

no-license in the South Island increase the restrictions upon a female Native. Whether there are licensed premises or not in the district where she lives, the supply to her is prohibited by section 44 of the Act of 1910, unless she is the wife of a person other than a Native or the supply is for medicinal purposes upon the authority of a registered medical practitioner.

126. There is no legal provision expressly prohibiting a Native from accepting a drink of alcoholic liquor in any license or no-license area or in the King-country, but if the Native does accept a drink, he is no doubt, guilty of the offence of aiding and abetting the person who commits the offence of supplying him or her.

## CHAPTER 8.—CONTROL BY THE METHOD OF A LOCAL TRUST BOARD

127. The method of control by a local Trust Board was established in New Zealand for the first time by the Invercargill Licensing Trust Act, 1944. The system was set up following the vote for restoration in the Invercargill Licensing District in 1943. The Act establishes a Trust Board of six persons appointed by the Governor-General, of whom two are nominated by the Invercargill City Council, one by the South Invercargill Borough Council, and three by the Minister of Justice. One of the members is appointed by the Governor-General to be the Chairman of the Trust.

128. The functions of the Trust are set out in section 13 of the Act, and are as follows :—

(1) To provide accommodation and other facilities for the travelling public within the Invercargill Licensing District ;

(2) To establish and maintain hotels and suitable places within the district for the sale or supply of refreshments ;

(3) To sell and supply intoxicating liquor within the district and establish and maintain premises for that purpose ; and

(4) To do all such other acts and things as may in the opinion of the Trust be necessary or desirable, having regard to the general purposes of the Act.

129. Except as expressly provided, the Licensing Act applies in the Invercargill Licensing District. One exception is contained in section 17, which provides that it shall not be necessary for any license under the Licensing Act, 1908, to be issued to the Trust or to any person selling liquor on behalf of the Trust. It is provided, however, that liquor shall not be sold for consumption on premises unless the premises are of a standard at least equal to the standard required of premises in respect of which a license under the Licensing Act is in force.

130. Section 19 gives the Trust power to establish and maintain such number of hotels as it thinks fit, and to establish them in such localities as it determines, having regard to the requirements of the travelling public and of the residents within the district. But a resident of a neighbourhood in which the Trust proposes to establish an hotel may object on the grounds that it is not required in the neighbourhood or that it will be in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the neighbourhood will be disturbed, and he may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision is final, for an order determining whether or not the hotel may be established.

131. The premises maintained by the Trust in which liquor is sold or supplied are deemed to be licensed premises within the Licensing Act, and the person charged with the management of the premises is deemed to be a licensed person and to be the licensee within the meaning of the Act. Any premises of the Trust in which lodging is provided are deemed to be an inn, and the person managing the same deemed to be an innkeeper. The Licensing Act and the Licensing Act Emergency Regulations 1942 (No. 2) apply to the persons mentioned and the premises, with certain exceptions.

132. The Trust is liable to income-tax and to rates and to all other taxes and duties as if it were a body corporate formed for private pecuniary profit. The net profits arising from its operations, or so much thereof as the Trust shall determine, may be