any instrument which if made by a private person would be required to be under seal shall be under the seal of the Commission, and signed by the proper officer of the Commission. Any notice issued by or on behalf of the Commission shall be deemed to be duly executed if signed by the proper officer; but, subject as aforesaid, any appointment made by the Commission, and any contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Commission, shall be deemed to be duly executed either if sealed with the seal of the Commission and signed by the proper officer, or if signed by two or more members of the Commission authorized to sign them by a resolution of the Commission and countersigned by the proper officer.

(ii.) The proper officer of the Commission shall be any officer authorized by the Commission to sign such notices and documents as he is required to sign as aforesaid.

#### VIII. ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

1. The accounts of the Commission shall be audited annually by an auditor or auditors, who shall be chartered accountants, and who shall be named by the Governor of the Bank of England for the time being.

2. The Commission shall, once in every year at least, prepare a general report of their proceedings for the year preceding, and attach thereto a duly certified statement of accounts and of the finances of the Commission.

3. The President shall, on the completion of every such annual general report and statement of accounts, forthwith submit the same to Us, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to transmit copies thereof for the information of the Governments of such parts of our Dominions as are represented on the Commission or have made grants as aforesaid in furtherance of the purposes of this our charter.

In witness whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the            day of            , in the year of our Lord 1917, and in the eighth year of our reign.

By Warrant under the King's Sign-manual.

## No. 36.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 365.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th June, 1917.

I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will draw the attention of your Ministers to the resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference, "that the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of the 20th April, 1917, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly."

2. I propose, therefore, subject to the assent of the other Governments which compose the Conference, when the time arrives for making arrangements for the meeting of the next Imperial Conference, to arrange for the representation of India.

3. I understand from your telegram of the 5th May that your Government agrees to this course.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 37.

New Zealand, No. 87.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th June, 1917.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, copies of a draft of a Bill to amend the Imperial Extradition Acts.

2. As far as the oversea Dominions are concerned the main objects of the Bill are—

(a.) To give the Legislature of any British possession power to pass legislation adding within its own area other crimes to those in the list of extradition offences under the Imperial Acts, in order to give effect to any special treaty which may be made for the purpose of authorizing extradition for such added crimes between the British possession in question and any foreign State:

(b.) To provide that where, as in the case of Canada, a British possession passes an Act in substitution for the Imperial Acts, an Order in Council may be made directing not only that the Imperial Acts shall be suspended so long as the local Act remains in force, but also that the local Act shall be recognized and given effect to throughout His Majesty's Dominions and on the high seas as if it were part of the Imperial Extradition Acts.

3. As regards the proposal (a), which is embodied in clause 1 of the Bill, I may mention as an instance of the kind of treaty contemplated that a Supplementary Extradition Convention is at present being negotiated with the United States of America for the purpose of including desertion of wife and children, or their non-support, in the list of offences for which extradition may be granted between Canada and the United States. Though the provision in clause 1 of the Bill will not be required in connection with this particular treaty, inasmuch as Canada will be able to amend its own Extradition Act by adding wife-desertion, &c., to its list of extradition offences, the clause will meet a difficulty which would occur if one of the Dominions which rely on the Imperial Acts should desire that any special similar arrangement with a foreign State should be made.

4. Canada is, at present, the only Dominion whose legislation is affected by proposal (b), which is embodied in clause 2 of the Bill, and is intended to meet a difficulty liable to arise owing to the warrants issued under the Canadian Extradition Act being legally without effect outside Canadian territory. No objection is entertained to such a validation of Canadian extradition warrants in the United Kingdom, through which persons extradited from Canada are in general more likely to pass in transit to their ultimate destination than through New Zealand, and it is hoped that your Ministers will also see no objection to the proposal.

5. Before any steps are taken to introduce the Bill into Parliament I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers see any objection to the clauses to which I have referred, or desire to offer any observations in regard to it.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 38.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 395.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 231, of the 13th April, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 12th June, containing a translation of the new list of absolute and conditional contraband issued by the Italian Government in April, 1917.

I have, &c.

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

ITALIAN REVISED LIST OF CONTRABAND.

Foreign Office, 9th June, 1917.

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the following translation of the new list of absolute and conditional contraband issued by the Italian Government in April, 1917. The additions to and modifications of the list subsequent to the decree of the 27th February, 1916, and up to the 31st March, 1917, are indicated by italics:—

*Absolute Contraband.*

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.
2. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material, for use on land or sea.
3. Lathes and other machines or mechanical utensils which may be used in the manufacture of munitions of war.
4. Emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum) in all forms, and all other *abrasive materials, natural and artificial, and products manufactured with these materials* (3).
5. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their component parts.
6. *Wax of any kind* (2).
7. Powders and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
8. Materials employed in the manufacture of explosives, including—Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds, sulphuric acid, smoking sulphuric acid (oleum), acetic acid and acetates, barium chlorate and perchlorate, calcium carbide, calcium nitrate and calcium acetate, potassium salts and caustic potash, salts of ammonium and ammoniac (solution), caustic soda, sodium chlorate and perchlorate, mercury benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthelene and its mixtures and derivatives, aniline and its derivatives, glycerine acetones and raw and finished materials usable for their preparation, acetic ether, *alcohols, including ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, their preparations and derivatives* (3); *formic ether, sulphuric ether* (1), sulphur, *barium sulphur (barytine)* (3), urea, cyanimide, celluloid.



9. Manganese bioxide, hydrochloric acid, bromine, phosphorus and its compounds, carbon bisulphide, arsenic and its compounds, chlorine, phosgene (oxychloride of carbon), sulphur anhydride, prussiate of soda, cyanide of sodium, iodine and its compounds, *oxalic acid and oxalates, formic acids and formates phenates, metallic sulphates and hyposulphates, chaux sodée, chloride of calcium, salts of strontium, lithium and their compounds* (3).
10. Pepper and cayenne pepper.
11. Gun-carriages, munition-boxes, limbers, ammunition-wagons, field forges and their component parts, and articles of camp equipment and their component parts.
12. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting it.
13. Telemeters and their component parts, and searchlights and their component parts.
14. Clothing and equipment of a military character.
15. Animals, saddle, draught or pack, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.
16. All kinds of harness of a military character.
17. Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; hides of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; leather, dressed or undressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing; leather belting; hydraulic leather, pump leather.
18. Tanning-substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood, and extracts for use in tanning.
19. Wool, raw, combed, or carded; wool-waste; wool tops and noils; animal-hair of all kinds, and tops, noils, and yarns of animal-hair.
20. Cotton, raw, linters, cotton-waste, cotton-yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.
21. Flax, hemp, ramie, kapok, and all other vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.
22. Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they could only be used on a vessel of war.
23. Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
24. Armour plates.
25. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
26. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts and accessories.
27. Tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, and articles and materials specially adapted for use in the manufacture and repair of tires. *Goldbeater skin* (2).
28. Mineral oils, including benzene and motor-spirit.
29. Resinous products, camphor, turpentine (or land-spirit), tar and essence of wood-tar, *bitumen, asphalt, pitch and tar of all kinds* (2).
30. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, balata, and guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber—viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.
31. Rattans. *Bamboo canes* (2).
32. Lubricants, and especially castor-oil.
33. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, *titanium, uranium* (3), sodium, nickel, *zinc* (3) selenium, cobalt, pig-iron, hæmatite, manganese, electrolytic iron, steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, *or titanium, or uranium* (3).
34. Asbestos.
35. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium, *aluminium alloys* (3).
36. Antimony, together with sulphides and oxides of antimony.
37. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, copper wire, alloys and compounds of copper.
38. Lead in all forms.
39. Tin, chloride of tin, and tin-ore.
40. Alloys of iron, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome, *ferro-titanium, and ferro-uranium* (3).
41. The following minerals: *Ores of tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, titanium, uranium; ores of manganese, nickel, chrome, and hæmatite; iron-ore, iron-pyrites, copper-pyrites and other copper-ores, zinc-ore, lead-ore, arsenical ore, bauxite, criolite, ores of strontium and lithium* (3).
42. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 1/250,000 or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans; *sensitized films, plates, and photographic papers* (3).
43. Cork, including cork-dust.
44. Bones, in any form, whole or crushed, and bone-ash, *animal black* (3).
45. Soap, *bois de Panama* (3).
46. *Metallic chlorides except chloride of sodium, metalloid chloride* (1).
47. *Alogenuous compounds of carbon, starch* (1).
48. *Borax, boric acid, and other compounds of boron* (1).
49. *Sabadilla seeds and preparations from them* (1).
50. *Gold, silver, money, title-deeds, negotiable credit bills, cheques, drafts, coupons; letters of credit, of assignment, or of advice; notices of credit and debit, or other documents which in themselves completed or used by the receiver may authorize, confirm, or render effective the transfer of money, credit, or shares* (3).
51. *Talc* (2).
52. *Feldspar* (2).
53. *Electrical appliances suitable for use in war, and their separate parts* (2).
54. *Isolating-appliances* (2).
55. *Acid greases* (2).

56. *Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cadmium minerals* (2).
57. *Albumen* (2).
58. *Zirconium, cerium, thorium, and their alloys and compounds; monazitic zirconia and sand* (3).
59. *Silk cocoons* (3).
60. *Rough diamonds for industrial uses* (3).
61. *Platinum (ore, metal, and salts) and metals from the same mine as platinum (iridium, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, &c.), salts and alloys of these metals* (3).

*Conditional Contraband.*

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding-stuffs for animals.
3. Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.
4. Oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.
5. Combustibles, except mineral oils, *including wood charcoal* (3).
6. Powders and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
7. Horse-shoes and shoeing-material.
8. Harness and saddlery.
9. The following articles if available for use in war: Clothing and fabrics for clothing, furs, boots and shoes.
10. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
11. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, telegraphs and materials for, wireless telegraphs and materials for, and telephones and materials for.
12. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating-docks and their component parts, parts of docks.
13. Field-glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
14. *Yeast* (2).
15. Caseine.
16. Bladders, guts, casings, and sausage-skins.
17. *Sponges, natural and prepared* (3).
18. *Glue, gelatine, and substances used in their preparation* (3).
19. *Empty barrels and packing-cases of all kinds and their component parts* (3).

(1) Decree, 16th July, 1916, No. 991—published *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 8th October, 1916, No. 186.

(2) Decree, 14th December, 1916, No. 1803—published *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 8th January, 1917, No. 5.

(3) Decree, 22nd February, 1916, No. 387—published *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 17th March, 1917, No. 64.

No. 39.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 406.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th June, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 321, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Imperial War Graves Commission was passed under the Great Seal on the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 40.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 411.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th June, 1917.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* of the 21st June, containing Regulations as to Ship's Stores which have been drawn up by the Board of Trade in consultation with the Foreign Office and Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

### REGULATIONS AS TO SHIP'S STORES.

The following regulations as to ship's stores have been drawn up by the Board of Trade in consultation with the Foreign Office and the Admiralty:—

#### I. *Supply of Ship's Stores.*

The supply of provisions, ship's equipment, deck and engine stores, and other articles to neutral ships at United Kingdom ports is now governed by the following regulations:—

The quantities allowed to be shipped will depend upon the character and length of the vessel's voyage, due regard being had to the fact that delays to shipping and sailing directions have made voyages considerably longer than in peace.

The quantities allowed will also depend on the quantities already on board the vessel, including all private provisions and stores carried by master, officers, and men. The expression "voyage" may mean "voyage to next port," or "round voyage"; the meaning of the expression is made clear in the following paragraphs. The expression "ship's stores" includes not only provisions, but ship's equipment, deck and engine stores, and all other articles required on a ship's voyage.

As regards ship's provisions, the ration per man per day on which the calculation of quantities allowed will be based will usually be less than, and will in no case exceed, the ration in the British seaman's statutory scale, or such lesser scale as may be in force. In no case will any item in the ration be supplied in excess of the statutory scale or any lesser scale that may take its place. Supplies of provisions to neutral ships detained or lying idle in United Kingdom ports will be on a smaller scale than supplies to vessels trading to and from the United Kingdom.

Neutral vessels for purposes of the supply of ship's stores will be divided into two classes: (a) Vessels arriving in or sailing from United Kingdom or European Allied ports and loading or discharging cargo in British or European Allied ports; and (b) calling vessels.

#### (a.) Vessels trading to and from United Kingdom and European Allied Ports.

These vessels may be allowed stores for the round voyage—

- (i.) Where they are on time charter to a British or Allied firm:
- (ii.) Where they are carrying cargo from United Kingdom to an Allied port and directly or indirectly returning to United Kingdom:
- (iii.) Where they are proceeding from United Kingdom to any destination other than Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, and returning to United Kingdom or an Allied port.

N.B.—The application of this rule to cases (i), (ii), and (iii) will be modified when such vessels are proceeding to America or to any other country where stores are relatively plentiful. In such cases single-voyage stores only will be supplied.

- (iv.) Where they are proceeding to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, strict single-voyage stores will be allowed, due regard being had to possible delays.

#### (b.) Calling Vessels.

(i.) Where vessels from overseas call in the United Kingdom or at examination-stations abroad *en route* for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, the strictest minimum required to carry vessels to their next port of call only may be allowed (regard being had to delays).

(ii.) Where vessels call in the United Kingdom *en route* outward bound they must take their stores in their own country. This rule will be put into force on and after the 15th July, 1917.

#### II. *Removal of Ship's Stores.*

Large quantities of ship's stores have been found on board neutral vessels calling at or diverted to the United Kingdom or elsewhere, amounting to an evasion of the Blockade Regulations.

In the case of vessels calling at the United Kingdom, Halifax, or Sierra Leone, or other examination-station, inward bound to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, the quantities of ship's stores on board will be examined, private provisions and stores carried by master, officers, and men being taken into account. A liberal allowance will be made for the length of the voyage to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, as the case may be, and, as regards provisions, the ration per man per day will be calculated on the British seaman's statutory scale or such lesser scale as may be in force. Any surplus over and above the total so arrived at will be required to be discharged and placed in the Prize Courts.

These regulations will, in general, govern the action of officers dealing with the question of ship's stores for or on neutral ships calling at, or trading to and from, the United Kingdom or elsewhere in similar circumstances.

New Zealand, No. 96.

No. 41.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th June, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 826, of the 19th October, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa respecting the appointment by his Government of a Scientific and Technical Committee.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(Received in Colonial Office, 12th June, 1917.)

South Africa, No. 338.

SIR,—

Governor-General's Office, Cape Town, 5th May, 1917.

With reference to Mr. Bonar Law's despatch, No. 329, of the 29th March, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a minute from my Ministers regarding the Scientific and Technical Committee recently appointed by the Union Government, the circumstances which led to its appointment, and the nature of its functions.

2. I trust that the request made in this minute may be communicated to the authorities concerned.

3. I may add that the representative character of the Committee, the support which they are receiving from my Ministers, and the interest taken in the work by those who can materially assist in its development, augur well for the success of the movement. I have taken considerable personal interest in the matter, and, as High Commissioner, I propose that the three Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland should be affiliated with the Committee, and I have already obtained the assent of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia to co-operate with and to be represented on the Committee.

I have, &c.,

BUXTON,

Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P., &c., Downing Street, London.

Enclosure No. 1 in South Africa Despatch No. 338, of 5th May, 1917.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town, 2nd May, 1917.

MINUTE No. 642.

WITH reference to His Excellency's minute No. 9/174/2, of the 27th April, 1916, transmitting despatch No. 329 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing memorandum by the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and to Minister's minute No. 1264, of the 31st August, 1916, Ministers have the honour to inform His Excellency that arrangements have now been completed for the organization and carrying-out of a system of investigation into the national resources of South Africa with a view to assisting and developing industrial activity within the Union.

Towards the end of 1915, acting on the suggestion of the Imperial authorities, the Government appointed a committee, under the title of the Government Munitions and Industries Committee, the membership of which was fully representative of the Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers' associations of the Union, to consider how far the question of the manufacture of machinery parts and other requirements in the Union could be undertaken, in order to relieve, as far as possible, the workshops of the United Kingdom. This committee made certain helpful and instructive suggestions, which it is believed have tended to encourage the local manufacture of machinery and other requirements which had not before been produced in this country. The work of this committee was in the main confined to practical engineering matters, very important in themselves, but by no means covering the whole field of industrial research.

The Government, therefore, in October last, appointed an Industries Advisory Board, which, whilst carrying on much of the work of the original Munitions Committee, was intended to have a wider scope and to include within its purview the whole industrial situation of the Union. The members of this Board hold office for three years, and, being almost exclusively business men representative of commerce, manufactures, and labour, they can be relied upon for the adoption of a broad business outlook, and are able to give Government the advantage of a wide commercial experience. The duties of the Board are to consider the many applications constantly being made to the Government for assistance and information in regard to industrial matters, to advise the Government on possible lines of industrial development, and to indicate the direction in which Government aid should be extended.

At its first meeting in October the matters specifically referred to the Board were as follows:—

- (a.) Statistics and information.
- (b.) Scientific and industrial research.
- (c.) Questions of industrial legislation.
- (d.) Encouragement of local industries.
- (e.) Investigation into the available raw products of the country.

The Board had subsequent meetings in December and February, 1916, and have considered a number of important subjects. The most important results of the recommendations of the Board to date have been—

- (1.) The decision of the Government to put into force a Statistical Act, and to carry out an industrial census, which will take place between June and September this year, and which will for the first time give South Africa accurate information in regard to the general industrial position of the country:
- (2.) The appointment of a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee to deal with all scientific and technical questions, and questions of research which may be referred to them by the Industrial Advisory Board.

In constituting this committee the Government took advantage of the offers of co-operation and assistance made during 1916 by the scientific and technical societies of the Union, which had placed before the Government certain suggestions with regard to an economic survey of the natural resources of the Union and the necessity for industrial research. The Scientific and Technical Committee was constituted as follows:—

Dr. W. A. Caldicott, D.Sc., M.I.M.M. (Chairman), (Metallurgy); J. Burt Davey, F.L.S. (Biology); L. Colquhoun, M.S.C.I. (Chemistry); Professor Malherbo, M.A., Ph.D. (Chemistry); Professor St. J. v/d Riet, M.A. (Chemistry); Professor John Orr, B.Sc. (Mechanical Engineer); Bernard Price, M.I.E.E. (Electrical Engineer); Professor Young, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Geology); Professor J. S. Beattie, D.Sc., F.R.S.; and Dr. Peringuey, F.R.S., President Royal Society of South Africa (*ex officio*).

In the memorandum dealing with the appointment of the Scientific Committee forwarded to the Government by the Industries Advisory Board, the functions of the Scientific Committee were outlined as follows:—

- (a.) In addition to providing for industrial research, the co-ordination as far as possible of all industrial investigation and research in South Africa and the collection and dissemination of data emanating therefrom.
- (b.) Co-operation with other Government Departments and with similar departments in the United Kingdom and Dominions to obtain information already available, to avoid overlapping, and to take advantage of facilities for research not available in this country; the acquisition and utilization in arts and manufactures of knowledge already existent in countries which are more highly developed industrially than in South Africa.
- (c.) The carrying-out of an economic survey of the natural resources of South Africa, and the furnishing of advice in regard to the best methods of utilizing such resources.
- (d.) The furnishing of advice with regard to the best methods for attacking industrial problems, for inducing industrial improvements, and for facilitating and encouraging manufacture in suitable localities.
- (e.) The co-ordination of various industries to obtain the best combined results and the exchange between user and manufacturer of manufacturing improvements and operating experience.
- (f.) The standardization of scientific and industrial quantities affecting the efficiency of production and the accuracy of statistics.
- (g.) Educational work such as lecturing, the publication of technical information, and the establishment of technological museums in suitable localities.

The Scientific and Technical Committee held its first meeting during last month, and its more important recommendations to the Government include—

- (1.) As a preliminary measure to an economic survey of the national resources of the sub-continent, the preparation of special reports by the best authorities on subjects of an economic nature. These reports will embody the existing knowledge of the natural resources of the country, and it is proposed to publish them through the medium of an industrial journal and thereafter in the form of bulletins.
- (2.) Immediate steps be taken for special survey-work under the following headings—(1) Minerals; (2) Botanical; (3) Water-power; (4) Fisheries—with a view to obtaining and publishing, for information of manufacturers, investors, and others, reliable data in regard thereto.
- (3.) As a further preliminary to the commencement of a proper system of scientific research, a census be made of facilities for investigation and research within the Union, viz.: (a) In respect of available laboratories and institutions; (b) staff available for research work.

Among the resolutions of the committee the following was passed:—

“That the Secretary for Mines and Industries be requested to take steps to notify the Imperial and Dominion authorities and corresponding organizations to our own of the steps which are being taken in regard to the development of the resources of South Africa, and in doing so to forward copies of the list of preliminary reports and give a general survey of the programme recommended; further, to request that this committee be furnished with copies of any reports and memoranda which such authorities may consider of value to this committee. The committee recognizes the extreme value of close co-operation, and the assistance which may be rendered by frequent communication with other similar authorities throughout the Empire.”

In accordance with the above resolution a list of subjects upon which preliminary reports are being called for is attached.

Ministers would be glad if His Excellency would communicate the foregoing in reply to the communications of His Majesty's Government, and they suggest that intercommunication between the Scientific and Technical Committee and other similar bodies throughout the Empire may advantageously be established through the Minister of Mines and Industries, in whose Department control of the two bodies above mentioned is vested.

LOUIS BOTHA.

The following subjects, together with the names of the reporters thereon, were agreed to:—

Subject.	Reporter.
1. Inorganic chemicals, including hydrochloric acid, common salt, carbonate of soda, arsenical compounds, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, iodine, Epsom and Glauber salts, bleaching-powders, ammonia compounds, potassium nitrates and potash salts, plaster-of-paris	Dr. McCrae and Dr. Rindl.
2. Certain minerals used in arts and industries .. .. .	Dr. P. Wagner.
3. Fish and fishery-products .. .. .	Dr. Gilchrist.
4. Wool and mohair products .. .. .	Mr. McKee.
5. Hides, skins, and leather manufactures .. .. .	Mr. Swale.
6. Meat industry—hides, horns, hoofs, &c. .. .. .	Colonel Irvine Smith.
7. Butter, cheese, and other dairy-products .. .. .	Mr. E. O. Challis.
8. Coal, its quality as a raw material for distillation products .. .. .	Professor Wilkinson.
9. Oil-shales, mineral oils, and solid bitumens .. .. .	Dr. Wagner.
10. Base metals and their production .. .. .	Dr. Versfeld.
11. Conservation and utilization of water-power .. .. .	Mr. Kanthack.
12. Iron and steel industry .. .. .	Professor Stanley.
13. Olive industry .. .. .	Mr. Tribolet.
14. Silk .. .. .	Mr. Gunn.
15. Soil-conservation, including erosion .. .. .	Mr. T. R. Sim.
16. Glass and ceramic ware—past history and general prospects .. .. .	Mr. J. M. Buckland.
17. Soap—raw materials and by-products .. .. .	Dr. Rindl.
18. Lanoline and other animal-fats .. .. .	Dr. Juritz.
19. Tartaric acid and other by-products of wine industry .. .. .	Dr. Hahn.
20. Native timber-trees .. .. .	Mr. T. R. Sim.
21. Electro-chemical industries .. .. .	Professor v/d Merwe and Professor Bohle.
22. Review of Governmental action regarding industrial development by Dominions and other countries— <i>e.g.</i> , Japan, Germany, and United States	Dr. Flint.
23. Maize and maize products .. .. .	Mr. Burt-Davy.
24. Cereals, other than maize, and their products .. .. .	Mr. Neethling.
25. Fruit and fruit products .. .. .	Mr. R. A. Davis.
26. Preparation of foodstuff, other than meat for export .. .. .	Messrs. H. E. V. Pickstone and W. O. John.
27. Vegetable foods, other than cereals and fruits .. .. .	Mr. Burt-Davy.
28. Sugar and sugar products .. .. .	Dr. Juritz.
29. Tea, coffee, and chicory and by-products .. .. .	Mr. Pole Evans.
30. Wine and spirits .. .. .	Mr. R. Santhagen.
31. Drug-yielding and poisonous plants and products .. .. .	Mr. Muller.
32. Tobacco and products .. .. .	Mr. H. Scherffius.
33. Cotton and products .. .. .	Mr. H. W. Taylor.
34. Fibre plants, other than cotton, and brush materials .. .. .	Mr. Holmes-Smith.
35. Tanning and dyeing materials, including wattle-bark and extracts .. .. .	Mr. Williams, Cedara.
36. Vegetable oils and resins .. .. .	Dr. Moir.
37. Rubbers .. .. .	Mr. Robertson.
38. Cultivated timber .. .. .	Mr. Legat.
39. Wood products .. .. .	Mr. Robertson.
40. Paper .. .. .	Dr. Juritz.
41. Diseases affecting the development of crops, preventive and remedial measures	Mr. Pole Evans.
42. Insect pests and remedial measures .. .. .	Mr. Lounsbury.
43. Economics of production of staple crops— <i>e.g.</i> , maize, beef, mutton, and wool—and statistics of farm products and acreage	Professor Lehfeldt.
44. General review of agriculture, pastoral, and forestal possibilities .. .. .	Mr. F. B. Smith.
45. Barley, hops, and brewing-materials .. .. .	Mr. F. B. Smith.
46. Insecticides, fungicides, dips, and disinfectants .. .. .	Mr. C. W. Mally.
47. Essential oils, including eucalyptus .. .. .	Mr. Santhagen.
48. Foodstuffs for live-stock .. .. .	Mr. E. J. McMillan.

New Zealand, No. 97.

No. 42.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th June, 1917.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 2nd instant, and to request you to inform your Ministers that it has been laid before the King, who has been much touched by the renewed assurance of loyalty to his throne and person, and has commanded that I should convey to you, your Government, and the people of New Zealand an expression of His Majesty's great appreciation of the congratulations conveyed to him on the occasion of his birthday.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 43.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 421.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd July, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 87, of the 9th June, forwarding copies of a draft of a Bill to amend the Imperial Extradition Acts, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that attention has been called to the fact that the words "by the Police Magistrate," in clause 3 (2) of the Bill, were inserted in error. It is proposed either to omit them or to replace them by the words "by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offence charged is alleged to have been committed."

2. I have to add that it is considered very desirable that the provisions of clauses 3 (2) and 4 should be extended to proceedings under the Fugitive Offenders Act. The object of clause 3 (2) is to legalize action which is in many cases taken in practice in the United Kingdom under the Extradition Acts. Similar action is also taken under the Fugitive Offenders Act, and if the clause was confined to the proposed Bill to amend the Extradition Acts it might be taken to call in question the legality of the present practice in the United Kingdom (and possibly elsewhere) with regard to the same subject under the Fugitive Offenders Act. With regard to clause 4 it is clear that a fugitive offender from an oversea Dominion or colony may be no less anxious than one from a foreign country to be returned as soon as possible, and the probability of his wishing to apply for a writ of habeas corpus is less, as discharge on habeas corpus is much less likely under the Fugitive Offenders Act than under the Extradition Acts. It is contemplated, therefore, to introduce a separate Bill amending the Fugitive Offenders Act by provisions similar to clauses 3 (2) and 4 of the proposed Bill to amend the Extradition Acts, and I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers concur in this course.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

New Zealand, No. 101.

No. 44.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th July, 1917.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 23rd ultimo, and to inform you that a copy of it has been communicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is very grateful for the congratulations from yourself and the Government and people of New Zealand on the occasion of his birthday.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 45.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 431.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th July, 1917.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a notice to shipowners and masters which has been issued by the Board of Trade regarding special precautions to be taken when a vessel is in a danger area.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTERS.

*Special Precautions when a Vessel is in a Submarine Area or Danger-zone.*

1. THIS notice is a new edition, with important alterations and additions, of two notices previously issued by the Board of Trade with regard to the special precautions to be taken when British vessels go through a danger-zone. The preceding notices were issued in August, 1915 (Notice 365), and May, 1916 (Notice 374); and these notices are now cancelled.

This notice, which is issued after consultation with the Ministry of Shipping, applies to all sea-going British merchant ships, whether chartered or requisitioned by His Majesty's Government or not.

Areas in which there is a possibility of attack by enemy submarines or collisions with mines are indicated in the Admiralty Instructions to Masters.

2. When a ship strikes a mine or is torpedoed it is impossible to rely on there being sufficient time to take measures to keep the vessel afloat. Experience has shown that open watertight doors, and open side-scuttles or other apertures in the ship's side, have caused the loss of vessels which might have remained afloat. Further, as the damage by a torpedo or mine may be so great that no measures could keep the vessel afloat for long, arrangements made in advance for getting all persons on board into boats or upon rafts are of great importance.

It is essential, therefore, that where a vessel is going through dangerous waters all possible arrangements, in view of an attack by submarine or collision with a mine, should be made in advance; and those concerned should take, or ensure the taking of, the precautions in this notice, which has been drawn up after careful consideration of the facts relating to the loss of a large number of vessels through mine or torpedo. Owners and masters are primarily responsible for taking these precautions, or for ensuring that they are taken.

3. In addition to the precautions indicated in this notice, those concerned should take any special and additional measures that may be necessary in particular circumstances. Attention is called to the serious consequences in which those responsible would be involved should the loss of a ship or loss of life result from the omission to take any necessary precautions.

4. This notice comes into operation immediately upon issue, but if full compliance with any requirement would seriously delay the sailing of a vessel such compliance may be deferred. In such cases temporary arrangements should, wherever possible, be made to secure as far as practicable the objects in view; and the whole of the requirements should be carried out as soon as practicable after the issue of the notice.

## WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS AND TUNNELS.

5. Care should be taken to maintain all bulkheads and tunnels which are intended to be watertight in a thoroughly watertight condition.

## WATERTIGHT DOORS.

6. Doors in watertight bulkheads which are not essential for the working of the ship at sea on the intended voyage should be closed and secured in that position before the voyage commences, and kept closed while at sea. All watertight doors in passage-ways from firemen's quarters to the stokehold should be kept closed, the firemen using the fidley ladders. Where suitable provision is made for the exit of the crew or passengers from their quarters by means of ladderways through the deck above, the watertight doors which are required solely for access to those quarters should be kept closed.

In all cases where this is practicable a watertight trunk should be fitted from the bulkhead deck to the shaft-tunnel, and the tunnel-door kept closed. All possible arrangements should also be made to enable watertight bunker-doors to be kept closed in a danger area—*e.g.*, if there are side bunkers or bunkers the doors to which are in non-watertight bulkheads, coal should be worked from these in danger areas and the doors in watertight bulkheads kept closed. In other cases shoots should, if practicable, be fitted so that coal carried between decks or in the bridge-space may be used and the opening of lower watertight doors be avoided. Failing these possibilities, as much coal as practicable, having regard to safe working and weather conditions, should be stowed on the stokehold plates for use in the danger-zone.



If it is impossible to work the ship at sea without opening some particular door, the door is only to be opened when absolutely necessary and with the express permission of the master. During the time that such doors are open the members of the crew detailed for this work should be ready to close them as soon as the order is given. The door should be closed again as soon as possible, and the fact reported to the master at once.

7. All watertight doors which are liable to be opened at sea should be kept in thorough working-order, and should be capable of being closed expeditiously. Doors worked by a ratchet cannot be closed quickly enough, and whenever possible the ratchet should be supplemented by a wheel and handle or by some other gear giving continuous closing-action.

8. The master should appoint the chief engineer or some other officer as the officer definitely responsible for the working of the watertight doors in each part of the ship. Before the ship proceeds to sea on any occasion such officer should have the doors opened and closed in his presence, and should satisfy himself that they are in good working-order and can be quickly closed. An entry should be made in the official log, and signed by the master and by the responsible officer, every time this is done. Before the ship leaves the United Kingdom at the beginning of a voyage the officer responsible for the doors in each part of the ship should give the owner or his Marine Superintendent a certificate in writing to the effect that the doors were worked in his presence and closed to his satisfaction, and should report to the master that he has done so. Opportunities should be taken as often as possible during the voyage to see that the doors remain in good condition, and door drill should be practised at regular intervals, an entry being made in the official log on each occasion.

9. Great care should be taken to ensure that any portable plates on the bulkheads or tunnels, any manholes in double-bottoms, or any sluice-valves, are thoroughly closed watertight before the ship proceeds to sea.

#### BILGE-PUMPS.

10. All bilge-pumping installations should be maintained in efficient condition. The bilges and strum-boxes in each hold and machinery compartment should be cleaned and any defects in the system remedied before proceeding to sea. If practicable, an additional screw-down non-return valve should be fitted in each pipe-line on the watertight bulkhead inside the compartment in which the strum-box for that line is situated. The valves should be secured to the bulkhead in each case by studs screwed into the bulkhead.

#### OPENINGS IN THE SHIP'S SIDES.

11. All side-scuttles and other openings in the ship's sides below the uppermost continuous deck and in the first tier of deck erections above that deck should be kept closed so long as the ship is in a submarine area, with the exception of apertures, such as ash-shoots, which require to be opened for the working of the ship. Ash-shoots and slop-shoots should be fitted with suitable appliances for closing them watertight unless the shoots extend to the bulkhead deck and at least 15 ft. above water, and the shoots should be kept closed except when actually in use.

Sanitary discharges and scuppers not fitted with appliances which will be watertight under pressure should, if below the bulkhead deck and less than 15 ft. above water, be closed up, and, if necessary, other arrangements made. Any other sanitary discharges the use of which can be dispensed with should also be closed up.

Where side-scuttles below the uppermost continuous deck are fitted with inside metal dead-lights and [or] other metal plugs, the plugs should be shipped in place and the dead-lights closed; but if the side-scuttles are not provided either with dead-lights or outer plugs they should be permanently closed and made watertight by riveted or bolted plates, or in some equally efficient manner, unless they are at least 15 ft. above water.

#### BERTHING OF PASSENGERS.

12. All passengers should be berthed when in a danger-zone above the uppermost continuous deck if there is sufficient accommodation, and the watertight doors and scuttles in the passengers' quarters below that deck, as well as any sanitary discharges connected with those quarters, should be kept permanently closed.

#### LIGHTING.

13. All living and working spaces liable to be rendered dark through the closing of side-scuttles should be provided with adequate artificial light. In addition, adequate provision should be made for giving light for egress from the living-compartments to the deck and for the launching of the boats and the embarkation into them of those on board. For this purpose lanterns placed in suitable positions are recommended, as electric-lighting systems may be rendered inoperative by a mine or torpedo explosion. Lanterns should be kept burning in a submarine area but obscured from view until required. A supply of electric torches should also be provided.

#### WARNING ENGINE-ROOM STAFF.

14. Suitable provision should be made to enable the master or officer in charge to give immediate warning in case of emergency to those men who may be on duty in the engine-room, stokehold, or other compartment below deck. A mutual understanding should exist whereby these men may know that they will receive notice by a signal agreed upon when it is time to leave their posts.

The explosion of a mine or torpedo may result in the engine-room telegraph or telephone being disabled, and arrangements should therefore be made for conveying a message promptly in some other way.

## PREVENTION OF HEELING.

15. It is very important that a vessel should have sufficient initial stability to prevent her taking a serious list if holed by a torpedo or a mine. It is desirable, of course, that the freeboard of the vessel should not be unnecessarily reduced by the addition of water-ballast, but if the nature or amount of the cargo, taken in conjunction with the amount of bunker coal on board, is such at any time that a sufficient margin of initial stability cannot otherwise be obtained, some or all of the ballast-tanks should be filled. The vessel should not, however, be overladen.

If the initial stability is not so ample as to prevent any danger of a serious list, and if the vessel is constructed with longitudinal bulkheads, such as wing bunker bulkheads, precautions should be taken to allow water which may enter the vessel to flow as freely as possible through the longitudinal bulkheads: for example, the doors of wing bunkers should in such a case be left open.

## EMISSION OF SMOKE.

16. It should be realized that the presence of smoke which can be seen for many miles is often the only indication given to a submarine of the presence of a vessel.

Particular care should therefore be taken with the stoking of the boilers when in a danger-zone, so as to minimize the amount of smoke emitted. In this connection it is advisable to stoke lightly and stoke often, keeping the fires clean and even.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SHELL FIRE.

17. Wooden plugs should be prepared before the ship leaves port, and kept handy to plug up shell-holes. Suitable plugs can be made of spruce, about 2 ft. in length and about 8 in. in diameter tapering to 2 in.

## LIFEBOATS.

18. The lifeboats attached to davits should, if possible, whilst the vessel is in the danger-zone, be carried in the outboard position gripped to spars, or secured in some other efficient manner so as to be ready for immediate lowering. Inboard boats should be transferred to the ship's side under davits ready for hooking on.

In order to provide protection for any passengers or seamen who may in an emergency be compelled to leave the ship without sufficient clothing, every boat should be furnished with a number of blankets rolled up tightly and properly stowed under the thwarts or elsewhere.

Boat drill should be practised and life-saving appliances examined as frequently as possible. Masters and officers should carefully inspect the boats and satisfy themselves that every lifeboat has on board all the equipment required by the Life-saving Appliances Rules, including a sufficient quantity of provisions and water in good condition; that plugs are always securely attached to the margin of the plug-holes; and that the boats' falls are so stowed as to be immediately available for use without liability to become fouled. For this purpose the falls should be wound on reels or stowed in some equally efficient manner.

Masters and officers should also impress on their crews that the safe lowering of a boat depends largely upon seeing that the falls are quite clear for running, and that while the boat is being lowered the men tending the falls lower in unison so as to keep the boat fairly level.

In order to prevent a boat coming down with a run, where lowering-bollards are not provided a round turn should be taken with the fall round the davit below the cleat before the falls are coiled.

Each lifeboat should be provided with two painters; one should be fitted with a strop and toggle, and the end should be led forward and kept belayed to a cleat or other suitable fitting fixed on the deck or bulwark, the boat's painter being coiled in the boat for use if required after launching.

In the case of lifeboats stowed on the poop or near the after end of the ship the cleats should be so placed that boats when lowered and freed from the tackles, with the ship light, will be held by the ropes clear of the counter and propellers.

The covers of all lifeboats and pontoon lifeboats should be taken off before entering the submarine area, and all obstructions, such as would prevent the lifeboats floating off the vessel's decks, should be removed, including the boats' gripes, when weather permits.

In order that they may have the best chance of floating clear, a number of the pontoon lifeboats (where such are carried) may, if necessary, be stowed elsewhere than abreast of davits.

## LIFE-RAFTS AND BUOYANT APPARATUS

19. Every passenger-steamer which is or may be employed in a submarine area or danger-zone should be provided with life-rafts, buoyant deck-seats, or other buoyant apparatus suitably stowed on deck, in addition to the lifeboats and other appliances required by the Life-saving Appliances Rules. If possible the buoyant apparatus should be sufficient to accommodate 50 per cent. of the total number of persons on board.

20. Rafts and buoyant apparatus should be stowed in such a manner that they will be free to float off the vessel's decks on their gripes being slipped. They should not be lashed or have any fastenings other than gripes. Wire-rope gripes fitted with a short length of chain and a slip-link are considered the handiest form of quick release.

## LIFE-JACKETS.

21. Life-jackets should be so placed as to be readily accessible, or issued to the persons for whom they are available.

In a passenger-ship the master must satisfy himself that every passenger has a life-jacket issued to him, has been shown how to put it on, and the correct position in which it should be

worn, and has been instructed either to wear it or to keep it within immediate reach ready to put on while the ship is in a danger-zone.

Musters should be held at short notice as soon as practicable after leaving each port in the danger-zone and at frequent intervals thereafter, at which all passengers should be required to attend with their life-jackets, putting them on under proper guidance.

Not more than two types of life-jacket should be carried on board any one ship.

WARM CLOTHING, ETC.

22. Passengers and seamen should be enjoined to keep themselves warmly clothed at all times, and to be ready for any emergency.

The seamen's discharge-books should be distributed to them on entry in the danger-zone.

Marine Department, Board of Trade, June, 1917.

C. HIPWOOD,  
Assistant Secretary.

No. 46.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 434.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th July, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 72, of the 14th May, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the question of the allocation of trophies captured during the war has been under consideration. A. 1, 1918.  
No. 37.

2. It is the desire of His Majesty's Government that the National War Museum, which is designed to commemorate the efforts made by the whole Empire in the war, and which comprise sections specifically devoted to the Dominions and colonies, should be thoroughly representative in its character; and with this object it is thought advisable that the museum should be allowed to make the first selection from all trophies, whether captured by British or oversea troops. It is hoped that your Government will welcome the opportunity thus offered of making ample provision for the representation of New Zealand.

3. The Organizing Committee of the museum are appointing a committee to deal with the interests of the Dominions in this matter. The First Commissioner of His Majesty's Office of Works has invited the High Commissioners to nominate representatives on this committee.

4. Subject to the proviso explained above, it is proposed that all trophies captured by the oversea troops should be handed to the Dominions or colonies from which they were recruited, for disposal by the respective Government.

5. I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers agree to the procedure indicated in this despatch.

6. The Army Council wish that it may be clearly understood that it is intended to place the allocation of trophies in the hands of the oversea Governments, and not of the military authorities of the oversea Forces.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 47.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 446.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th July, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 7th July, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 3rd July, containing a Proclamation by His Majesty the King, dated the 2nd July, consolidating, with additions and amendments, the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION CONSOLIDATING, WITH ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS, THE LISTS OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice :

And whereas on the 27th day of January, and on the 12th day of April, and on the 27th day of June, and on the 3rd day of October, and on the 23rd day of November, and on the 29th day of December, 1916, We did, by our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war :

And whereas it is expedient to make certain additions to and amendments in the said lists and to consolidate and reissue the same in alphabetical order :

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to our Royal Proclamation of the 14th day of October, 1915, as subsequently amended by our Proclamations of the 27th day of January, and of the 12th day of April, and of the 27th day of June, and of the 3rd day of October, and of the 23rd day of November, and of the 29th day of December, 1916, aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof, during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

*Schedule I.*

Abrasive materials. (See "Emery.")

Acetic acid and acetates.

Acetic anhydride.

Acetic ether.

Acetones, and raw or finished materials usable for their preparation.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Albumen.

Alcohols, including fusel-oil and wood-spirit, and their derivatives and preparations.

Aluminium and its alloys, alumina, and salts of alumina.

Ammonia; ammonia liquor; ammonium salts.

Aniline and its derivatives.

Animals, saddle, draught, and pack, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.

Antimony, and the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projecting of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.

Arsenic and its compounds.

Arsenical ore.

Asbestos.

Asphalt.

Balata. (See "Rubber.")

Bamboo.

Barbed wire, and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.

Barium chlorate and perchlorate.

Barium sulphate (barytes).

Bauxite.

Benzine. (See "Mineral oils.")

Benzol and its mixtures and derivatives.

Bitumen.

Bleaching-powder.

Bone-black.

Bones in any form, whole or crushed; bone-ash.

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.

Bromine.

Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cadmium-ore.

Calcium acetate, nitrate, and carbide.

Calcium sulphate.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Camphor.

Capsicum.

Carbolic acid. (See "Phenol.")

Carbon disulphide.

Carbon, halogen compounds of.

Carborundum. (See "Emery.")

Carbonyl chloride. (See "Phosgene.")  
 Cartridges. (See "Projectiles.")  
 Caustic potash.  
 Caustic soda.  
 Celluloid.  
 Cerium, and its alloys and compounds.  
 Charges. (See "Projectiles.")  
 Cheques. (See "Gold.")  
 Chloride of lime.  
 Chlorides, metallic (except chloride of sodium), and metalloïdic.  
 Chlorine.  
 Chromium and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.  
 Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.  
 Cobalt and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.  
 Copper-pyrites, and other copper-ores.  
 Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.  
 Cork, including cork-dust.  
 Corundum. (See "Emery.")  
 Cotton, raw, linters, cotton-waste, cotton-yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.  
 Coupons. (See "Gold.")  
 Credit-notes. (See "Gold.")  
 Cresol and its mixtures and derivatives.  
 Cyanamide.  
 Debit-notes. (See "Gold.")  
 Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.  
 Electrical appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts.  
 Electrolytic iron.  
 Emery, corundum, carborundum, and all other abrasive materials, whether natural or artificial, and the manufactures thereof.  
 Equipment. (See "Clothing.")  
 Explosives, materials used in the manufacture of.  
 Explosives specially prepared for use in war.  
 Fatty acids.  
 Feldspar.  
 Ferro-alloys of all kinds.  
 Ferro-silicon.  
 Fibres, vegetable, and yarns made therefrom.  
 Financial documents. (See "Gold.")  
 Flax.  
 Forges, field, and their component parts.  
 Formic acid and formates.  
 Formic ether.  
 Fusel-oil. (See "Alcohols.")  
 Gases for war purposes, and materials for production thereof.  
 Glycerine.  
 Gold, silver, paper money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts, orders, warrants, coupons; letters of credit, delegation, or advice; credit and debit notes, or other documents which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorize, confirm, or give effect to the transfer of money, credit, or securities.  
 Goldbeaters' skin.  
 Gun-mountings and their component parts.  
 Guttapercha. (See "Rubber.")  
 Hæmatite iron-ore.  
 Hæmatite pig-iron.  
 Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, and noils and yarns of animal-hair.  
 Harness of all kinds of a distinctively military character.  
 Hemp.  
 Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses.  
 Hydrochloric acid.  
 Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.  
 Incendiary materials for war purposes.  
 Insulating-materials, raw and manufactured.  
 Iodine and its compounds.  
 Iron (electrolytic).  
 Iron-pyrites.  
 Kapok.  
 Lathes, machines, and tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.  
 Lead and lead-ore.  
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.  
 Leather belting; hydraulic leather; pump leather.  
 Letters of credit, delegation, or advice. (See "Gold.")  
 Light-producing materials for war purposes.  
 Limbers and limber-boxes and their component parts.  
 Lithium. (See "Strontium.")

**Lubricants.**

Machines. (See "Lathes.")

Manganese and manganese-ore.

Manganese dioxide.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 in. or any larger scale; and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.

Mercury.

Metallic sulphites and thiosulphates.

Mineral oils, including benzene and motor-spirit.

Molybdenum and molybdenite.

Monazite sand.

Motor-spirit. (See "Mineral oils.")

Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts and accessories.

Naphtha. (See "Solvent naphtha.")

Naphthalene and its mixtures and derivatives.

Negotiable instruments. (See "Gold.")

Nickel and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.

Nitrates of all kinds.

Nitric acid.

Oleum. (See "Sulphuric acid.")

Orders. (See "Gold.")

Osmium and its alloys and compounds.

Oxalic acid and oxalates.

Palladium and its alloys and compounds.

Paper money. (See "Gold.")

Peppers.

Phenates.

Phenol (carbolic acid) and its mixtures and derivatives.

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride).

Phosphorus and its compounds.

Photographic films, plates, and paper, sensitized.

Pitch.

Platinum and its alloys and compounds.

Potassium salts.

Powder specially prepared for use in war.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds, and their component parts.

Prussiate of soda.

Quebracho wood. (See "Tanning-substances.")

Quillaia bark.

Ramie.

Rangefinders and their component parts.

Rattans.

Resinous products.

Rhodium and its alloys and compounds.

Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing balata and guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.: Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

Ruthenium and its alloys and compounds.

Sabadilla-seeds and preparations thereof.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Securities. (See "Gold.")

Selenium.

Silk, artificial, and the manufactures thereof.

Silk, in all forms, and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons.

Silver. (See "Gold.")

Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer.

Smoke-producing materials for war purposes.

Soap.

Soda-lime.

Sodium.

Sodium chlorate and perchlorate.

Sodium cyanide.

Solvent naphtha and its mixtures and derivatives.

Starch.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

Strontium and lithium compounds, and mixtures containing the same.

Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

Sulphur.

Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum).

Sulphuric ether.

Talc.

Tanning-substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood, and extracts for use in tanning.

Tantalum and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.  
 Tar.  
 Thiosulphates. (See "Metallic sulphites.")  
 Thorium and its alloys and compounds.  
 Tin; chloride of tin; tin-ore.  
 Titanium and its salts and compounds; titanium-ore.  
 Toluol and its mixtures and derivatives.  
 Tools. (See "Lathes.")  
 Tungsten and its alloys and compounds; tungsten-ores.  
 Turpentine (oil and spirit).  
 Tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires.  
 Uranium and its salts and compounds; uranium-ore.  
 Urea.  
 Vanadium and its alloys, salts, compounds, and ores.  
 Vegetable fibres. (See "Fibres.")  
 Wagons, military, and their component parts.  
 Warrants. (See "Gold.")  
 Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.  
 Waxes of all kinds.  
 Wire, barbed. (See "Barbed wire.")  
 Wire, steel and iron.  
 Wood-spirit. (See "Alcohols.")  
 Wood-tar and wood-tar oil.  
 Woods of all kinds capable of use in war.  
 Wool, raw, combed, or carded; wool-waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns.  
 Xyol and its mixtures and derivatives.  
 Zinc and its alloys.  
 Zinc-ore.  
 Zirconia.  
 Zirconium and its alloys and compounds.

*Schedule II.*

Algæ, lichens, and mosses.  
 Barrels and casks, empty, of all kinds, and their component parts.  
 Bladders.  
 Boots and shoes suitable for use in war.  
 Casein.  
 Casings.  
 Casks. (See "Barrels.")  
 Charcoal. (See "Fuel.")  
 Chronometers.  
 Clothing and fabrics for clothing suitable for use in war.  
 Docks, floating, and their component parts; parts of docks.  
 Explosives not specially prepared for use in war.  
 Field-glasses.  
 Foodstuffs.  
 Forage and feeding-stuffs for animals.  
 Fuel, including charcoal, other than mineral oils.  
 Furs utilizable for clothing suitable for use in war.  
 Gelatine and substances used in the manufacture thereof.  
 Glue and substances used in the manufacture thereof.  
 Guts.  
 Harness and saddlery.  
 Horse-shoes and shoeing-materials.  
 Lichens. (See "Algæ.")  
 Mosses. (See "Algæ.")  
 Nautical instruments, all kinds of.  
 Oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.  
 Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.  
 Powder not specially prepared for use in war.  
 Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock.  
 Sausage-skins.  
 Skins utilizable for clothing suitable for use in war.  
 Sponges, raw and prepared.  
 Telegraphs, materials for; materials for wireless telegraphs.  
 Telephones, materials for.  
 Telescopes.  
 Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.  
 Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds.  
 Yeast.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

No. 48.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 465.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st July, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 18th instant, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the accompanying copies of the print containing information for competitors in connection with the competition for designs for a memorial plaque to be presented to the next-of-kin of members of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces who have fallen in the war.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS FOR A MEMORIAL PLAQUE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE NEXT-OF-KIN OF MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE WAR.

*Information for Competitors.*

1. THE memorial is to take the form of a bronze plaque, with an area of as near as possible 18 square inches—*e.g.*, it may be a circle of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, or a square of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., or a rectangle of 5 in. by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in.

2. The plaque is to be produced by casting from a model, which should be *finished with precision*.

3. All designs submitted must be actual models in relief in wax or plaster of the size indicated in paragraph 1. No models on a larger scale will be considered, and no competitor may submit more than two models.

4. The design should comprehend a subject and a brief inscription.

It is suggested that some symbolical figure subject should be chosen, but the following inscription has been decided upon:—

*He Died for Freedom and Honour,*

and must form part of the design.

Since the surname of the person commemorated and the initials of his Christian names are to be engraved on the plaque, the design should be arranged so as to leave space for the name within the dimensions mentioned in paragraph 1. In the case of a rectangular design, this space should be left at the base: if the design is circular, a margin surrounding or partially surrounding it should be left free.

Competitors are reminded that the design should be essentially simple and easily intelligible.

5. Prizes to an aggregate amount of £500 will be awarded (in proportions to be subsequently decided) for a limited number of the most successful models. The award of such prize may, if the judges think fit, be made conditional on certain modifications being made in the design. If none of the models submitted is, in the opinion of the judges, of sufficient merit, no prize will be awarded. The names of competitors will not be revealed to the judges, nor will the names of any but the premiated artist or artists be published.

6. All competitors must be British-born subjects.

7. No framed models can be accepted, but each model should be packed in a small box and delivered to the Director, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2, not later than 1st November, 1917. The model must not be signed, but should be marked on the back with a motto or pseudonym which should also be written on a sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address. No other communication should be attached.

8. The models to which prizes are awarded shall be the sole property of the Government, who will arrange for the appearance of the artist's signature or initials on the finished plaque.

9. Further copies of these instructions may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, War Office, or to the Secretary, Admiralty.

No. 49.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 468.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd July, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a Proclamation by the King declaring that the name of "Windsor" shall be borne henceforward by His Royal House and Family, and relinquishing the use of all German titles and dignities.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.



## Enclosure.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION DECLARING THAT THE NAME OF "WINDSOR" IS TO BE BORNE BY HIS ROYAL HOUSE AND FAMILY, AND RELINQUISHING THE USE OF ALL GERMAN TITLES AND DIGNITIES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS We, having taken into consideration the name and title of our Royal House and Family, have determined that henceforth our House and Family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor :

And whereas We have further determined, for ourselves and for and on behalf of our descendants and all other the descendants of our grandmother Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory, to relinquish and discontinue the use of all German titles and dignities :

And whereas We have declared these our determinations in our Privy Council :

Now, therefore, We, out of our Royal will and authority, do hereby declare and announce that as from the date of this our Royal Proclamation our House and Family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor, and that all the descendants in the male line of our said grandmother Queen Victoria who are subjects of these realms, other than female descendants who may marry or may have married, shall bear the said name of Windsor :

And do hereby further declare and announce that We, for ourselves and for and on behalf of our descendants and all other the descendants of our said grandmother Queen Victoria who are subjects of these realms, relinquish and enjoin the discontinuance of the use of the degrees, styles, dignities, titles, and honours of Dukes and Duchesses of Saxony and Princes and Princesses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and all other German degrees, styles, dignities, titles, honours, and appellations to us or to them heretofore belonging or appertaining.

Given at our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

## No. 50.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 481.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th July, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 321, of the 28th May, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that I have asked the Army Council to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for War, as Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, the resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference on the 23rd April, viz. : "That the Imperial War Graves Commission be requested as soon as possible after their appointment and organization to prepare an estimate of the probable cost of carrying on the work entrusted to them, and to submit the same to the Governments of the United Kingdom and oversea Dominions, with their recommendation as to the proportion that should be borne by each."

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 51.

New Zealand, Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th August, 1917.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 168, of the 5th July, from which I learn with regret of the death of Sir George McLean, who had been associated for so many years with public affairs in the Dominion of New Zealand.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## No. 52.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 563.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th August, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 693, of the 5th September, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a Royal Warrant, dated the 25th June, 1917, amending the third clause of the Military Cross Warrant of the 23rd August, 1916.

I have, &amp;c..

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## THE MILITARY CROSS.

*Royal Warrant of the 25th June, 1917, amending the Third Clause of the Military Cross Warrant of the 23rd August, 1916.*

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that acting or temporary Majors and acting or temporary Chaplains, 3rd Class, should be considered eligible for the award of the Military Cross:

It is our will and pleasure and We do hereby ordain that the third clause of our Royal Warrant dated the 23rd August, 1916, governing the Military Cross, shall read as follows:—

“Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he be a Captain, a commissioned officer of a lower grade, or a warrant officer, Class I or Class II, in our Army, or our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that the Military Cross shall be awarded only to officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by our Principal Secretary of State for War.

“Officers not above the substantive rank of Captain who hold the acting or temporary rank of Major, and acting or temporary Chaplains, 3rd Class, shall also be eligible.”

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 25th day of June, 1917, in the eighth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

DERBY.

## No. 53.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 594.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th September, 1917.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an Army Council Instruction respecting the marking of graves of prisoners of war.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION NO. 1319 OF 1917.

War Office, 25th August, 1917.

*1319. Prisoners of War:—Instructions regarding the Marking of Graves of Deceased Enemy Combatants in the British Isles, and in all Commands of the British Empire and Districts abroad where War is not in Progress.*

1. G.Os.C. (through Officers in Charge of Hospitals and Commandants, Prisoner of War Camps) will make arrangements for the marking of all existing graves of combatant prisoners of war hitherto unmarked, and of future graves where provision for marking has not been made or is not in contemplation by fellow-prisoners of the deceased, with a simple wooden cross bearing full regimental particulars and date of death of deceased painted or stencilled on it. When required the necessary information will be furnished to G.Os.C., or Commandants, or Officers in Charge of Hospitals in respect of past and future deaths by the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, 49 Wellington Street, Strand, London W.C. 2.

2. A statement to the effect that a cross has been erected will be entered on the form to be supplied by the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

3. It is to be understood that the crosses are intended as temporary memorials only, and the cost of manufacture, inscription, and erection must not exceed 5s. in each case. Whenever these are erected by Officers in Charge of Hospitals or other individual officers this sum may be charged against the Imprest Account. The charge must be supported by the receipted bill. In military cemeteries, where any such marking is found necessary, the Division Officer, Royal Engineers, will carry out the arrangements. It is desirable that all crosses thus erected in any one cemetery should as far as possible be of uniform dimensions and pattern, and a drawing giving particulars of the cross proposed is therefore annexed for guidance [not printed].

4. The cost of marking graves in commands in the British Empire overseas should correspond as nearly as possible, in view of local conditions, to that above laid down.

5. In cases where it is known that the deceased prisoner of war was of the Jewish faith, the emblem of the "sign of David" will be substituted for the cross. In the case of non-Christians a plain board suitably inscribed will be erected.

6. A.C.Is. 458 and 614 of 1917 are hereby cancelled in so far as the instructions refer to prisoners of war.

WOODEN CROSS FOR TEMPORARY MARKING OF GRAVES.

*Estimated Cost.*

Cross painted white with tarred end, 2s. 6d.; lettering, 2s. 6d.: total, 5s.

*Specification.*

To be constructed of 3 in. by 2 in. clean yellow deal or elm, free from large knots and shakes, wrought all round and with arrises slightly chamfered, and fair chamfered ends. To be neatly notched together and securely screwed, end pointed and tarred for driving into ground. To be painted three coats white-lead in oil and neatly lettered.

By Command of the Army Council,  
R. L. MEADE.

No. 54.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 598.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th September, 1917.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 727, of the 21st December, 1915, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 7th September, containing a notice by the Board of Trade, dated the 5th September, amending the license issued by the Board on the 7th December, 1915, relating to payments in connection with patents, designs, and trade-marks.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

WHEREAS a license was granted by the Board of Trade on the 7th December, 1915, permitting, in certain circumstances, the payment of fees and agents' charges and expenses in respect of patents, trade-marks, and designs, payable in an enemy country or on behalf of an enemy:

And whereas it has been deemed desirable to amend the terms of the said license:

Now, therefore, the Board, acting on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of all powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby amend the said license, dated the 7th December, 1915, as follows, that is to say,—

The said license shall have effect subject to the following amendments:—

(a.) The words "person" or "persons" respectively wherever they occur in clauses 1 and 2 thereof shall mean a person or persons being of British, Allied, or Neutral nationality:

(b.) In clauses 1 (b) and 2 (b) of the said license there shall be added, immediately after the words "His Majesty's Dominions," wherever they occur, the words "or of Allied territory not in hostile occupation."

The following provisos shall be added, viz.:—

"Provided always that as regards payments on behalf of an enemy under clause 2 of the said license as amended hereby, the same may only be made by the person making the same out of moneys (a) remitted by or on behalf of such enemy, or (b) held for or on account of such enemy; and, subject to the provisions of the next paragraph hereof, nothing in the said license or herein shall permit any payments to be made on behalf of an enemy by way of gift or by way of advancement or loan to or on account of such enemy:

“ Provided also that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons of British, Allied, or Neutral nationality residing, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, who have an interest in or under a patent or design belonging in whole or in part to an enemy, from paying out of their own moneys fees payable in the United Kingdom for obtaining the renewal of such patent, or for obtaining the renewal of the registration of such design, or from paying agents in the United Kingdom (including themselves) their charges and expenses (if any) in relation to such matters.”

Dated this 5th day of September, 1917.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,  
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

No. 55.

New Zealand, No. 151.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st September, 1917.

I have the honour to inform you that I duly laid before His Majesty the King Your Excellency's telegram of the 14th August respecting the resolutions passed by meetings held in New Zealand on the occasion of the third anniversary of the outbreak of war.

His Majesty was pleased to command me to request you to convey to the inhabitants of New Zealand an expression of his appreciation of this testimony to their loyal and resolute spirit.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 56.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 650.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th October, 1917.

I have the honour to state, for Your Excellency's information and that of your Ministers, that the King has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.B.E., M.C., to be Grand Master, and consequently First or Principal Knight Grand Cross, of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

2. His Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., to be the Chancellor of the Order in succession to the late Earl Grey.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 57.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 653.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th October, 1917.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has been found that there has been a large increase in the sums remitted to India in money and postal orders in consequence of the restrictions which the Secretary of State for India in Council has been compelled to impose on trade remittances to India, as explained in the enclosed memorandum. The Government of India have accordingly decided that the value of British postal orders paid in India to any one individual on the same day must not exceed £20. As a further measure, and in consequence also of an increase which has

been made in the rate of exchange at which the Secretary of State for India in Council sells Council drafts on India, the rate of exchange for remittances made to India by postal or money orders has been raised from 15 rupees to £1 (1s. 4d. the rupee) to 14 rupees 2 annas to £1, which is the equivalent to the nearest anna to the rate of 1s. 5d. the rupee.

2. Your Ministers will no doubt take such steps as may be necessary to bring these measures to the public notice.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

### Enclosure.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE REMITTANCE TO INDIA.

Owing to the drain on the legal tender money in the reserves of the Government of India due to (1) military expenditure debitable to the War Office involving the indirect remittance of very large sums, and (2) the purchase, for export, of articles of importance for the prosecution of the war, it has become necessary—

- (a.) For the Secretary of State to limit the sale of drafts on the Government of India, which in normal times are sold without limit of amount and form an important part of the machinery of remittance:
- (b.) To stipulate that the Indian exchange banks, as a condition of being allowed to buy drafts on the Government of India, shall apply their resources in India primarily to the financing of exports included in a list of exports of special war importance, which has been drawn up in consultation with other Government Departments:
- (c.) To ask firms and institutions in India to make remittances to England only through the exchange banks, so that the money paid in India against money to be received in England may become available for the purpose mentioned in (b).

No. 58.

New Zealand, No. 165.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1917.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has been notified by the Government of the Union of South Africa that all persons entering the Union from foreign territory or by sea must be in possession of passports *visé* or issued by a competent authority.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 59.

New Zealand, No. 166.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1917.

With reference to my telegram of the 2nd August, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government desire that instructions should be issued to masters of all British ships, whether on Government service or not, that no marine protests should be noted in the Dominions and colonies except before an officer of the Government, and that they would be glad to learn, for the instruction of those masters, before which officers the masters should attend for the purpose of making their protests.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 60.

New Zealand, Miscellaneous.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th October, 1917.

With reference to my despatch, No. 607, of the 17th September, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a circular letter issued by the War Office with regard to the standard of qualification to be observed in respect of recommendations for the award of the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal, and the Meritorious-service Medal.

2. The observations of the Army Council have particular reference to acts of valour performed at bombing or other schools, where the training is of a dangerous nature.

I have, &amp;c.

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, 201 Great Portland Street, London W.1, 15th September, 1917.

I am commanded to inform you that the Council have recently had under consideration a large number of recommendations for the award to officers and other ranks of the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal, and the Meritorious-service Medal under Article 1227, Royal Warrant, as amended by Army Order 45 of 1917.

2. It appears to the Council that these recommendations show considerable want of uniformity as to standard, and that it is not generally understood that the Albert and the Edward Medals are only awarded for acts of gallantry of a very high standard, equivalent, so far as it is possible to make a comparison, to those services which in the field are considered worthy of the Victoria Cross.

3. No names will be considered for the Albert or Edward Medal unless the standard of gallantry is of such a nature as to attain to the level of acts of valour which, if performed on military service, merit the Victoria Cross. These considerations can only be comparative; and though the comparative services may be widely divergent, the elements of determination and bravery displayed, viewed generally in conjunction with the attendant circumstances, enables a comparison to be made.

Exceptional initiative, or voluntary entrance into or continued submission to exceptional dangers, are the outstanding features of acts which win the Victoria Cross—acts which have gone beyond obedience to the necessarily insistent demand of self-preservation—and unless equivalent elements exist in cases put forward for the Albert Medal or Edward Medal recommendation can hardly be justified.

4. It does not appear desirable that the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal, or the Meritorious-service Medal should be awarded for services which, though undoubtedly gallant, are in many instances inseparable from the responsibilities connected with the appointment of the individual, and in respect of incidents at bombing-schools in particular there is a tendency for recommendations to become stereotyped.

5. When considering recommendations for the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal, and the Meritorious-service Medal the following conditions receive the close attention of the Army Council, viz. :—

(a.) The responsibilities of the individual, having regard to the duties of his appointment.

(b.) To what extent has the act or action gone beyond obedience to the instinct of self-preservation?

(c.) Would the act, had it been performed in the stress of battle, have attracted sufficient attention to justify recommendation for reward? In other words, is every officer or soldier who picks up and casts away an enemy unexploded bomb to be rewarded?

6. To exemplify (a) of the preceding paragraph, the duties of a fireman may be conveniently quoted as an analogous example. Like the instructor at a bombing or other school where training is of a dangerous nature, he has constantly to face exceptional risks. Experience and expert knowledge, coupled with confidence in the manufacture of weapons or material, result in these risks not only being regarded in a far less formidable light, but also being in fact less formidable than would be the case if the risks had to be faced by an untrained man.

In regard to Bombing Instructors particularly, it must be borne in mind that little option remains for the Instructor but to remove the source of danger as speedily as possible.

7. It is to be pointed out that for services of a gallant nature not in the presence of the enemy the undermentioned forms of reward, other than promotion, present themselves :—

(A.) *Official Medals* :—

(i.) Albert Medal for saving life on land (two classes).

(ii.) Edward Medal for saving life from mines and explosives where there is danger of asphyxiation.

(iii.) Albert Medal for saving life at sea (two classes).

(iv.) Board of Trade Medals (silver and bronze) granted for saving life at sea in cases which are not of the standard required for the Albert Medal.

(v.) Meritorious-service Medal, with additional pension.

(vi.) Meritorious-service Medal.

(v) and (vi) are granted only to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on account of gallant conduct in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, or in saving lives of officers or soldiers.

(B.) *Non-official Medals*:—

- (i.) Royal Humane Society awards (silver and bronze medals, also testimonials on vellum and parchment) granted for rescues and attempted rescues—
- (a.) From drowning in rivers, lakes, &c. :
  - (b.) From dangerous cliffs :
  - (c.) At sea, in British, Indian, and in colonial waters where a Humane Society does not exist :
  - (d.) On the coast of the United Kingdom, in cases which do not come within the charter of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution :
  - (e.) From asphyxia in mines, wells, sewers, &c.
- (ii.) The Stanhope gold medal granted by the Royal Humane Society, in addition to the above awards, for the bravest act of the year.
- (iii.) The medals of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (gold and silver).

NOTE.—Any of the above non-official medals may be accepted and worn in addition to one of the official medals awarded in respect of a particular act of bravery.

8. The recommendation for a reward should not particularize the award unless there are outstanding features which render such a course desirable. In all cases, however, where the grant of the Meritorious-service Medal is applicable it should be stated whether, in the event of that medal being awarded, the grant of the additional pension is recommended.

9. I am to request that you will issue such instructions as may be considered necessary to ensure that due attention may be given to the points now brought to notice.

I am, &c.,  
R. L. MEADE.

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No. 61.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 709.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 2nd November, 1917.

I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, that the Board of Trade state that it has always been their desire that genuine British manufacturers (*i.e.*, not branch establishments of foreign firms) domiciled in the British oversea Dominions should exhibit at the British Industries Fairs organized by the Board in this country, but that, owing to the difficulties encountered each year in finding suitable accommodation for the fairs, it has hitherto been impossible to transmit particulars regarding them to the Dominions Governments at a sufficiently early date to enable Dominions manufacturers to make the necessary arrangements. In view of the difficulties connected with sea transport and of the increased number of restrictions affecting the importation of various classes of the goods covered by the fairs, it appears to the Board that it would be useless to invite manufacturers in the Dominions to exhibit at the British Industries Fairs to be held in London and Glasgow from the 25th February to the 8th March next year, and they do not propose, therefore, to issue notifications to those countries.

2. The Board of Trade add that after the termination of hostilities fairs will continue to be organized on a far larger scale than is practicable under existing conditions, and they propose that every possible facility shall be given to manufacturers in the Dominions to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by such fairs in bringing their goods to the notice of buyers for both British and foreign markets.

I have, &c.,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

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