

1914.
NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE
GOVERNOR 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. 79.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st February, 1913.

I have the honour to request that you will inform your Ministers that I have had under consideration, in conjunction with the Lord President of the Council, the terms of section 4 of Act No. 22 of 1912 of the Parliament of the Dominion of New Zealand, entitled “An Act to amend the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1908.”

A.—1, 1914,
No. 36.

2. This section provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 72 and section 73 of the Act of 1908, no appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council from any decree making absolute a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of a marriage.

3. I have, however, to remind your Ministers that by the Judicial Committee Act, 1844, it is enacted that it shall be competent to Her Majesty by an Order or Orders in Council to provide for the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from any judgments, sentences, decrees, or orders of any Court of justice within any British colony or possession abroad, although such Court may not be a Court of Error or a Court of Appeal within such colony or possession. In pursuance of this Act, and with the concurrence of your Government, an Order in Council was made on the 10th January, 1910, by clause 2 of which it is expressly provided that an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at the discretion of the Supreme Court from any final judgment of that Court if, in the opinion of that Court, the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance, or of the magnitude of the interests affected, or for any other reason, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision. Clause 28 also provides that nothing in the rules shall be deemed to interfere with the right of His Majesty, upon the humble petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Court, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such conditions as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to impose.

4. Under section 2 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, section 4, so far as it relates to appeals to His Majesty in Council, is void as being repugnant to an Order in Council made under the authority of an Imperial Act applicable to the Dominion, and it is therefore still open to His Majesty in Council to grant special leave to appeal from a decree making absolute a decree *nisi*, and it is also open to the Supreme Court to grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council in the circumstances contemplated in the Order in Council.

5. I presume, therefore, that your Ministers will desire, in order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, to secure the amendment of the Act by the omission of the reference to His Majesty in Council, and I propose, therefore, for the present, to defer taking His Majesty's pleasure with regard to the Act.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 2.

New Zealand, No. 82.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th February, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 50, of the 24th January, 1913, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that the sub-committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy, which has been appointed to make arrangements for the English-speaking conference on infant mortality, would be glad if your Government would be so good as to make it known throughout New Zealand that the association would welcome offers from experts of suitable papers bearing on the subject set down for discussion, and that places will be reserved on the programme for any such papers which may be offered.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

New Zealand, No. 83.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th February, 1913.

With reference to my telegram of the 25th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 11th February, assenting to the reserved Bill of the Parliament of New Zealand entitled "The Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1912."

2. I shall be glad if you will be so good as to inform me on what date the Act takes effect in New Zealand, in order that steps may be taken to arrange for the application to the Dominion of the international conventions with regard to collisions and salvage, as to which I would invite reference to your predecessor's despatches Nos. 84 and 157, of the 7th June, 1912, and the 27th September, 1912, respectively.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of February, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Master of the Horse, Earl of Desart, Lord Chamberlain, Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, Sir John A. Simon.

WHEREAS it is, among other things, enacted by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that the Legislature of any British possession may by any Act or Ordinance, confirmed by His Majesty in Council, repeal wholly or in part any provisions of the said Act (other than those of the third part thereof, which relate to emigrant ships) relating to ships registered in that possession, but that any such Act or Ordinance shall not take effect until the approval of His Majesty has been proclaimed in the possession, or until such time thereafter as may be fixed by the Act or Ordinance for the purpose:

And whereas it is, among other things, enacted by the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that the Legislature of any British possession may by any colonial law—

(a.) Declare any Court of unlimited civil jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, in that possession to be a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and provide for the exercise by such Court of its jurisdiction under the said Act, and limit territorially, or otherwise, the extent of such jurisdiction; and

(b.) Confer upon any inferior or subordinate Court in that possession such partial or limited Admiralty jurisdiction under such regulations and with such appeal (if any) as may seem fit, subject to the proviso that any such colonial law shall not confer any jurisdiction which is not by the said Act conferred upon a Colonial Court of Admiralty:

And whereas it is further enacted by the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that every colonial law which is made in pursuance of the said Act, or affects the jurisdiction of or practice or procedure in any Court of such possession in respect of the jurisdiction conferred by the said Act, or alters any such colonial law as above mentioned which has been previously passed, shall, unless previously approved by His Majesty through a Secretary of State, either be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon or contain a suspending clause providing that such law shall not come into operation until His Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in the British possession in which it has been passed.

And whereas by an Act passed in the session held in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," it is, amongst other things, declared that no Bill which shall be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the Colony of New Zealand until the Governor of the said colony shall signify, either by speech or message to the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the said colony, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the 10th day of September, 1907, His late Majesty King Edward VII was graciously pleased to change the style and designation of "the Colony of New Zealand" to "the Dominion of New Zealand":

And whereas a certain Bill (1912, No. 53) passed by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the said Dominion, entitled "An Act to amend the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908," was presented to the Governor of the said Dominion for His Majesty's assent:

And whereas the said Bill was reserved by the said Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon:

And whereas the said Bill so reserved as aforesaid has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that the said Bill should be confirmed and assented to by His Majesty:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in pursuance of the said Acts and in exercise of the powers thereby reserved to His Majesty as aforesaid, doth by the present Order, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, confirm and declare His Majesty's assent to the said Bill.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 4.

New Zealand, No. 84.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th February, 1913.

With reference to your telegram of the 17th February, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of correspondence with the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada on the subject of the reduction of the quorum of the Dominion Royal Commission when taking evidence in the oversea dominions.

2. I enclose copies of the new Commission, which has received His Majesty's approval. I have, &c.

L. HARCOURT.

Governor His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
K.C.M.G.,⁵ M.V.O., &c.

Enclosures.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(Telegram.)

YOUR telegram of 12th February: My Ministers advise that they consider quorum of five preferable, but if His Majesty's Government consider reduction to three specially desirable they will not object.

ARTHUR.

Canada, No. 159.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 27th February, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Royal Highness's telegram of the 13th February on the subject of the proposed alteration in the quorum of the Dominions Royal Commission.

2. With the concurrence of the Governments of the other self-governing dominions, steps have been taken to issue a new Commission, of which copies are enclosed, empowering three or more of the Commissioners, in cases in which it is thought desirable, to exercise the powers of calling witnesses, &c., when in the oversea dominions.

3. At the same time, the attention of the Commissioners will be called to the preference expressed by your Government for the maintenance of the original number of the quorum.

4. A copy of your telegram and of this despatch is being sent to the Governors-General and Governors of the other self-governing dominions. I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c.

COMMISSION PASSED UNDER THE ROYAL SIGN-MANUAL AND SIGNET, REAPPOINTING SIR EDGAR VINCENT, K.C.M.G., AND OTHERS TO BE COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO THE NATURAL RESOURCES, TRADE, AND LEGISLATION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, AND REAPPOINTING EDWARD JOHN HARDING, ESQ., M.A., TO BE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION.

GEORGE R.I.

Dated 24th February, 1913.

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 our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edgar Vincent, Knight Commander of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Rider Haggard, Knight; our trusty and well-beloved Tom Garnett, Esquire; our trusty and well-beloved William Lorimer, Esquire; our trusty and well-beloved Joseph Tatlow, Esquire; and our trusty and well-beloved Sir Alfred Edmund Bateman, Knight Commander of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (representing our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland); our trusty and well-beloved the Honourable George Eulas Foster, Doctor of Laws, Minister of Trade and Commerce of our Dominion of Canada (representing our said Dominion); our trusty and well-beloved Donald Campbell, Esquire, Bachelor of Laws, formerly member of the House of Assembly of our State of South Australia (representing our Commonwealth of Australia); our trusty and well-beloved the Honourable John Robert Sinclair, member of the Legislative Council of our Dominion of New Zealand (representing our said Dominion); our trusty and well-beloved the Honourable Sir Richard Solomon, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of our Royal Victorian Order, High Commissioner in London for our Union of South Africa (representing our said Union); and our trusty and well-beloved the Honourable Edgar Rennie Bowring, member of the Legislative Council of our Colony of Newfoundland (representing our said Colony): Greeting.

WHEREAS by Commissions under our Sign-manual and Signet bearing date the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, the fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, the fifteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, We were pleased to authorize and appoint certain persons therein respectively named, or any five or more of them, to be our Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the natural resources of our Dominion of Canada, our Commonwealth of Australia, our Dominion of New Zealand, our Union of South Africa, and our Colony of Newfoundland; and, further, to report upon the development of such resources, whether attained or attainable; upon the facilities which exist or may be created for the production, manufacture, and distribution of all articles of commerce in those parts of our Empire; upon the requirements of each such part and of our United Kingdom in the matter of food and raw materials and the available sources of such; upon the trade of each such part of our Empire with the other parts, with our United Kingdom, and with the rest of the world; upon the extent, if any, to which the mutual trade of the several parts of our Empire has been or is being affected beneficially or otherwise by the laws now in force, other than fiscal laws; and, generally, to suggest any methods, consistent always with the existing fiscal policy of each part of our Empire, by which the trade of each part with the others and with our United Kingdom may be improved and extended:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient that any three or more of our said Commissioners when visiting places outside our United Kingdom should be authorized to exercise the powers and privileges conferred as aforesaid on any five or more of our said Commissioners:

Now know ye that We, being advised that a new Commission should issue for this purpose, have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, the above-recited Commissions and every matter and thing therein contained.

And We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, the said Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Henry Rider Haggard, Tom Garnett, William Lorimer, Joseph Tatlow, Sir Alfred Edmund Bateman, George Eulas Foster, Donald Campbell, John Robert Sinclair, Sir Richard Solomon, and Edgar Rennie Bowring, to be our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry:

And for the better effecting the purposes of this our Commission, We do by these presents give and grant unto you, or any five or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this our Commission; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers, and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And We do by these presents authorize and empower you, or any five or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying-out of the purposes aforesaid:

Provided that should you deem it expedient in the execution of this our Commission to visit places outside our United Kingdom, then the powers and privileges hereby conferred on any five or more of you shall belong to and be exercised by any three or more of you:

And We do by these presents will and ordain that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

And We do further ordain that you, or any five or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do:

And our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any five or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your inquiries, We hereby appoint Edward John Harding, Esquire, Master of Arts, to be Secretary to this our Commission.

Given at our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the third year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,
L. HARCOURT.

No. 5.

New Zealand, No. 91.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th February, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying list of countries not represented at the Hague Opium Conference, showing the Governments which have signed the protocol referred to in Article 22 of the Opium Convention and those Governments which have as yet not signed.

2. I also enclose a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office with regard to the appointment of delegates for the purposes of Article 23 of the Convention.

3. It appears to me to be very desirable that the British delegates should be instructed to support the immediate ratification, and I presume that your Ministers will agree to this course, but I should be glad to learn by telegraph whether this is the case.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 13th February, 1913.

In the letter from this Department of the 28th ultimo a copy was forwarded to you of a note from the Netherland Chargé d'Affaires, inviting His Majesty's Government to appoint delegates to proceed to The Hague in June next to discuss the question of the ratification of the International Opium Convention.

I am now directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to inform you that he proposes, subject to the concurrence of Mr. Harcourt, to accept the invitation of the Netherland Government, and to appoint as delegates Mr. Max Muller and Sir W. Collins, if they are available.

I am also to request that Sir E. Grey may be favoured with Mr. Harcourt's views as to the effect of the non-adherence of the countries mentioned in the list furnished by Monsieur van der Goes.

A similar letter has been addressed to the India Office and Board of Trade.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

W. LANGLEY.

No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 93.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 6th March, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 84, of the 21st March, 1912, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of Act No. 19, of 1912, of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, entitled "An Act to amend the Trade-marks Act, 1905."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 7.

New Zealand, No. 98.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th March, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 72, of the 14th February, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Admiralty asking that the thanks of the Lords Commissioners may be conveyed to the senders of the messages of regret at the disaster to Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition which have been received from Australia and New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Admiralty, 15th February, 1913.

I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 12th instant, No. 4940/1913, forwarding copies of telegrams from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Governors of New South Wales and New Zealand, conveying messages of regret at the disaster to Captain Scott's Polar Expedition.

2. In reply, I am to state that the sympathy of the Governments and peoples of the dominions is deeply appreciated by their Lordships, and they desire that the Secretary of State will express their sincere thanks to the senders of these kind messages.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office,

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

No. 8.

New Zealand, No. 102.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th March, 1913.

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, copies of the following regulations relating to copyright which have been issued by the Board of Trade :—

No. 532. The Copyright Royalty System (General) Regulations, 1912.

No. 533. The Copyright Royalty System (Mechanical Musical Instruments) Regulations, 1912.

No. 661. The Designs Rules, 1912.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1912.—No. 532.—COPYRIGHT.

THE COPYRIGHT ROYALTY SYSTEM (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(Dated 7th June, 1912.)

THE Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Copyright Act, 1911, hereby make the following regulations :—

Preliminary.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Copyright Royalty System (General) Regulations, 1912, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1912.

Notice.

2. The notice required by section 3 of the Copyright Act, 1911, shall contain the following particulars :—

- (a.) The name and address of the person intending to reproduce the work :
- (b.) The name of the work which it is intended to reproduce and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify it :
- (c.) The manner in which it is intended to reproduce the work (*e.g.*, whether by printing, lithography, photography, &c.) :
- (d.) The price or prices at which it is intended to publish the work :
- (e.) The earliest date at which any of the copies will be delivered to a purchaser.

3. The notice shall, not less than one month before any copies of the work are delivered to a purchaser, be sent by registered post or published by advertisement as follows :—

- (a.) If the name and an address within the United Kingdom of the owner of the copyright, or his agent for the receipt of notice, are known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be sent to such owner or agent at such address.
- (b.) If such name and address are not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained the notice shall be advertised in the *London Gazette* ; the advertisement in the *London Gazette* shall give the particulars required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 2, and shall also state an address from which a copy of the notice described in Regulation 2 may be obtained.

Payment of Royalties.

4. (a.) Unless otherwise agreed, royalties shall be payable by means of adhesive labels purchased from the owner of the copyright and affixed to the copies of the work.

After the person reproducing the work has given the prescribed notice of his intention to reproduce the work the owner of the copyright shall by writing sent by registered post intimate to him some reasonably convenient place within the United Kingdom from which adhesive labels can be obtained, and, on demand in writing and tender of the price, shall supply from such place adhesive labels of the required denominations at a price equal to the amount of royalty represented thereby.

Subject to these regulations, no copy of the work shall be delivered to a purchaser until such label or labels denoting the amount of royalty have been affixed thereto.

(b.) In cases when royalties are payable by means of adhesive labels, if at any time labels of the required denomination are not available either because—

- (i.) After the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the prescribed notice the owner of the copyright has not duly sent to the person reproducing the work an intimation of some reasonably convenient place within the United Kingdom from which such labels can be obtained ; or
- (ii.) The owner of the copyright refuses or neglects to supply such labels within fourteen days after demand duly made,

copies of the work may be delivered to purchasers without having labels affixed thereto ; and the

amount of royalties shall be a debt due from the person reproducing the work to the owner of the copyright, and the person reproducing the work shall keep an account of all such copies sold by him.

(c.) For the purposes of this regulation "the date of the prescribed notice" means—

- (i.) In cases when the notice is required to be sent by registered post, the date when the notice would in ordinary course of post be delivered :
- (ii.) In cases when the notice is required to be advertised in the *London Gazette*, the date of such advertisement.

(d.) Where royalties are by agreement payable in any other mode than by means of adhesive labels the time and frequency of the payment shall be such as are specified in the agreement.

(e.) The adhesive label supplied as aforesaid shall be an adhesive paper label, square in shape, the design to be entirely enclosed within a circle, and the side of the label not to be greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length. The label shall not bear the effigy of the Sovereign or any other person, nor any word, mark, or design such as to suggest that the label is issued by or under the authority of the Government for the purpose of denoting any duty payable to the Government.

Interpretation.

6. In these regulations the expression "owner of the copyright" has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Copyright Act, 1911.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1912.

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

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1912.—No. 533.—COPYRIGHT.

THE COPYRIGHT ROYALTY SYSTEM (MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(Dated 7th June, 1912.)

THE Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 19 (6) of the Copyright Act, 1911, hereby make the following regulations :—

Preliminary.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Copyright Royalty System (Mechanical Musical Instruments) Regulations, 1912, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1912.

Notice.

2. The notice required by section 19 (2) of the Copyright Act, 1911, shall contain the following particulars :—

- (a.) The name and address of the person intending to make the contrivances :
- (b.) The name of the musical work which it is intended to reproduce and of the author (if known), and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify the musical work :
- (c.) The class of contrivance on which it is intended to reproduce the musical work (e.g., whether discs, cylinders, or music-rolls) :
- (d.) The ordinary retail selling-prices of the contrivances, and the amount of the royalty payable on each contrivance in respect of the musical work :
- (e.) The earliest date at which any of the contrivances will be delivered to a purchaser :
- (f.) Whether any other work is to be reproduced on the same contrivance with the musical work specified in accordance with paragraph (b).

3. The notice shall, not less than ten days before any contrivances on which the musical work is reproduced are delivered to a purchaser, be sent by registered post or published by advertisement as follows :—

- (a.) If the name and an address within the United Kingdom of the owner of the copyright, or his agent for the receipt of notice, are known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be sent to such owner or agent at such address.
- (b.) If such name and address are not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be advertised in the *London Gazette*; the advertisement in the *London Gazette* shall give the particulars required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 2, and shall also state an address from which a copy of the notice described in Regulation 2 may be obtained. Any number of musical works may be included in the same advertisement.

The notice may be given either before or after the 1st day of July, 1912.

Payment of Royalties.

4. (a.) Unless otherwise agreed, royalties shall be payable by means of adhesive labels purchased from the owner of the copyright and affixed in the manner provided by these regulations.

After the person making the contrivances has given the prescribed notice of his intention to make or sell the contrivances, the owner of the copyright shall by writing sent by registered post intimate to him some reasonably convenient place within the United Kingdom from which adhesive labels can be obtained, and, on demand in writing and tender of the price, shall supply from such place adhesive labels of the required denominations at a price equal to the amount of royalty represented thereby.

Subject to these regulations, no contrivance shall be delivered to a purchaser until such label or labels denoting the amount of royalty have been affixed thereto, or in the case of cylinders, to which it is not reasonably practicable to affix the labels, until such label or labels have been affixed to a carton or box enclosing the cylinder.

(b.) In cases where royalties are payable by means of adhesive labels, if at any time labels of the required denominations are not available either because—

- (i.) After the expiration of five days from the date of the prescribed notice of the intention of the person making the contrivances to make or sell such contrivances the owner of the copyright has not duly sent to the person making the contrivances an intimation of some reasonably convenient place within the United Kingdom from which such labels can be obtained; or

- (ii.) The owner of the copyright refuses or neglects to supply such labels within three days after demand duly made,

contrivances may be delivered to purchasers without having labels affixed thereto or to the carton or box enclosing the same; and the amount of royalties shall be a debt due from the person making the contrivances to the owner of the copyright, and the person making the contrivances shall keep an account of all such contrivances sold by him.

(c.) For the purposes of this regulation “the date of the prescribed notice” means—

- (i.) In cases where the notice is required to be sent by registered post, the date when the notice would in ordinary course of post be delivered:

- (ii.) In cases where the notice is required to be advertised in the *London Gazette*, the date of such advertisement.

(d.) In cases where royalties are payable on contrivances made before the commencement of the Copyright Act, 1911, the person making such contrivances may give notice of his intention to sell them, containing, *mutatis mutandis*, the same particulars and given in the same manner as is prescribed by these regulations in the case of the notice required by section 19 (2) of the Copyright Act, 1911.

(e.) Where royalties are by agreement payable in any other mode than by means of adhesive labels, the time and frequency of the payment shall be such as are specified in the agreement.

(f.) The adhesive label supplied as aforesaid shall be an adhesive paper label, square in shape, the design to be entirely enclosed within a circle, and the side of the label not to be greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length. The label shall not bear the effigy of the Sovereign or any other person, nor any word, mark, or design such as to suggest that the label is issued by or under the authority of the Government for the purpose of denoting any duty payable to the Government.

Ordinary Retail Selling-price.

5. The ordinary retail selling-price of any contrivance shall be calculated at the marked or catalogued selling-price of single copies to the public, or, if there is no such marked or catalogued selling-price, at the highest price at which single copies are ordinarily sold to the public.

Inquiries.

6. The inquiries referred to in section 19 (5) of the Copyright Act, 1911, shall be directed to the owner of the copyright by name or (if his name is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained) in general terms to “the owner of the copyright” of the musical work in respect of which the inquiries are made, and shall contain—

- (a.) A statement of the name of the musical work in respect of which the inquiries are made and of the author (if known), and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify it:

- (b.) A statement of the name, address, and occupation of the person making the inquiries:

- (c.) An allegation that a contrivance has previously been made by means of which the musical work may be mechanically performed, with the trade-name (if known) and a description of such contrivance:

- (d.) An inquiry whether the contrivance so described was made with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the copyright.

7. The inquiries shall be sent by registered post or published by advertisement as follows:—

- (a.) If an address within the United Kingdom of the owner of the copyright is known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the inquiries shall be sent to such address; or

- (b.) If such address is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the inquiries shall be advertised in the *London Gazette*.

8. The prescribed time for reply to such inquiries shall be—

- (a.) In cases where the inquiries are required to be sent by registered post, seven days after the date when the inquiries would in ordinary course of post be delivered:

- (b.) In cases where the inquiries are required to be advertised in the *London Gazette*, seven days after the date of such advertisement.

Interpretation.

9. In these regulations the expression “owner of the copyright” has the same meaning as in section 19 (2) of the Copyright Act, 1911.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1912.

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

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1912.—No. 661.—DESIGNS.

THE DESIGNS RULES, 1912. (Dated 26th June, 1912.)

By virtue of the provisions of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Copyright Act, 1911, the Board of Trade do hereby make the following rules:—

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be cited as the Designs Rules, 1912, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1912.

Designs excluded from Protection under Copyright Act, 1911.

2. A design shall be deemed to be used as a model or pattern to be multiplied by any industrial process within the meaning of section 22 of the Copyright Act, 1911—

(a.) When the design is reproduced or is intended to be reproduced in more than fifty single articles, unless all the articles in which the design is reproduced or is intended to be reproduced together form only a single set, as defined by Rule 5 of the Designs Rules, 1908 :

(b.) Where the design is to be applied to (1) printed paper hangings ; (2) carpets, floorcloths, or oilcloths, manufactured or sold in lengths or pieces ; (3) textile piece-goods, or textile goods manufactured or sold in lengths or pieces ; (4) lace, not made by hand.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1912.

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

No. 9.

New Zealand, No. 104.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th March, 1913.

With reference to Lord Islington's despatch, No. 134, of the 27th of October, 1911, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of the Geneva Convention Act of 1911, and of Orders in Council which have been issued adapting the Act with regard to its application to the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia.

2. I shall be glad to learn what adaptations your Ministers would desire to be made by Order in Council in the Act with regard to its application to the Dominion of New Zealand.

3. Your Ministers will observe that the adaptations of the Act made in the Orders in Council already passed consist in vesting in the Militia Council and the Attorney-General of Canada, and in the Minister of State for Defence of the Commonwealth and in the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth certain powers vested by the Act in the Army Council and the Attorney-General; and His Majesty's Government are prepared, if desired, to adapt the Act in a similar manner to the Dominion of New Zealand.

4. At the same time, the Army Council desire me to explain the principles on which they propose to act in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Geneva Convention Act. Article 27 of the Geneva Convention binds the signatory Powers to prevent the use of the red cross for trade or any purpose other than those connected with the medical service of the Naval and Military Forces. Accordingly the Army Council will act upon the principle that permission to use the red cross, whether in words or as an emblem, should be given only to those recognized organizations which would co-operate with the military and naval services in times of war.

5. While, however, the Army Council will ultimately be guided by this principle in the exercise of their powers, at the same time section 1 (3) of the Act places owners of registered trade-marks outside its operation for four years; and having regard to the number and value of unregistered trade-marks, and with a view to avoiding undue disorganization of business and loss to private owners, the Council have decided to raise no objection to any use of the red cross for a period of four years after the passing of the Act, provided that the mark has been in use by an owner prior to the date of the Act. After the expiration of that period the Council will refuse the use of the emblem or the words for any commercial purpose whatever. In this connection I enclose a copy of a letter which has been addressed to numerous applicants.

6. In dealing with this question the Council have been asked whether the use of particular variations of the emblem would be an infringement of the Act. In such cases the policy of the Army Council has been to disclaim any power to express an opinion on questions of law, or to anticipate the interpretation which a Court of law might place upon the wording of the Act, but at the same time to discourage the use of any mark that could be mistaken for that reserved for the special purposes contemplated by the signatories to the Convention; and I enclose copy of correspondence illustrating this point.

7. I have to add that the signatories to the Convention are under engagement to notify the names of such organizations as they may authorize to co-operate with the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, and to use the emblem of the red cross. In order to enable His Majesty's Government to carry out this undertaking I shall be glad if your Ministers will be so good as to inform me from time to time of those organizations in New Zealand which may be so authorized, in order that they may be duly notified to the signatory Powers.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of February, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Master of the Horse, Earl of Desart, Lord Chamberlain, Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, Sir John A. Simon.

WHEREAS by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, it is enacted that from the commencement of the said Act it shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of his trade or business, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the authority of the Army Council, the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal colours of Switzerland, or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," and that if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Act, and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and to forfeit any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem or words were used:

And whereas it is also enacted that proceedings under the said Act shall not in England or Ireland be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General:

And whereas it is also enacted that the said Act shall extend to His Majesty's possessions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such necessary adaptations as may be made by Order in Council:

And whereas it is expedient that certain adaptations should be made in the said Act with regard to its application to the Commonwealth of Australia and the territory of Papua:

Now, therefore, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise vested in His Majesty, it is hereby ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, as follows:—

1. This Order in Council may be cited for all purposes as the Geneva Convention Act, 1911 (Commonwealth of Australia), Order in Council, 1913.

2. The Geneva Convention Act, 1911, in its application to the Commonwealth of Australia and the territory of Papua shall be adapted as follows:—

(i.) The powers by the said Act vested in the Army Council shall be vested in the Minister of State for Defence of the Commonwealth.

(ii.) Proceedings under the said Act shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

3. This Order shall come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in Council.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., November, 1911.

Referring to your letter of the 1st November, 1911, I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you that, having regard to the terms of the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, and to the provision (as regards registered marks) of section 1 (3), the limit of the period of grace within which the use of the emblem of the red cross or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross" will be authorized by the Council is four years from the date of the passing of the Act.

After full consideration the Council are prepared to recognize that it would not be equitable to require the discontinuance of the marks at varying dates, which might constitute a discrimination between users, and they have accordingly decided to raise within the specified limit of time no objection to the use of the marks and designs prohibited by the Act.

The concession of the full period will, in the Council's opinion, enable all users—whether wholesale or retail dealers—to dispose satisfactorily of existing stocks. At the close of the period the use of the emblem, including the words, will be reserved for the special purpose contemplated by the Legislature and the signatories to the Convention, and no permission to use it for any commercial purpose whatever will be accorded.

I am, &c.,

R. H. BRADE.

The Wouldham Cement Company (Limited),

35 Great St. Helens, London E.C., 29th December, 1911.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th November, with reference to the terms of the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, and propose after the period of four years (as mentioned in the Act) to alter the trade-mark registered by the company by deleting the words "Red Cross" and substituting therefor the words "Maltese Cross," retaining the same design and colours.

It is anticipated that this alteration will meet the requirements of the Act, and we shall be obliged if you will kindly confirm same.

A specimen of the present registered trade-mark was sent you with our letter of the 1st November, and same also appears on this paper.

We are, &c.,

The Wouldham Cement Company (Limited),

J. S. E. VERNDEN, Secretary.

The Secretary, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.

GENTLEMEN,—

War Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10th January, 1912.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that while the alteration of the words "Red Cross" to "Maltese Cross" in your trade-mark would appear to them to make the mark reasonably distinctive from that contemplated by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, they desire me to remind you that they can express no opinion on questions of law, and consequently they cannot anticipate the interpretation which a Court of law might place upon the wording of the Act. It is conceivable that a question might arise as to the degree of similarity between the mark prohibited by the Geneva Convention Act and the variation thereof which you suggest in your letter. This being so, the Council suggest that a mark of a more definitely distinctive character might advisedly be adopted for the purposes connected with your business.

I am, &c.,

R. H. BRADE.

The Wouldham Cement Company (Limited), 35 Great St. Helens, London E.C.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT to make such Amendments in the Law as are necessary to enable certain Reserved Provisions of the Second Geneva Convention to be carried into effect. [18th August, 1911.]

WHEREAS His Majesty has ratified, with certain reservations, the Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick of armies in the field, drawn up in Geneva in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and it is desirable, in order that those reservations may be withdrawn, that such amendments should be made in the law as are in this Act contained :

Be it therefore 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 for any person to use for the purposes of his trade or business, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the authority of the Army Council, the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal colours of Switzerland, or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross"; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and to forfeit any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem or words were used.

(2.) Where a company or society is guilty of any such contravention, without prejudice to the liability of the company or society, every director, manager, secretary, and 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.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall affect the right (if any) of the proprietor of a trade-mark registered before the passing of this Act, and containing any such emblem or words, to continue to use such trade-mark for a period of four years from the passing of this Act, and if the period of the registration or of the renewal of registration of any such trade-mark expires during those four years the registration thereof may be renewed until the expiration of those four years, but without payment of any fee.

(4.) Proceedings under this Act shall not in England or Ireland be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

(5.) This Act shall extend to His Majesty's possessions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such necessary adaptations as may be made by Order in Council.

2. This Act may be cited as the Geneva Convention Act, 1911.

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 105.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th March, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 265, of the 13th September last, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office communicating, at the request of the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, a resolution adopted by the Imperial Japanese Diet expressing their appreciation of the sympathy manifested in the addresses voted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of New Zealand on the occasion of the death of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

K.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 7th March, 1913.

With reference to your letter of the 18th September last, No. 28505, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Harcourt, that he has received a note from the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires to the effect that on the 5th ultimo both Houses of the Imperial Japanese Diet adopted unanimously a resolution expressing their sincere appreciation of the kind sympathy manifested in the addresses voted by both Houses of Parliament of New Zealand on the occasion of the death of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,

EYRE A. CROWE.

No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 107.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th March, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 314, of the 30th October last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an Order which has been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries further postponing until the 1st July next the operation of Chapter I of the Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (Dated 4th March, 1913.)

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The date on which Chapter I (Importation) of the Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order") shall come into operation is hereby further altered to the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

2. The provisions of paragraph (ix) (Food and Water) of Article 13 of the principal Order shall not, until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, apply to a vessel on which horses, asses, or mules are carried to any port in Great Britain or from any such port to any port in the British Islands.

3. The first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall be substituted for the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirteen, in the schedule to the principal Order (Orders revoked).

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

SYDNEY OLIVIER, Secretary.

No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 110.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th March, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 360, of the 29th November, 1912, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that the arbitral tribunal under the pecuniary-claims agreement with the United States of America is now constituted as follows: British arbitrator, Sir C. Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; United States arbitrator, Mr. Chandler Anderson, Councillor of State in the State Department; neutral arbitrator, Monsieur Henri Fromageot, a French barrister practising before the Court of Appeal at Paris, who has had considerable experience of international arbitrations.

2. The first session of the tribunal will open at Washington on the 13th May, and will last approximately one month.

3. I regret that it has not been possible to arrange with the United States Government for the hearing of the Webster claims at the first session. I understand, however, that during his visit to this country, Mr. J. W. Salmond, Solicitor-General of New Zealand, has been able to render the British Agent valuable assistance in the preparation of the British case.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 13.

New Zealand, No. 112.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th March, 1913.

With reference to Lord Islington's despatch, No. 89, of the 13th June last, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that steps are being taken for the deposit on the 1st April next of the King's ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property concluded at Washington in 1911, the final protocol thereto, and the revised agreement respecting false indications of origin.

2. With regard to the four declarations made by the British delegates to the Washington Conference I request that you will explain to your Ministers that His Majesty's Government regard the first three as being merely expressions of views which the delegates thought it desirable to place on record, and His Majesty's Government do not think there is any occasion to refer to them at the moment of ratifying, as they do not involve any modification in the text of the Convention.

3. The first of the declarations relates solely to proposals made at the Conference which were not embodied in the Convention in its final form. The second is the expression of the intention of Great Britain (an intention which is undoubtedly held by other parties to the Convention) to interpret the term "marque de fabrique" according to the spirit of the law of the United Kingdom. No doubt the Government of any adhering dominion or colony would rightly consider that they are entitled to do likewise.

4. As regards the third declaration, His Majesty's Government do not anticipate that any serious difficulty will arise at the next Conference in securing separate representation for any of the self-governing dominions. It is observed that your Government do not at present desire separate representation.

5. The fourth declaration relates to the position of Cyprus.

6. In the circumstances the desire of your Government to adhere to the Convention and revised agreement will be notified to the Swiss Government in accordance with Article XVI (bis) of the Convention and Article 5 of the agreement as soon as they have been ratified, without reference being made to the declarations of the British delegates.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 14.

New Zealand, Miscellaneous.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th March, 1913.

With reference to Mr. Lyttelton's circular despatch of the 13th April, 1905, A.-1, 1914, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a circular despatch which has been addressed to the Governors of the non-Responsible Government colonies and the protectorates with regard to the present position of the work of the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office. No. 4.

2. I consider that the work which is now being carried on, and which has in large measure been facilitated by the assistance given by the Governments of the self-governing dominions and the States of Australia, is of interest and importance for educational purposes, as tending to give children in the different parts of the Empire a fuller and more accurate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in other parts of British territory.

3. I should be glad, therefore, if your Ministers will be so good as to bring the work done under the direction of the Visual Instruction Committee to the notice of the Educational authorities in the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th March, 1913.

I have the honour to inform you of the present position of the work of the committee referred to in Mr. Lyttelton's circular despatch of the 13th of April, 1905, and now known as the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office.

The committee consists of the following members: the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K.P., Chairman; the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.; Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D., Secretary to the Scotch Education Department; Sir Charles Holroyd, Director of the National Gallery; Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., late member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific; Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Dr. H. Frank Heath, C.B., of the Board of Education; A. Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., of the Colonial Office; H. J. Mackinder, M.P., lately Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G., Crown Agent for the Colonies; Professor Michael E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

2. Five editions of the lantern lectures on the United Kingdom written by Mr. H. J. Mackinder have been prepared for—(1) the Eastern Colonies, (2) Mauritius, (3) West Africa, (4) the West Indies, and (5) India; and the Indian edition has been reissued for use in this country and generally.

3. In paragraph 7 of Mr. Lyttelton's circular despatch reference was made to a scheme for supplementing these lectures by lectures on the oversea dominions and colonies for use in the schools in the United Kingdom, but the difficulty of providing for the initial expenditure had not then been overcome. In 1907, however, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, then Princess of Wales, a fund was raised for this purpose by the Countess of Dudley and a committee of ladies and placed at the disposal of the Visual Instruction Committee.

4. The committee were thus enabled to retain the services of Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, an artist, who travelled for three years under the direction of Mr. Mackinder, painting pictures and taking and collecting photographs. During his engagement Mr. Fisher visited in turn Ceylon, India, Burma, Aden, Somaliland, Cyprus, Newfoundland, Canada, Weihaiwei, Hong Kong, Borneo, Singapore, Gibraltar, Malta, Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. He was given everywhere the fullest possible facilities, and much useful advice and assistance from Government Departments and officials as well as from private individuals. In addition very many photographs were placed at the disposal of the committee, who gratefully acknowledge the valuable help which they have received.

5. The material which was collected enabled the committee to undertake the preparation of four sets of lectures. It was hoped that Mr. Mackinder would write the whole of the lectures, but after completing those on India he found himself unable to continue the series. The committee, however, have had the benefit of his advice in the planning of the subsequent lectures.

6. The remainder of the work was entrusted to Mr. A. J. Sargent, M.A., of the London School of Economics and Political Science, of which Mr. Mackinder was formerly Director. Mr. Sargent's first book is entitled the "Sea Road to the East," and treats of the possessions in the Mediterranean, in the Indian Ocean, and in the East. His second is entitled "Australasia," and his third, which deals with Canada and Newfoundland, is now in the press and expected to be published in the coming summer.

7. The generosity of the Rhodes Trustees has provided the funds for lectures on South Africa, which will be ready by the end of the year. The whole of the Empire will then have been reviewed, with the exceptions of tropical Africa and the West Indies, and the committee trust that they will be able soon to complete their work.

8. The lectures are all written and carefully revised under the supervision of the committee, who endeavour to secure uniformity of treatment and the presentation of the main facts in their true proportion. The best first-hand information and guidance from official and unofficial sources are obtained in each case, and every effort is made to ensure accuracy. Each set consists of from six to eight lectures, each of which is illustrated by sixty slides, some being plain and others coloured views, and some coloured maps. Full particulars will be found in the appendix to this despatch.

9. The first book of lectures, that on India, was published in a form specially adapted to the convenience of lecturers using the slides, but later an edition with illustrations reproduced from some of the slides was issued for popular use. In the subsequent books the illustrated edition is made to serve both purposes, and may be used with or without the slides.

10. The object of the committee, as set forth in the first paragraph of Mr. Lyttelton's circular despatch, is to give to the school-children of each part of the Empire a better knowledge of the other parts, and this object would not be attained if the use of the lectures on the oversea dominions and colonies were confined to this country. I have accordingly brought the scheme to your notice in the hope that further use may be made of the books and slides which have been prepared by the Visual Instruction Committee.

I have, &c.,

The Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

L. HARCOURT.

APPENDIX TO CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF 17TH MARCH, 1913.—PUBLICATIONS OF THE VISUAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

SEVEN Lectures on the United Kingdom, by Mr. H. J. Mackinder. Lecturer's Edition. Published at 1s. by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons (Limited), London Wall E.C.

Lecture I. "The Voyage from India to London."

" II. "London, the Imperial City."

" III. "The Scenery of the United Kingdom."

" IV. "Historic Centres and their Influence upon National Life."

- Lecture V. "Country Life and the Smaller Towns."
 „ VI. "The Great Towns: their Industries and Commerce."
 „ VII. "The Defences of the Empire."

Eight Lectures on India, by Mr. H. J. Mackinder. Illustrated Edition; published by Messrs. George Philip and Son (Limited), 32 Fleet Street, E.C.; price 1s. in cloth and 8d. in paper covers. Lecturer's Edition: published by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons (Limited), London Wall E.C., at 1s.

- Lecture I. "Madras—the Hindu Religion."
 „ II. "Burma—the Buddhist Religion."
 „ III. "Bengal—the Monsoons."
 „ IV. "The United Provinces—the Mutiny."
 „ V. "Bombay—the Marathas."
 „ VI. "Rajputana—the Feudatory States."
 „ VII. "Delhi—the Mohammedan Religion."
 „ VIII. "The North-west Frontier—the Sikhs."

Six Lectures on the Sea Road to the East, by Mr. A. J. Sargent. Illustrated. Published by Messrs. George Philip and Son (Limited), 32 Fleet Street, E.C. Price 1s. in cloth and 8d. in paper covers.

- Lecture I. "Gibraltar and Malta."
 „ II. "Malta to Aden."
 „ III. "The Indian Ocean."
 „ IV. "Ceylon."
 „ V. "The Malay Region."
 „ VI. "The Chinese Stations."

Eight lectures on Australasia by Mr. A. J. Sargent, uniform with the volume above.

- Lecture I. "Australasia."
 „ II. "New South Wales, with Papua."
 „ III. "Queensland."
 „ IV. "Victoria and Tasmania."
 „ V. "South Australia and Western Australia."
 „ VI. "New Zealand—South Island."
 „ VII. "New Zealand—North Island."
 „ VIII. "Fiji and the Western Pacific."

Prices of Slides sold for the Committee by Messrs. Newton and Co., 37 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

The United Kingdom.—The complete set of 377 slides, £35. Lecture I, fifty-nine slides, £6. Lecture II, fifty-nine slides, £5 15s. Lecture III, fifty-three slides, £4 15s. Lecture IV, forty-four slides, £2 15s. Lecture V, sixty-one slides, £10 15s. Lecture VI, forty-seven slides, £3. Lecture VII, fifty-four slides, £4.

India.—The complete set of 480 slides, in eight padded boxes, £50. Set of sixty slides to accompany each lecture, £6 6s. The slides are also sold in sets, in which the maps alone are coloured, at £26 for the complete series, and £3 5s. for each lecture.

The Sea Road to the East.—The complete set of 369 slides for £29 10s. Lecture I, sixty slides, £4 17s. 6d. Lecture II, fifty-nine slides, £5 5s. Lecture III, fifty-nine slides, £4 10s. Lecture IV, sixty-four slides, £5 7s. 6d. Lecture V, sixty-three slides, £5 15s. Lecture VI, sixty-four slides, £4 15s. In sets in which the maps alone are coloured: For the complete set, £20. Lecture I, £3 10s. Lecture II, £3 8s. Lecture III, £3 6s. Lecture IV, £3 10s. Lecture V, £3 12s. 6d. Lecture VI, £3 13s. 6d.

Australasia.—The complete set of 489 slides for £39. Lecture I, fifty-four slides, £4 3s. Lecture II, sixty-two slides, £5 5s. Lecture III, sixty-one slides, £4 12s. Lecture IV, sixty-five slides, £5 9s. Lecture V, sixty-one slides, £4 13s. 6d. Lecture VI, sixty-two slides, £5 12s. 6d. Lecture VII, sixty-three slides, £5 5s. Lecture VIII, sixty-one slides, £5 4s. In sets in which the maps alone are coloured: For the complete set, £25 10s. Lecture I, £2 17s. Lecture II, £3 6s. 6d. Lecture III, £3 5s. Lecture IV, £3 10s. Lecture V, £3 7s. 6d. Lecture VI, £3 7s. 6d. Lecture VII, £3 7s. 6d. Lecture VIII, £3 5s.

The slides sold on behalf of the committee may be purchased separately in batches of not less than two dozen.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 119.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th March, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 61, of the 7th February last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a parliamentary paper containing the text of the international maritime Conventions relating to collisions and salvage which were signed at Brussels on the 23rd September, 1910.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 16.

New Zealand, No. 122.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th March, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 20th instant, forwarding a message of sympathy and regret at the assassination of the King of Greece.

2. Your telegram has been laid before His Majesty the King and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and I am commanded to express to you, your Government, and to the people of New Zealand the thanks of Their Majesties for the kind message conveyed in your telegram.

3. A copy of your telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for communication to the Greek Government.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

K.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

No. 17.

New Zealand, No. 123.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd April, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 96, of the 7th March, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a note from the Swiss Minister announcing the accession of the Netherlands, in respect of the Colony of Curaçao, to the International Copyright Convention of 1908, together with three copies of two Orders of His Majesty in Council giving effect to (1) the ratification by Denmark of the Convention, and (2) the accession of the Netherlands to the Berne Copyright Union.

2. Your Ministers will observe that the former of these Orders contains a clause extending the provisions of Article 2, proviso (iii) (a) of the Order in Council of the 24th June, 1912, to newspaper articles (not being serial stories or tales) of which the country of origin is Japan.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

K.C.M.G., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT,—

Legation de Suisse, Londres, le 17 mars, 1913.

Par note du 26 février, 1913, le Ministre des Pays-Bas à Berne a fait savoir au Conseil fédéral suisse que son Gouvernement a décidé d'adhérer, pour la Colonie de Curaçao (partie des Indes occidentales néerlandaises) à la Convention de Berne révisée pour la protection des oeuvres littéraires et artistiques, du 13 novembre, 1908. Cette adhésion produira ses effets à partir du 1er avril, 1913, comme celle des Indes orientales, que j'ai eu l'honneur de notifier à Votre Excellence par note du 29 janvier, 1913. Elle est donnée sur la même base que celle du 1er novembre, 1912 (comp. ma note de cette date) concernant la partie européenne du Royaume des Pays-Bas et sous les réserves formulées à cette date, en vertu de l'article 25, 3e alinéa, de la Convention de Berne révisée, pour les articles 8, 9, et 11, 2e alinéa, de la dite Convention.

En outre, le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas a déclaré au Conseil fédéral que, en ce qui concerne le délai principal de protection dont il est parlé à l'article 30, alinéa 1er, de la Convention de Berne révisée, la nouvelle ordonnance sur le droit d'auteur en vigueur dans la colonie de Curaçao a établi la durée de protection de cinquante ans prévue par l'article 7, alinéa 1er, de cette Convention.

Enfin, le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas a ajouté que l'adhésion pour la colonie de Surinam (autre partie des Indes occidentales néerlandaises) suivra aussitôt que les mesures préparatoires auront été prises.

En ayant l'honneur de porter, sur l'ordre du Conseil fédéral, ce qui précède à la connaissance de Votre Excellence, je Lui serais fort obligé de vouloir bien consentir à me donner acte de la présente communication.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,

A Son Excellence Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., &c.

CARLIN.

No. 18.

New Zealand, No. 131.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th April, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, A.—1, 1914, No. 15, of the 6th February, on the subject of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White-slave Traffic. No. 17.

2. In reply, I have to request that you will invite the attention of your Ministers to the fact that by Article 11 (paragraph 2) of the Convention it is provided that when a contracting State desires the Convention to come into force in one of its possessions the declaration notifying this desire must communicate the laws which have been enacted in that possession relevant to the object of the Convention, and I shall accordingly be glad to receive as soon as possible twenty copies of any legislation in force in the Dominion bearing on the subject.

3. It is also provided that the demanding State shall communicate to each of the other contracting States which method or methods of transmission of letters of request is recognized for a possession in respect of which the declaration mentioned shall have been made. I would suggest, with a view to the saving of time and correspondence in such transmissions, that either the first or second of the methods specified in Article 6 (or both) should be adopted. If the second method is adopted the intermediary will of course be a Consular Agent, as distinct from a Diplomatic Agent.

4. I take this opportunity of stating that the Government of the Netherlands has adhered to the Convention in respect of the Dutch East Indies.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 138.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 11th April, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 25, of the 21st February, reporting the receipt from various institutions, &c., in New Zealand of messages of sympathy and regret at the death of Captain Scott and his companions in the Antarctic.

2. Copies of your despatch have been communicated to Lady Scott, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to the Royal Geographical Society, and I enclose copy of a letter from the society conveying thanks for the messages.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W., 9th April, 1913.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of 8th April transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, forwarding messages of sympathy and regret at the loss of Captain Scott and his comrades in the Antarctic, together with copy of despatch from the Governor of New Zealand reporting the receipt of similar messages from various bodies in that Dominion.

May I request you to be so good as to convey, through the Governors of New South Wales and New Zealand, the deep appreciation of myself and the Council of the society of these sympathetic references to the fate of Captain Scott and his companions. These messages will be conveyed to the relatives of the deceased.

I have, &c.,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
President, R.G.S.

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

No. 20.

New Zealand, No. 142.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 11th April, 1913.

A.—1, 1914,
No. 10.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the consideration of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the War Office regarding the procedure to be adopted in verifying statements made by ex-soldiers residing in New Zealand as to their service in the Army, in connection with their claims to old-age pensions.

2. I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers are prepared to adopt the procedure suggested by the Army Council.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 9th April, 1913.

I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that several applications have been received in this office from ex-soldiers residing in Australia and New Zealand for copies of, or extracts from, their discharge documents, for the purpose of supporting claims to the old-age pension.

I am to point out that the regulations of this Department do not permit of ex-soldiers being furnished with duplicate discharge certificates or copies of official records, as if a man has lost his certificates of discharge from the Army they may, unless destroyed, be in some other person's possession, and are possibly being used in an improper manner. Moreover, in the absence of discharge certificates or other proofs of identity, this Department has, in some instances, no means of ascertaining whether the applicants actually served in the Army as stated by them.

I am also to inform you that the Army Council desire to render every possible assistance in furnishing any necessary particulars, and in verifying statements as to Army service made by ex-soldiers in connection with claims to old-age pensions; but, in doing so, they are of opinion that it is in every way preferable to deal with a Government Department rather than with individual applicants.

With the approval of the Board of Inland Revenue, this course has been adopted in regard to claims to the old-age pension in this country, the procedure in such cases being that the claimant applies, in the first instance, to the local Pension Officer. If the latter cannot deal with the case from the information furnished by the applicant, he then applies to this Department for the further information required.

The enclosed specimen of old-age-pension Form No. 32 will serve to explain the procedure, and to show the particulars required, in order to trace a soldier's service.

I am, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to ascertain whether the Australian and New Zealand Governments concur in the views of the Army Council, and whether, with regard to the information required for old-age-pension purposes, they would be prepared to adopt a similar procedure to that now followed in the case of old-age-pension claims in this country.

I am, &c.,

R. H. BRADE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

O A.P.—Form No. 32.]

THE OLD-AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1908.

To the Secretary, War Office, Whitehall.

A CLAIMANT who states that he has served in the Army, and that his name and service particulars are as set forth below, alleges that, having lost his discharge records, he is unable to furnish the necessary evidence of qualification. I request to be supplied with such extracts from your records as are authorized to be given in the circumstances.

, Pension Officer.
Address.]

Date

1. Claimant's full name:
2. Home address :
3. Name in which enlisted or discharged if other than his real name :
4. Place where born :
5. Regiment in which he originally enlisted and regimental number :
6. Regiment from which he was discharged, and regimental number in that regiment :
7. Date of discharge (important ; precise date if possible) :
8. Cause of discharge :
9. Place of discharge :
10. Whether claimant is now in receipt of any Army pension, and, if so, the amount :

Information requested.

Whether claimant has served in the Army :
 Date of enlistment :
 Age on enlistment :
 Amount of present pension (if any) :

Signature :

War Office, Whitehall,

Date :

NOTE.—The officer will insert his address on the back of the form before sending it to the War Office.

 No. 21.

New Zealand, No. 153.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd April, 1913.

With reference to Mr. Lyttelton's circular despatch of the 6th September, 1905, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, a copy of a circular which I have addressed to the officers administering the Governments of certain colonies and protectorates, explaining a modification which I have approved in the system hitherto followed by the Crown Agents for the colonies in the preparation of their quarterly statements of cash balances and securities held on behalf of colonial Governments.

2. The matter is of interest to the Government of New Zealand in connection with certain outstanding sinking funds.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

 Enclosure.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 19th April, 1913.

With reference to Mr. Lyttelton's circular despatch of the 6th September, 1905, I have the honour to inform you that I have had under consideration certain proposals submitted by the Crown Agents for the colonies for modifying the form of their quarterly statements of cash balances and securities held on behalf of colonial Governments.

2. After consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General, I am satisfied that the proposed modifications will not impair the purposes which these statements are intended to serve, and I have accordingly approved of their adoption.

3. Under the system hitherto followed statements have been furnished quarterly in respect of each of 230 trust funds, showing the amount of each holding of stock held for the fund as well as the total of all the holdings of the fund. The result is that every holding has been shown in each set of quarterly returns. In practice it is found that, on the average, changes occur during the quarter in only about 14 per cent. of the total number of holdings. Under the system now approved, while the details relating to cash balances, acceptances, and other assets will be given as heretofore, the statements with regard to securities will be rendered only in respect of the funds in which investments have altered during the quarter.

4. The new statements will exhibit in each case details with regard to any holdings which have altered, together with the amended total of all the holdings of the fund affected by the alteration, showing for each of such funds the total at the end of the previous quarter, the increase or decrease during the quarter under review, and the new total at the end of the quarter.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

The Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

 No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 161.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 1st May, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 122, of the 28th March, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Minister at Athens has received a note from the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs returning the warmest thanks of the Royal Family, the Hellenic Government, and the Greek people for the condolences on the occasion of the assassination of the late King of the Hellenes, which were conveyed in your telegram of the 20th March,

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 23.

New Zealand, No. 168.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 2nd May, 1913.

A.-1, 1914,
No. 18.

With reference to paragraph 3 of my despatch, No. 110, of the 14th March, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, in which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs expresses his appreciation of the assistance which Mr. J. W. Salmond, K.C., Solicitor-General of New Zealand, has rendered in connection with the Webster land claims during his visit to England, and the hope of His Majesty's Government that it may be possible for your Ministers to allow Mr. Salmond to be present at Washington when the claims are eventually heard by the Pecuniary Claims Tribunal.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 28th April, 1913.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the visit to England of Mr. J. W. Salmond, Solicitor-General for New Zealand, in connection with the Webster claim, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to inform you that Mr. Salmond's visit has proved to be very useful, and his assistance in working at the claim has been of great service.

I am to suggest that the New Zealand Government should be thanked for having sent Mr. Salmond, and that it should be intimated to them that his presence at Washington when the claim comes forward for argument before the Pecuniary Claims Tribunal would be of the greatest value, and that His Majesty's Government hope that it may be possible for him then to visit Washington.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 173.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th May, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies as laid before Parliament in the treaty series of a declaration signed at Berlin, 25th March, 1913, additional to the agreement of 27th March, 1874, between the United Kingdom and Germany, respecting the recognition of joint-stock companies, &c.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

DECLARATION ADDITIONAL TO THE AGREEMENT OF THE 27TH MARCH, 1874, BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND GERMANY RESPECTING THE RECOGNITION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, ETC.

(Signed at Berlin, 25th March, 1913.)

Declaration Additional to the Agreement of 27th, March, 1874, between Great Britain and the German Empire respecting the Reciprocal Recognition of Joint-stock Companies and other Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations.

IN order to give a wider scope to the agreement of the 27th March, 1874, between Great Britain and the German Empire respecting the reciprocal recognition of joint-stock companies and other commercial, industrial, and financial associations, the Government of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, have agreed:

That the agreement of 1874 shall extend to the protectorates and Consular Court districts of both parties to that agreement, so that the companies of either party established in its dominions, protectorates, and Consular Court districts shall be entitled in the dominions, protectorates, and Consular Court districts of the other party to all the rights and privileges accorded by that agreement.

It is further understood that the term "joint-stock companies and other commercial, industrial, and financial associations" includes those German colonial companies which are engaged in commercial undertakings.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berlin the 25th March, 1913, in duplicate.

W. E. GOSCHEN.
JAGOW.

No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 176.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th May, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 145, of the 16th May, 1912, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of the Army (Annual) Act, 1913, of the Imperial Parliament.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 26.

New Zealand, No. 180.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 15th May, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the accompanying extract from the *Board of Trade Journal* announcing the appointment of a committee to advise the President of the Board of Trade as to the attitude which should be adopted by the British representatives at the forthcoming International Conference on Load-lines.

2. As soon as the advice of the committee has been received and considered a draft of the regulations which it is proposed that His Majesty's Government should lay before the Conference as embodying their views on this question will be forwarded to your Government for any criticisms and suggestions which they may desire to offer. If your Government have any objections to the proposed regulations His Majesty's Government will be glad to give the fullest consideration to these objections, and, if necessary, to discuss them with an expert representative or representatives of your Government, who could, if desired, assist the representatives of His Majesty's Government during the conference.

3. I have to add that no date has yet been fixed for the conference.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

[Extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated 17th April, 1913.]

LOAD-LINE COMMITTEE.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to advise him as to the attitude which should be adopted by the British representatives at the forthcoming International Conference on Load-lines, and for that purpose to inquire and report whether, and if so in what respects, the tables of freeboard revised in 1906 need further revision in the light of the experience gained since that date of their practical working and effect.

The committee is constituted as follows: Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Chairman), Adviser on Naval Construction, Admiralty; Westcott S. Abell, Esq., Professor of Naval Architecture, University of Liverpool; W. David Archer, Esq., Principal Ship Surveyor, Board of Trade; Archibald Denny, Esq., LL.D., Chairman of the Committee on Bulkheads and Watertight Compartments; John Gravell, Esq., chief representative for the United Kingdom, Bureau Veritas; J. Foster King, Esq., Chief Surveyor, British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping; Sir William E. Smith, C.B., late Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, Admiralty; S. J. P. Thearle, Esq., D.Sc., Chief Ship Surveyor, Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; and Captain A. H. F. Young, professional member of the Marine Department, Board of Trade.

The Secretary to the committee is Mr. C. J. O. Sanders, of the Board of Trade, 7 Whitehall Gardens, London S.W., to whom all communications relating to the work of the committee should be addressed.

No. 27.

New Zealand, No. 182.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th May, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a circular letter sent out from the

Admiralty making certain alterations in the limits of the East Indies and China Naval Stations, and notifying the new limits of the Australian Naval Station.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

LIMITS OF NAVAL STATIONS.

(Circular letter.)

Admiralty, S.W., 14th April, 1913.

WITH reference to circular letter M. 01141, of the 26th November, 1903, defining the boundaries of the Australia, China, Cape of Good Hope, and East Indies Stations, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided to rearrange the limits of the East Indies and China Stations so as to include Singapore, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, &c., within the former command.

The new Australian Station allocated to the Royal Australian Navy is that arranged at the Imperial Conference of 1911.

A small alteration is made in the dividing-line between the Cape and East Indies Stations, which does not affect any territory.

The China Station extends to the north-eastern limit of the East Indies Station and the northern limit of the Australian Station. Its eastern and south-eastern limits are not defined.

A memorandum and a plan indicating the revised boundaries are attached for information and guidance.

The alterations are to take effect as from the 1st July next.

By command of their Lordships,

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

To all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of H.M. Ships and Vessels at Home and Abroad.

The Cape of Good Hope Station is bounded—

North.—In the Indian Ocean, by the Equator between the coast of Africa and the meridian of 70° east longitude and by the parallel of 13° south latitude between the meridians of 70° and 95° east longitude. In the Atlantic, by the parallel of the Cunene River, about 17° 15' south latitude between the coast of Africa and the meridian of Greenwich, and by the parallel of 15° south latitude between the meridians of Greenwich and of 15° west longitude.

East.—By the meridian of 70° east longitude between the Equator and the parallel of 13° south latitude and by the meridian of 95° east longitude.

South.—By the Antarctic Circle.

West.—By the meridian of 15° west longitude.

The East Indies Station is bounded—

On the North.—By the south shores of Asia (including the Persian Gulf) from an imaginary line drawn from the boundary landmark between the Italian and French protectorates on Ras Dumeira on the African coast to Sheikh Malu (Oyster Island), Ras Bab-el-Mandeb on the Arabian coast as far as the mouth of the Golok River (the boundary between Siam and the Federated Malay States), in approximately 6° 16' north latitude, and thence by the parallel of 6° 16' north latitude to the meridian of 104° east longitude.

On the East.—By a line drawn south-eastward from 6° 16' north latitude on the meridian of 104° east longitude to 4° south latitude on the meridian of 110° east longitude, thence to 7° south latitude on the meridian of 120° east longitude and by the meridian of 120° east longitude to 13° south latitude.

On the South.—By the parallel of 13° south latitude between the meridians of 120° and 70° east longitude and by the Equator between the meridian of 70° east longitude and the African coast.

On the West.—By the meridian of 70° east longitude between the parallel of 13° south latitude and the Equator and by the coast of Africa from the Equator to the boundary landmark between the Italian and French protectorates on Ras Dumeira on the African coast.

The China Station is bounded—

On the North.—By the coast of Asia from the mouth of the Golok River in approximately 6° 16' north latitude, on the east side of the Malay Peninsula.

On the South and West.—From the mouth of the Golok River by the parallel of 6° 16' north latitude to the meridian of 104° east longitude, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards to 4° south latitude on the meridian of 110° east longitude, thence to 7° south latitude on the meridian of 120° east longitude, thence south to 11° south latitude, thence to the boundary with Dutch New Guinea in about longitude 141° east, thence along the coast of British New Guinea to the boundary with German New Guinea in 8° south latitude, thence east to 155° east longitude.

On the East.—The boundary is left undefined.

The Australian Station is bounded—

On the North.—From 95° east longitude by the parallel of 13° south latitude to 120° east longitude, thence north to 11° south latitude, thence to the boundary with Dutch New Guinea on the south coast in about longitude 141° east, thence along the coast of British New Guinea to the boundary with German New Guinea in 8° south latitude, thence east to 155° east longitude.

On the East.—By the meridian of 155° east longitude to 15° south latitude, thence to 28° south latitude on the meridian of 170° east longitude, thence south to 32° south latitude, thence west to the meridian of 160° east longitude, thence south.

On the South.—By the Antarctic Circle.

On the West.—By the meridian of 95° east longitude.

No. 28.

New Zealand, No. 186.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th May, 1913.

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the following countries have deposited with His Majesty's Government their ratifications of the International Radio-telegraphic Convention signed at London on the 5th July, 1912, and of the final protocol and "reglement de service":—

Country.	Date of Deposit.
Belgium (and the Belgian Congo)	.. 23rd November, 1912.
Monaco .. .. .	.. 10th December, 1912.
Egypt .. .. .	.. 1st February, 1913.
Denmark .. .. .	.. 14th February, 1913.
United States of America ..	.. 21st February, 1913.
Netherlands (and the Netherland Indies and the Colony of Curaçao) ..	.. 20th March, 1913.
Russia .. .. .	.. 5th April, 1913.

2. The ratification of the United States of America contains the reservation "that nothing in the 9th article of the regulations affixed to the Convention shall be deemed to exclude the United States from the execution of her inspection laws upon vessels entering in or clearing from her ports."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 29.

New Zealand, No. 187.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th May, 1913.

With reference to Lord Plunket's telegram of the 16th December, 1909, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that as the period for which the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade was appointed in 1910 terminated on the 14th March, the President of the Board has decided to reconstitute the committee as soon as possible on the same lines and with the same general functions as the committee whose operations have now terminated.

2. I enclose a copy of the proposed terms of reference of the new committee, and I have to add that, with a view to enable members of the new committee to keep in touch with the work of the Board of Trade generally, it is proposed at each future meeting of that body to afford an opportunity to members to ask questions affecting matters of general commercial interest dealt with by the Board of Trade.

3. I enclose three copies of the report on the work done by the advisory committee from March, 1910, to March, 1913, which has been presented to Parliament. New Zealand was represented on the committee by the Hon. Sir William Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., until his retirement, and the Board of Trade trust that your Ministers

will again be prepared to nominate a representative who will be willing to afford assistance as a member of the new committee.

4. I shall be glad to receive a reply by telegraph to this despatch, as it is desired to reconstitute the committee at an early date.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.—PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To be a committee to advise the Board of Trade—(a) On the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and with regard to commercial missions abroad, or other means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade; and (b) on such matters relating to foreign tariffs and to commercial questions generally as the Board of Trade may refer to them from time to time."

No. 30.

New Zealand, No. 191.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd May, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the paper noted below on the subject of the importation of New Zealand meat into the United States.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

The Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

Date.	Description.
30th April, 1913	From H.M. representative, Washington.

Enclosures.

SIR,—

British Embassy, Washington, 30th April, 1913.

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a note from the Secretary of State informing me of the conditions in which meat from New Zealand will be admitted into this country in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.]

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., &c.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

EXCELLENCY,—

Department of State, Washington, 22nd April, 1913.

Replying further to the Embassy's note, No. 56, of 6th March, 1913, in reference to the importation of New Zealand meat, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Department is now in receipt of a letter on this subject from the Department of Agriculture.

The laws and notes on the system of meat-inspection in New Zealand accompanying the above-mentioned note have been carefully examined by the Department of Agriculture, and found acceptable.

In reference to the system of attaching a meat-inspection tag to each carcass, I have been informed that recent experience has raised a doubt as to the efficacy of this method of showing that the meat has passed inspection. Australian exporters have recently been sending large quantities of meat to the Port of San Francisco. In a recent shipment it was found that the meat-inspection tags had been lost off a certain portion of the carcasses, and the meat was seized by the San Francisco Board of Health. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture considers this method of marking meat an improper one, since the tags are frequently lost off, or may be removed and placed on other meat. Assurance, however, has been given to the Board of Health at San Francisco that future shipments of Australian meat will be stamped on the primal parts in a manner similar to that now used by the United States Government.

The Department of Agriculture suggests that meat imported into this country from New Zealand be stamped on each quarter with indelible ink, to show that it has passed inspection. If the meat is so stamped, that Department has no objection to accepting the meat-inspection tag in the place of meat-inspection certificates, provided the tags are changed to a form similar to that furnished by

the Australian Government. The tag should read: "This meat has been examined by me, and by *ante- and post-mortem* veterinary inspection is found to be free from disease, and suitable in every way for human consumption, and the meat has not been treated with chemical preservatives or other foreign substance injurious to health."

I have, &c.,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

(For Mr. BRYAN).

His Excellency the Right Hon. James Bryce, O.M., Ambassador for Great Britain.

No. 31.

New Zealand, No. 208.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 6th June, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 2nd instant, reporting the date fixed for the meeting of the Parliament of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 32.

New Zealand, No. 213.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th June, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the consideration of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the War Office, conveying an invitation of two officers selected by your Government to attend this year's Army manœuvres from the 23rd to 26th September next.

2. Should the invitation be accepted I should be glad to receive by telegraph an intimation of the names and ranks (with date of seniority) of the officers selected by your Government to attend the manœuvres.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 9th June, 1913.

I am commanded to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Army Council desire to invite a limited number of officers of the Forces of the self-governing dominions to attend this year's Army manœuvres from the 23rd to 26th September next (inclusive).

Officers attending would be given the requisite facilities to see everything of interest. Arrangements would be made for their accommodation during the manœuvres, and an officer of the Regular Army would be detailed to accompany them to explain what is taking place, and to ensure their gaining useful instruction.

During the actual period of the manœuvres the officers would be the guests of the Army Council, but the Council cannot undertake to pay their expenses to and from this country, or their expenses while in England, except when present at the manœuvres.

Should this proposal meet with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Army Council would be glad if an invitation to the above effect can be conveyed to the dominion Governments, the numbers invited being limited to two officers from each of the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, these numbers being in addition to the three dominion representatives who are now serving in the dominion section at the War Office.

I am also to request that, should the invitation be accepted, I may be furnished, as soon as possible, with the names and ranks (with date of seniority) of the officers whom the Governments of the self-governing dominions may select to attend the manœuvres. It is suggested that the officers should not be below the rank of captain.

I am, &c.,

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

R. H. BRADE.

No. 33.

New Zealand, No. 219.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th June, 1913.

A.—1, 1914, No. 22. I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the consideration of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries relative to the desire of your Government that New Zealand should be included in the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913.

2. I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers are prepared to give the undertaking mentioned in the second paragraph of the Board's letter.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

SIR,—

4 Whitehall Place, London S.W., 2nd June, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the enclosed copy of correspondence which has passed between the Board and the High Commissioner for New Zealand relative to the desired inclusion of New Zealand in the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913, a copy of which is also enclosed.

I am to explain that the schedule to the Order comprises the countries outside of the Continent of Europe from which the landing in Great Britain of hay and straw is unrestricted, and the Board think that in the event of New Zealand being added to the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order it would be desirable that the Dominion should also be added to that of the Foreign Hay and Straw Order, of which copies are also sent herewith. In the case of the Commonwealth of Australia, an undertaking was given by the Commonwealth Government that in the event of cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease appearing in the Commonwealth the Board should immediately be notified of the fact by cable (C.O. Reference 35412/12), and on receipt of a similar undertaking from the New Zealand Government as regards New Zealand the Board would be happy to make an Order adding New Zealand to the schedules of both the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order and the Foreign Hay and Straw Order.

The Board would be much obliged if Mr. Secretary Harcourt would be so good as to communicate with the New Zealand Government to the above effect.

A copy of this letter is being sent by the Board direct to the High Commissioner for New Zealand for his information.

I am, &c.,

T. H. MIDDLETON,

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

Assistant Secretary.

High Commissioner for New Zealand,

SIR,—

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 22nd April, 1913.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to point out that New Zealand is omitted from the schedule to the annexed Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1912. The High Commissioner feels sure that this is merely an oversight, as foot-and-mouth disease is non-existent in New Zealand. He will be greatly obliged, therefore, to learn that the Order has been amended by the inclusion of New Zealand in the schedule of exempted countries.

I am, &c.,

C. WRAY PALLISER,

Secretary to the Department.

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W.

SIR,—

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W., 25th April, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to refer to your letter of the 22nd instant, asking that New Zealand should be included in the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913, and I am to inquire, in the first instance, as to the extent to which raw bovine tongues are imported into Great Britain from New Zealand.

I am, &c.,

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,

Assistant Secretary.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, S.W.

SIR,—

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 2nd May, 1913.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo numbered as above, inquiring as to the extent to which raw bovine tongues are imported into Great Britain from New Zealand. In reply, I am to state that it would be difficult to supply these figures, as frozen ox-tongues from the Dominion are not entered separately on the ships' manifests.

Shipments of these tongues, however, are from time to time made from New Zealand to this country, and as foot-and-mouth disease does not exist in the Dominion the High Commissioner trusts that the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913, of the 15th ultimo, may be amended by the inclusion of New Zealand in the schedule of countries exempted from the operation of the Order.

I am, &c.,

C. WRAY PALLISER,

Secretary to the Department.

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W.

SIR,—

Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 29th May, 1913.

Referring to my letter of the 2nd instant, and yours of the 25th ultimo numbered as above, with regard to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913, I am directed by the High Commissioner to inquire whether you are able now to inform him that New Zealand has been included in the schedule of countries exempted from the operation of the Order.

I am, &c.,

C. WRAY PALLISER,

Secretary to the Department.

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED THE 21ST MARCH, 1912.—FOREIGN HAY AND STRAW ORDER OF 1912.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw.

1. The landing in Great Britain of hay or straw brought from any country out of the United Kingdom which is not mentioned in the schedule to this Order is hereby prohibited, except as herein-after expressly provided.

Exceptions.

2. (1.) This Order shall not apply to—

- (a.) Hay or straw which at the time of importation is being used for packing merchandise ; or
- (b.) Manufactured straw not intended for use as fodder or litter for animals ; or
- (c.) Hay or straw which is landed at a foreign-animals wharf for the purpose of being there destroyed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with any instructions given by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries ; or
- (d.) Hay or straw which is authorized to be landed for use otherwise than as fodder or litter for animals by a license granted by an Inspector or other officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which license shall contain such conditions as in the opinion of the Board are necessary to prevent the introduction of disease by the hay or straw.

(2.) The expression “ animals ” means horses, asses, and mules ; cattle, sheep, goats, and all other ruminating animals ; and swine.

Offences.

3. (1.) If any hay or straw shall be landed in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If any person does any act in contravention of a condition imposed by a license under this Order he shall be deemed guilty of an offence under the said Act.

Revocation of Orders.

4. The Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1908 and any Order amending that Order are hereby revoked, and any license under any Order hereby revoked shall have effect as a license under this Order.

Commencement.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1912.

Short Title.

6. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this 21st day of March, 1912.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Countries from which Importation is not prohibited.

United States of America.
 Dominión of Canada.
 Union of South Africa.

Norway.
 Channel Islands.
 Isle of Man.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED 11TH NOVEMBER, 1912.—FOREIGN
 HAY AND STRAW (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1912.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Withdrawal of Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Sweden.

1. The Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912 shall be read and have effect as if Sweden were included in the schedule (countries from which importation is not prohibited) to that Order.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the 14th day of November, 1912.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1912.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this 11th day of November, 1912.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED 20TH NOVEMBER, 1912.—FOREIGN
 HAY AND STRAW (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1912 (No. 2).

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Withdrawal of Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Commonwealth of Australia.

1. The Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912 shall be read and have effect as if the Commonwealth of Australia were included in the schedule (countries from which importation is not prohibited) to that Order.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the 25th day of November, 1912.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1912 (No. 2).

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this 20th day of November, 1912.

A. W. ANSTRUTHER, Assistant Secretary.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED 15TH APRIL, 1913.—IMPORTATION
 (RAW TONGUES) ORDER OF 1913.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Disinfection in Connection with Importation of Raw Tongues.

1. Any box or other receptacle and any packing material in which raw bovine tongues shall be brought to Great Britain from any country out of the United Kingdom which is not mentioned in the schedule to this Order shall, after the tongues have been removed therefrom, forthwith be destroyed by fire by the owner of the tongues at the time of removal, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with any animal.

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this 15th day of April, 1913.

SYDNEY OLIVIER, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

United States of America.
 Commonwealth of Australia.
 Dominion of Canada.

Union of South Africa.
 Channel Islands.
 Isle of Man.

No. 34.

New Zealand, No. 220.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th June, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 186, of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office relative to the deposit on the 2nd June of the King's ratification of the International Radio-telegraphic Convention signed at London, 5th July, 1912.

2. Your Ministers will observe from the memorandum accompanying the Foreign Office letter that the Dominion of New Zealand is included in the list of His Majesty's possessions in respect of which the ratification has been deposited.

3. I take this opportunity of requesting you to inform your Ministers that Siam has ratified the Convention.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 6th June, 1913.

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo (12710), I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the King's ratification of the International Radio-telegraph Convention, signed at London, 5th July, 1912, has been duly deposited at this office on the 2nd instant, and that a notification to this effect will shortly be made to the States parties to the Convention in the terms set forth in the accompanying memorandum.

I am, &c.,

EYRE A. CROWE.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MEMORANDUM.—INTERNATIONAL RADIO-TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.—DEPOSIT OF RATIFICATION.

Great Britain* 2nd June, 1913.

* The ratification of His Britannic Majesty is in respect of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India, as well as of the following British colonies and protectorates on whose behalf the Convention was signed :—

Bahamas.
Barbados.
Basutoland.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Bermuda.

British Guiana.

British Honduras.

Ceylon.

Cyprus.

East Africa Protectorate.

Falkland Islands.

Fiji.

Gambia.

Gibraltar.

Gold Coast, including Ashanti.

Hong Kong.

Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands,
Cayman Islands.

Leeward Islands—Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Virgin Islands.

Malay States—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan,
Pahang.

Gibraltar.

Malta.

Mauritius.

North Borneo.

Northern Nigeria.

Northern Rhodesia.

Nyassaland Protectorate.

St. Helena.

Seychelles.

Sierra Leone.

Somaliland Protectorate.

Southern Nigeria.

Southern Rhodesia.

Straits Settlements, including Labuan and
Cocos Islands.

Swaziland.

Trinidad and Tobago.

Uganda Protectorate.

Weihaiwei.

Western Pacific possessions and protectorates,
including Fanning Island, Gilbert and Ellice
Islands, British Solomon Islands.Windward Islands—Grenada, St. Lucia, St.
Vincent.

Accessions.

Newfoundland)
Papua) 2nd² June, 1913.
Norfolk Island)

No. 35.

New Zealand, No. 225.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of the new design of the Royal Arms which has been approved by His Majesty the King.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 36.

New Zealand, No. 226.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1913.

With reference to Lord Islington's despatch, No. 180, of the 21st November last, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Act No. 10 of 1912, of the Parliament of New Zealand, entitled "An Act to amend the Land and Income Assessment Act, 1908."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 37.

New Zealand, No. 230.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1913.

In confirmation of my telegram of the 19th instant, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided to raise the age-limits of candidates for naval cadetships at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ –13 years to $13\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ years.

2. The new arrangements will come into force at the examination to be held in December next for the entry of selected candidates in January, 1914. The regulations for the entry and training of naval cadets are at present under revision, but I enclose two copies of the regulations, amended as regards the age-limits, and I have to invite attention to the other particulars contained on page 4, under the heading "Revised Age-limits after Examination in July, 1913."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 38.

New Zealand, No. 234.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th June, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 171, of the 2nd May, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council giving effect to the accession of the Netherlands in respect of the Colony of Surinam to the International Copyright Convention of 1908.

I have, &c.

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of June, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Welby, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord Islington, Sir Samuel W. Griffith, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, Sir Alfred M. Mond, Bart., Lord Justice Swinfen Eady.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred on him by the Copyright Act, 1911, and having regard to the provisions of the Berlin Copyright Convention, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 24th day of June, 1912 (hereinafter called "the principal Order"), extending the protection of the said Act to certain classes of works to which protection is guaranteed by the said Convention:

And whereas by Orders in Council dated the 17th day of March, 1913, and the 11th day of April, 1913, the provisions of the principal Order were extended, subject to certain modifications, to Denmark, the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, and the Colony of Curaçao:

And whereas the Kingdom of the Netherlands has acceded on behalf of the Colony of Surinam to the said Berlin Copyright Convention, subject to the reservations mentioned in the schedule to this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The principal Order shall extend to the Colony of Surinam as if it were amongst the foreign countries of the Copyright Union therein named, subject to the following modifications:—

- (a.) The provisions of Article 2, proviso (iii) (b), and of Article 2, proviso (iii) (c), of the principal Order shall apply as if the Colony of Surinam were included amongst the foreign countries named in those provisions.
- (b.) In the application to works of which the country of origin is the Colony of Surinam of sections 1 (2) (d) and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the date of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act in sections 19 (7) and 19 (8) wherever that expression occurs, and the 1st April, 1913, for the passing of the Act.
- (c.) In the application to such works of the provisions of section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the date of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the Act wherever that expression occurs in subsection (1) (a), and for the 26th July, 1910, in subsection (1) (b).
- (d.) In the application to such works of the provisions of Article 3 of the principal Order the date of this Order shall be substituted for the commencement of the principal Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

Reservations made to the Berlin Convention.

Country.	Subject.	Substituted Provisions of Berne Convention and Additional Act of Paris.
Netherlands	Translating-right	Article 5 of the Berne Convention as amended by the Additional Act.
	Newspaper and magazine articles	Article 7 of the Berne Convention as amended by the Additional Act.
	Performing-right as regards translations	Article 9, paragraph (2), of the Berne Convention.

No. 39.

New Zealand, No. 243.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd July, 1912.

With reference to the letter from the General Post Office to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand of the 21st February, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a Bill which has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament "to enable newspapers published in British possessions or protectorates to be registered and be treated as registered newspapers under the Post Office Act, 1908."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

A BILL to enable Newspapers published in British Possessions or Protectorates to be registered and be treated as Registered Newspapers under the Post Office Act, 1908.

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. The provisions of the Post Office Act, 1908, relating to the registration of newspapers and registered newspapers shall apply to publications printed and published in a British possession or protectorate as they apply to publications printed and published in the British Islands, and accordingly paragraph (a) of subsection one of section twenty of the Post Office Act, 1908 (which relates to the publications which may be registered as a newspaper), shall be read as if the words " or in some British possession or protectorate " were inserted after the words " in the British Islands " :

Provided that the Postmaster-General may refuse to register as a newspaper a publication printed and published in a British possession or protectorate, unless arrangements have been made to his satisfaction for maintaining a responsible representative of the publication in the United Kingdom.

2. This Act may be cited as the Post Office Act, 1913, and shall be read as one with the Post Office Act, 1908.

No. 40.

New Zealand, No. 244.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th July, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 50, of the 10th April last, on the subject of the carrying of colours by regiments of the New Zealand Territorial Force.

2. In reply, I have to request you to inform your Ministers that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of colours or guidons being carried by such units of the Military Forces of New Zealand as would be permitted to carry colours or guidons if they were units of the Military Forces of the United Kingdom.

3. At the same time I am commanded by His Majesty to express the hope that the rules followed in New Zealand in connection with the consecration, presentation, and replacement of colours or guidons and the disposal of replaced colours or guidons should, as far as practicable, be assimilated to those in force in the United Kingdom. I enclose a copy of a letter from the War Office setting out the regulations now in force in the United Kingdom with regard to these matters.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 25th June, 1913.

With reference to Colonial Office letter, No. 19398/1913, of the 14th instant, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the following are the regulations in connection with the guidons or colours carried by units of the Military Forces of the United Kingdom on the several points raised :—

1. Guidons and colours are always consecrated in accordance with paragraph 1771, King's Regulations, a copy of which, and of the forms of prayer, are attached.

2. The ceremony of presentation is not imperative, and is regarded as a private arrangement between the unit and the individual invited to make the presentation.

3. Colours, except those of Territorial Force units, are replaced at the expense of the State when condemned as unserviceable from fair wear-and-tear. The minimum period of wear is fixed at: Guidons, twenty years. Colours—Foot Guards, ten years; Infantry, twenty years; Special Reserve, thirty years; Territorial Force, no period laid down.

4. In all cases colours remain the property of the State. An extract from the Clothing Regulations on this subject is attached.

* * * *

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,

E. W. D. WARD.

[Extract from the King's Regulations].

STANDARDS AND COLOURS.

Paragraph 1771. The consecration of colours will be performed by chaplains to the Forces, acting-chaplains, or officiating clergymen, in accordance with an authorized Form of Prayer, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, War Office. Form A is for general use. When the O.C. an

Irish battalion is desirous of having the consecration of its new colours performed by a Roman Catholic priest, the order of service in Form B will be used. In the case of Scottish battalions Form C will be used if the ceremony takes place in Scotland, and also elsewhere if the majority of the men are Presbyterians. A.G.O.C. in C. may, however, authorize ministers of different denominations to officiate at the ceremony, in which case all or parts of Forms A, B, and C may be used, but nothing is to be added to the Form of Prayer.

[Extract from Clothing Regulations, Part I.]

Paragraph 98. When standards, guidons, or colours are replaced they remain the property of the State, and should be deposited in some church or other public building. Officers commanding will forward proposals for their disposal to the general officer commanding for submission to the War Office. No one is entitled to sell old standards, guidons, or colours, or to deal in them in any way. In no circumstances may colours or guidons be allowed to pass into the possession of any individual.

No. 41.

New Zealand, No. 248.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th July, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 107, of the 13th March, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an Order which has been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries further postponing until the 1st October next the operation of chapter I of the Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (DATED 26TH JUNE, 1913).
THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Importation.

1. (1.) The date on which chapter I (importation) of the Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912 (hereinafter referred to as the "principal Order") shall come into operation is hereby further altered to the 1st day of October, 1913.

(2.) The 1st day of October, 1913, shall be substituted for the 1st day of January, 1913, in the schedule to the principal Order (Orders revoked).

Food and Water.

2. The provisions of paragraph (ix) (food and water) of Article 13 of the principal Order shall not, until the 1st day of August, 1913, apply to a vessel on which horses, asses, or mules are carried to any port in Great Britain or from any such port to any port in the British Islands.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this 26th day of June, 1913.

A. W. ANSTRUTHER, Assistant Secretary.

No. 42.

New Zealand, No. 249.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th July, 1913.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Army Council have under consideration the question of permitting officers belonging to the supplementary list of the Special Reserve of officers to perform the annual training laid down in paragraph 240, Special Reserve Regulations, while temporarily resident out of the United Kingdom.

2. The Army Council would therefore be glad to learn whether your Government would be prepared to grant facilities to any such officers who may be desirous of performing their annual training with a unit, of their own branches of the service, of the Permanent Forces of the Dominion of New Zealand.

3. If your Government are prepared to concur in this proposal the Army Council will grant pay and allowances at Home rates to officers who are thus attached to the Permanent Forces for the period laid down in paragraph 240 of the Special Reserve Regulations, and training performed in this manner will entitle retired officers to draw the retired pay or gratuities to which they may be entitled by performing the prescribed training. Officers undergoing such attachment will apply for their pay and allowances to the Secretary, War Office. The application should be accompanied by a certificate showing the period of training, signed by the officer commanding the unit with which the training has been performed, and no pay or allowances will be issuable until this certificate has been received.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 43.

New Zealand, No. 255.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 11th July, 1913.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that I learn from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that when Sir G. King-Hall's flag is hauled down on the transfer of the new Australian Station to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia the senior officer of the Imperial ships remaining in Australasian waters will thenceforward be known as the Senior Naval Officer, New Zealand Division.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 44.

New Zealand.—Miscellaneous.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th July, 1913.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that it has been decided that from the 1st October next the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand shall be entitled to receive a salute of nineteen guns, like the Governors-General of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Union of South Africa.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will instruct the naval authorities on the station accordingly.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 45.

New Zealand, No. 270.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 18th July, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 39, of the 18th March, regarding the appointment of Mr. J. G. H. Moore, of Buenos Aires, as honorary representative of the New Zealand Government in Argentina.

2. In reply, I have to request you to inform your Ministers that a copy of your despatch was duly forwarded to His Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires, with instructions to afford Mr. Moore such assistance as could properly be given to him.

I have, &c.

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 46.

New Zealand, No. 274.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd July, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 230, of the 20th June, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have recently had under their consideration the number of special recommendations for naval cadetships allowed to the oversea dominions, and the possibility of making special arrangements for the inclusion of candidates from the dominions in the scheme recently introduced for the special entry of naval cadets.

2. The Lords Commissioners have decided to adhere for the present to the existing number of special recommendations for naval cadetships allowed to your Government—viz., two per annum.

3. As regards the special-entry cadets, the Lords Commissioners have come to the conclusion that no satisfactory arrangements for local examinations are possible. While, however, local facilities to compete cannot be given, their Lordships state that the names of candidates from the dominions will be welcomed if they appear for examination in this country.

4. I enclose for the information of your Ministers copies of the Regulations for the Special Entry of Naval Cadets as drawn up for the present year. The regulations for the years 1914–16 will be on the same general lines, except that candidates during those years must be between the ages of $17\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{1}{2}$ on the 1st June of the year in which the examination is held.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 47.

New Zealand.—Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd July, 1913.

With reference to my telegram of the 2nd June, I have the honour, by command of the King, to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, for presentation to Mr. Henry Otterson and Mr. James Frank Andrews, their badges as Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and of the Imperial Service Order respectively; together with a letter addressed to each gentleman containing his warrant of appointment and a copy of the statutes of the order to which he has been appointed.

Mr. Andrews should be requested to send an acknowledgment of the receipt of his insignia to the Secretary of the Imperial Service Order.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 48.

New Zealand, No. 276.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th July, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 90, of the 12th June, and to inform you that the resolution passed by the Presbytery of Dunedin on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King has been duly laid before His Majesty.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 49.

New Zealand, No. 277.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th July, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 220, of the 13th June, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the following countries have deposited with His Majesty's Government their ratifications of the International Radio-telegraphic Convention signed at London on the 5th July, 1912, and of the final protocol and "règlement de service" :—

Country.	Date of Deposit.
Siam	30th May, 1903.
Italy	18th June, 1913.
Germany	21st June, 1913.
Roumania	27th June, 1913.
Spain	27th June, 1913.
Japan	16th July, 1913.

2. The Convention has also been ratified by the Government of Portugal.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 50.

New Zealand, No. 284.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st July, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture regarding the regulations governing the importation of plants into New Zealand.

2. I shall be glad to know whether your Government would be prepared to accept the certificates of inspection issued by the Board in respect of the importation of plants from England into the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

4 Whitehall Place, London S.W., 11th July, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to send, for the information of the Secretary of State, the enclosed copy of correspondence which has passed between the Board and the High Commissioner for New Zealand, respecting the regulations governing the importation of plants into the Dominion. The Board would be much obliged if it could be ascertained when a reply may be expected from the Dominion Government.

I am, &c.,

T. H. MIDDLETON,

Assistant Secretary.

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

SIR,—

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W., 1st March, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to advert to your letter of the 16th ultimo, and to forward for your acceptance two copies of a memorandum which they have recently issued respecting the conditions on which they are prepared to inspect the premises of nurserymen who wish to export their stock to countries which have imposed regulations designed to prevent the introduction of insect, fungus, or bacterial pests. The Board understand that the certificates which have been issued in accordance with the terms of this memorandum are considered sufficient in America and other countries to which English plants are exported, and they would be glad to learn that they will be considered adequate by the Government of New Zealand. Should this be the case the Board would be prepared to issue a certificate that the actual plants consigned have been examined in those cases only in which the consignment consists of bulbs, which are packed loose, and can therefore be handled and carefully inspected. In cases in which consignment consists of trees, shrubs, bushes, or perennials whose stems die down in the winter, certificates that the plants proceeded from a nursery which had been kept under observation during the summer and had been declared free from pests notifiable under

the Destructive Insects and Pests Order, 1910, would be issued. Such plants cannot be adequately inspected after they have been packed for transmission, and the Board could not certify that a consignment had been examined in detail unless they had some means of knowing that the plants examined would be those actually despatched. The third class of certificate referred to in the memorandum is issued in cases in which it is proposed to export seed potatoes. The certificate declares that no case of wart-disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* Percival) had been reported in the neighbourhood.

I enclose herewith specimens of each class of certificate for transmission to the New Zealand Government.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand.

I am, &c.,

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

High Commissioner for New Zealand,

SIR,— Westminister Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 9th March, 1912.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a memorandum recently issued respecting the conditions on which the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are prepared to inspect the premises of nurserymen who wish to export their stock to countries which have imposed regulations designed to prevent the introduction of insect, fungus, or bacterial pests.

The High Commissioner is sending a copy of your letter, with its enclosures, to the New Zealand Government by this week's mail, and immediately upon receipt of a reply he will communicate with you again.

Could you kindly furnish three more copies of the memorandum, A. 231/1, and of the form of certificate, A. 153/1 ?

I am, &c.,

C. WRAY PALLISER,

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Secretary to the Department.

SIR,— Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W., 13th July, 1912.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to advert to your letter of the 9th March last (Case 3080), and to say that they would be glad to learn whether any reply has yet been received from the New Zealand Government to the communication of the High Commissioner referred to therein.

I am, &c.,

The High Commissioner for New Zealand.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

High Commissioner for New Zealand,

SIR,— Westminister Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 25th July, 1912.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, numbered as above, and to state that no reply has yet been received to the High Commissioner's letter to his Government of the 9th March last, forwarding copy of your communication of the 1st idem, suggesting means of inspecting and issuing certificates in connection with the importation of fruit, plants, &c., into New Zealand. Immediately a reply is received you shall be informed; but if you do not hear anything either through this office or direct within a period of a month or six weeks, perhaps you would kindly write to this office again, when the High Commissioner would approach his Government further in the matter.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

ARTHUR S. ROW.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

SIR,— 4 Whitehall Place, S.W., 9th September, 1912.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to advert to your letter of the 25th July last (Case 3080), and to say that they would be glad to learn whether any reply has yet been received from the New Zealand Government to the communication of the High Commissioner referred to therein.

I am, &c.,

The High Commissioner for New Zealand.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

High Commissioner for New Zealand,

SIR,— Westminister Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 21st September, 1912.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and in reply to inform you that he has not yet received from his Government a reply to the letter in which he communicated the information kindly furnished in your letter of the 1st March last. He is accordingly writing again to his Government by to-day's mail on the subject.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

ARTHUR S. ROW.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

SIR,— 4 Whitehall Place, S.W., 29th January, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to advert to your letter of the 14th instant, and to say that they would be glad to learn when they may expect to receive a reply to their letter of the 1st March last (No. A. 13144/1912) on the subject of the certificates which the Board suggest might be used with plants exported from this country to New Zealand.

I am, &c.,

The High Commissioner for New Zealand.

T. H. MIDDLETON,

Assistant Secretary.

High Commissioner for New Zealand,
SIR,— Westminister Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, London S.W., 31st January, 1913.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. A. 19141/1913) of the 29th instant, and in reply he regrets to inform you that no reply has yet been received by him from his Government respecting letter of the 1st March last (No. A. 13144/1912), on the subject of the certificate which the Board suggest might be used with plants exported from this country to New Zealand.

I have to add that the High Commissioner again communicated with his Government on the 14th instant with a view to hastening the matter.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

W. M. BRAMING,

Secretary to the Department.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACTS, 1877–1907

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby declare that no case of the disease known as wart-disease or black scab of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum* Perc.) has occurred, so far as they are aware, within a radius of five miles of _____, in _____, up to the _____ day of _____, 191 _____.

In witness whereof the Board have hereunto set their official seal this _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____.

_____, Assistant Secretary.

DRAFT CERTIFICATE No. 1.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby declare that the parcel of bulbs, addressed to _____, and consigned by _____, has been examined by one of their officers authorized for the purpose, and that he has reported that no trace of any of the pests scheduled under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, was found therein.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this _____ day of _____, 191 _____.

_____, Assistant Secretary.

(No liability shall attach to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in respect of this certificate.)

DRAFT CERTIFICATE No. 2.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby certify that the nursery grounds in the occupation of _____, situated at _____, in the County of _____, have been examined by an Inspector of the Board on the _____ day of _____, 191 _____, and subsequently; and that such examination did not disclose indications of the presence of any of the undermentioned destructive insects or pests on any plant, tree, or bush, on the said premises.

[Here follow a list of scheduled pests.]

In witness whereof the Board have hereunto set their official seal this _____ day of _____, 191 _____.

_____, Assistant Secretary.

(NOTE.—No liability shall attach to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in respect of this certificate.)

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPORTATION OF PLANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE COLONIES.

WITH a view to assist nurserymen in Great Britain to develop their export trade, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are prepared to issue the certificates required by the Governments of the countries and colonies to which plants are to be exported under the following conditions:—

1. In cases in which consignments of plants or bulbs are only admitted on production of a certificate by the Board, or by one of their Inspectors, that the contents have been examined and declared to be healthy or free from certain specified pests, application should be made to the Board a few days before the consignment is to be despatched. When the parcel does not weigh more than 7 lb., and it is to be sent by parcel-post, the plants should be sent ready packed in a box, with the lid not nailed down, to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London S.W., marked on the outside "Plants (or bulbs) for export." If it is desired that the parcel should be despatched by the Board, after the certificate has been signed, a prepaid adhesive label addressed to the consignee should be enclosed, and the Customs declaration form required by the Postal Regulations (Post Office Guide, page 772) should be filled up and affixed to the box.

The necessary fee must also be enclosed if it is desired that the parcel should be insured, but it must be understood that the Board cannot, in any case, accept any responsibility for any loss or damage which may arise.

No charge is made for the Board's certificate unless the parcel is over 7 lb. in weight or the Inspector is required for any reason to travel to the place where the consignment is to be examined. In this case a charge of £2 2s. will be made, which must be paid before the certificate can be issued.

2. In cases in which consignments of plants are only admitted on production of a certificate from the Board that the nursery in which they have been grown has been examined and found to be free from certain specified pests, application for the attendance of an Inspector must be made before the 1st of May each year, in order that the nursery may be examined from time to time during the summer. A fee of £2 2s. will be charged for the certificate, and the remittance must be sent to the Board not less than a month before the beginning of the shipping season.

3. In cases in which a certificate of the Board is required stating that no disease of a certain kind has been reported from the neighbourhood in which the plants were grown a declaration signed (and in some cases sworn) by the grower must be sent, stating that the plants (in most cases, potatoes) were grown on a particular farm, and naming the parish and county in which such premises are situate, together with a declaration that the disease in respect of which the certificate is issued has not occurred on those premises.

The application should be received by the Board not less than three days before the consignment is to be despatched. No charge is made for this certificate.

In cases in which the certificates required do not fall within any of the foregoing categories nurserymen who wish to export plants should apply to the Board for further particulars.

SYDNEY OLIVIER.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
8 Whitehall Place, London S.W., January, 1912.

No. 51.

New Zealand, No. 285.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st July, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 40, of the 18th March, A.-1, 1914, I have the honour to request you to invite the attention of your Ministers to the fact that under the eighth resolution of the Imperial Education Conference, printed at pages 16 and 17 of Cd. 5666, the monographs on educational subjects which are now being prepared should be printed and published by the Education Department which prepares the monograph. No. 26.

2. I consider it desirable to draw the attention of your Government to this point, as in one or two cases it appears that it has been thought that the monographs would be published in this country. The Conference, however, were of opinion that the value of the series of monographs would depend on their being at all stages under the immediate supervision of the overseas department concerned.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 52.

New Zealand, No. 287.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 1st August, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the consideration A.-1, 1914, of your Ministers, a copy of a letter, with enclosures, from the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in which they express the desire that your Government will accept the certificate issued by the Board in regard to the soundness of stallions exported from Scotland. No. 38.

2. I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers are prepared to comply with the Board's wishes.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

Board of Agriculture for Scotland,
29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 19th July, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland relative to the purchase of horses in Scotland for importation into the colonies.

The Board understand that the certificate of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in regard to the soundness of stallions appearing in the register of that Department is accepted as sufficient by certain of the colonial Governments for stallions imported from England and Wales. As the regulations governing the registration of stallions by this Board are exactly similar to those of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, I am to ask that you will be so good as to move the Secretary of State for the Colonies to approach the colonial Governments with a view to their acceptance of the certificate of this Board in respect of stallions exported from Scotland.

Twelve copies of the Register of Stallions issued by the Board for the current year, containing a copy of the regulations governing their scheme of registration, are enclosed herewith for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for transmission, if necessary to the various colonial Governments.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES WEATHERILL,
For Secretary.

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

CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—RESOLUTION
ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY HELD ON 9th JULY, 1912.

THE Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unanimously request the Board of Agriculture for Scotland to ask colonial Governments to accept horses, purchased in Scotland for exportation, as sound provided they are on the register of the Board.

No. 53.

New Zealand, No. 288.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 1st August, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 12th July on the subject of an epidemic of smallpox or chicken-pox which has broken out in the north of the North Island.

2. I have duly communicated to the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Emigrants' Information Office the suggestion of your Prime Minister that every one leaving Great Britain for New Zealand should be vaccinated before departure.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 54.

New Zealand, No. 291.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 1st August, 1913.

With reference to Mr. Lyttelton's despatch, No. 56, of the 3rd August, 1905, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by the Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, forwarding a memorandum on the subject of the terminal rates charged on Pacific-cable traffic in the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand respectively.

2. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury desire to point out, as regards the statement made in paragraph 5 of the memorandum, that it cannot be assumed that the revenue derived by the Imperial Post Office directly and indirectly in respect of Pacific-cable traffic amounts even approximately to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a word on the total Pacific-cable traffic with the United Kingdom.

3. The Lords Commissioners also express the opinion that either of the arrangements suggested in paragraphs 11 to 14 of the memorandum would be more equitable to the taxpayers of this country than that at present in force.

4. I shall be glad to receive an intimation of the views of your Ministers upon the questions raised in the memorandum.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

A.-1, 1914,
No. 39.

A.-1, 1914,
No. 35.

Enclosures.

SIR,—

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W., 27th November, 1912.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that the Postmaster-General of New Zealand has recently drawn attention to the inequality of the terminal rates charged on Pacific-cable traffic in Australia and New Zealand respectively, and has asked that "the matter may be looked into with a view to determining whether some concession cannot be made to the New Zealand public."

The question thus raised is not a new one. It was discussed with considerable animation at the time when the Pacific cable was first opened for traffic in 1902-3, both by this Board and by the several Governments interested in the cable; and it was also considered by the Pacific Cable Conference which sat in 1905 under the presidency of Mr. Secretary Lyttelton. Now that it has been revived, my Board feel that, while it may constitute a legitimate subject of discussion between the Governments interested in the cable, it does not lie with us to do more than to invite their attention to the views expressed by the New Zealand Government, and to offer such assistance as we can towards the consideration of them by recalling the facts and past history of the question, and by indicating such solutions of it as appear to us to be deserving of examination.

I have accordingly been authorized to forward to you copies of a memorandum which has been drawn up with this latter object, and to suggest that, should their Lordships be so pleased, they should move the Secretary of State for the Colonies to communicate it to the Governments of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, with such expression of opinion on the subject as may commend itself to His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, His Majesty's Treasury, Whitehall.

W. H. PRIMROSE, Chairman.

AUSTRALIAN TERMINAL RATES.

1. In May last our Manager in the Pacific received from the Secretary to the New Zealand Post Office the letter of which the following is a copy:—

"International Cable Messages."

SIR,—

General Post Office, Wellington, 7th May, 1912.

"I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Mr. Ell, Postmaster-General, has been looking into the question of terminal rates, and is not at all satisfied that the charge for cable messages to and from New Zealand should be the same as to and from Australia, seeing that the Commonwealth Government receives a terminal rate of 5d., while New Zealand receives 1d. only. I am therefore directed to ask that the matter be looked into, with a view to determining whether some concession cannot be made to the New Zealand public. I should be obliged if you would favour me with any information you have on the subject."

I am, &c.,

"The Manager in the Pacific, Pacific Cable Board."

"D. ROBERTSON, Secretary."

2. He replied that the matter was one with which he had neither the authority nor the requisite information to enable him to deal, but that he would refer it to the Board. He accordingly did so, but consideration of the subject has been deferred in consequence of the vacancy in the New Zealand representation on the Board. Now that the Board is again complete it becomes necessary to give it our attention.

3. The question raised by the New Zealand Government is a highly important one. But clearly, also, it is one upon which the Board cannot itself adjudicate. It lies outside our province, and the most that we can properly do is to submit it for the consideration of the four Governments interested in the cable. It is for them to decide what, if anything, should be done in pursuance of the views of the New Zealand partner; and our intervention must be limited to presenting the case to them in a convenient form. In this way I think we can be of use to them, because we are intimately acquainted with all the facts and the past history of the question, and are also in a position that gives us special advantages for indicating the various alternative courses that might be followed if it should be held that existing arrangements call for readjustment. It is from this point of view that I have drawn up this statement, which I now submit for the consideration of the Board. If found acceptable, it might serve later for the purpose of making the several Governments acquainted with the main features and bearings of the case put forward for consideration by the New Zealand Government.

4. The facts are briefly as follows. Limiting ourselves to the rate on ordinary traffic (which is the basis for all other rates), the several Governments interested in the Pacific cable receive out of the 3s. per word through-rate the following amounts in respect of the inland service in each State:—

United Kingdom (either directly or indirectly)	..	..	..	½d. per word.
Australia	..	..	..	5d. "
New Zealand	..	..	..	1d. "
Canada (telegraphs not being a State service)	..	..	..	Nil.

5. In the United Kingdom the ½d. is only directly charged when a message is sent over the Postal wires. But inasmuch as the cable companies pay a rent for their private wires, it may perhaps be assumed that the British P.O. does not receive in revenue about ½d. per word on all Pacific-cable traffic, or the same amount as is charged on any inland telegram. Similarly, in New Zealand the Government receives on such traffic the same amount as it does on "urgent inland messages" (though its rate on ordinary messages is only ½d.). But in Australia our traffic is charged 5d. per word, although their ordinary inland rate is only 1d. per word, with a differential rate of 2d. per word on urgent messages. Thus, while the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand may be said to extend to our traffic "most favoured nation" treatment, Australia penalizes it heavily. The position is certainly anomalous, and the anomaly becomes all the more conspicuous if we consider what happens at the

northern end of our system. When the scheme for the Pacific cable was being perfected, it was arranged through the good offices of the High Commissioner for Canada that the Canadian Pacific Railway and its ally, the Commercial Cable Company, should concede our traffic a preferential rate of 1s. per word between the United Kingdom and Bamfield, as against the rate of 1s. 6d. per word payable by the public. The Anglo Company were compelled to make a similar concession as the price for obtaining a share of the traffic, but they did so grudgingly, and have hitherto always regarded it as a grievance. But for this concession it would have been impossible for the rate by the Pacific route to have been fixed as low as 3s. a word (the rate already in operation on the Eastern route) without incurring a loss that would have been almost prohibitive of the scheme. The contrast between the treatment of our traffic at one end of our system by companies trading for profit, and that which it receives at the other end from one of the associated States is certainly remarkable. But in regard to it there are, I think, two things that must be said in extenuation: (i) That circumstances connected with the history of the establishment of cable communication with Australia (more especially the heavy cost incurred in making land-line connections with the cables) explain, and, at any rate as regards the past, go far to justify a somewhat high terminal charge; and (ii) that in any case Australia is the proper judge of the charge that circumstances require her to make on the admission and transmission of telegraphic traffic, just as she must be of the duties to be charged on imported goods. The Pacific-cable partnership gives her associates no title to interfere in such matters.

6. But while it is unquestionable that each of the States associated in the enterprise must be left free to determine the conditions on which it will handle the traffic arising from the cables that land on its shores, it may not unreasonably be asked whether, in settling the accounts of the partnership, the revenue that each may derive from the Pacific-cable traffic for its own separate use should not be brought into the calculation. Whether the revenue to be brought in should be gross or net would be a point for consideration. But to leave it altogether out of account when the charges made by the several States are not fixed on any common basis certainly leads to very anomalous results.

7. That this would be the case was foreseen from the first, and a warm discussion on the subject took place in 1902-3. It resulted in the drawing-up of a memorandum by the then Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board (Sir Spencer Walpole), in which it was suggested that, in calculating the liability of the several partners in respect of deficiency of revenue from the cable, each Government should be debited with a sum equal to the amount, if any, by which its receipts from terminal charges on Pacific-cable traffic exceeded the amount it would have received if its terminal charges had been at the same rate as its internal urgent rate of charge. This memorandum was circulated to the several Governments, and considerable correspondence took place upon it. Eventually, no agreement having been reached, further consideration was adjourned pending the meeting of the Conference, to which another even more important issue—the Australian contracts of January, 1901, and June, 1903, with the Eastern Extension Company—was to be referred. The Conference met in 1905; but its attention was so much engrossed with this latter issue, and others arising out of it, that comparatively little discussion took place on the question of terminal rates; and all that the report said on it was contained in a single paragraph, as follows: “(9.) It has been suggested that the Commonwealth Government should reduce their terminal rate to the level of the rate for urgent internal messages. The majority of us are of opinion that the rate of 5d. per word is excessive, and we trust that the Government will see their way to reduce it.” This expression of opinion did not lead to any result, and the question was tacitly allowed to drop.

8. Now the New Zealand Government revives the question. The lapse of time has aggravated, and will continue to aggravate, the defect in the existing arrangement, of which complaint is made. Growth of traffic, while diminishing on one hand the amount to be made good annually by the associated Governments, increases on the other the separate receipts of the States charging terminal rates; and already the point has been reached at which the separate revenue derived by the Commonwealth from Pacific-cable traffic exceeds the amount which it has to contribute towards the shortage on the Board's accounts, so that Australia is making a profit out of the cable, while her three partners are still making a loss. It is easy to see that from their point of view this may be regarded as not an equitable position.

9. The New Zealand Government appears to suggest that the through rate between Europe and New Zealand should be reduced by at least some portion of the 4d. by which the Australian terminal rate exceeds the New Zealand terminal rate. This, no doubt, would redress the balance as between these two States, but it would do nothing to meet the similar claims that the United Kingdom and Canada might advance; on the contrary, it would increase the force of such claims, because it would lead to a loss of revenue from the Pacific cable as a whole, and increase the deficiency which the partners have to make good. Moreover, it conflicts with a principle that is universally observed in connection with ocean cable rates, and that for many reasons it is desirable to maintain—the principle that rates should be fixed not in minute correspondence with distance, but by reference to zones of considerable area, within which rates should be uniform. There are, however, alternatives which might be considered.

10. One that would have advantages from an Imperial point of view, though at some cost, at any rate at first, to the cable revenue, would be that Australia should reduce her terminal rate by 3d. or 4d., so as to allow of reduction of the 3s. through-rate to Australasia to 2s. 9d. or 2s. 8d., and thus to make a step towards the much-desired result of cheapening cable communication between the several States of the Empire. But this would be very costly to the Commonwealth, because she would lose not only on our traffic, but also on traffic via Eastern, which is double that via Pacific, and possibly she could not afford it at present.

11. Another possible alternative would be that the four Governments should leave existing terminal rates as they are, but should agree that in calculating the distribution, between the partners, of loss, as it is now (or of profit, as we hope it soon may be), the amount of the gross revenue of each State from Pacific-cable traffic should be brought into the account, and added to the revenue shown

in the Board's accounts. To the difference between the revenue thus augmented and the expenditure as shown in the Board's accounts the statutory distribution by eighteenthths would be applied, and a combination of the quotas thus ascertained, with the amounts of the separate receipts of each State from Pacific-cable traffic, would determine the liability (or share of profit) of the several partners.

12. Applying this formula to the figures of 1911-12 (slightly adapted so as to simplify the example) it would work out approximately as follows:—

Board's traffic revenue	£	155,000
Australia (receipts from Pacific-cable traffic)	23,000	
New Zealand (receipts from Pacific-cable traffic)	2,000	
United Kingdom* (receipts from Pacific-cable traffic)	2,000	
	<hr/>	
Expenditure	182,000	
	200,000	
	<hr/>	
Balance to be made good	18,000	

* NOTE—Much of the Australasian traffic stops in North America.

The total sum to be made good by the associated Governments would be £45,000 (being the difference between the revenue and expenditure as shown in the Board's accounts, viz., £200,000-£155,000); and this would accordingly be charged approximately as follows:—

United Kingdom	$\frac{5}{18}$ ths of £18,000	+	2,000	=	7,000
Canada	$\frac{5}{18}$ ths of £18,000	+	Nil	=	5,000
Australia	$\frac{6}{18}$ ths of £18,000	+	23,000	=	29,000
New Zealand	$\frac{2}{18}$ ths of £18,000	+	2,000	=	4,000
	<hr/>				
Total					£45,000

Under the existing system the liability for a sum of £45,000 would be apportioned as follows:—

United Kingdom	£	12,500
Canada	12,500	
Australia	15,000	
New Zealand	5,000	
	<hr/>	
	£45,000	

13. This plan would avoid any necessity for examining or criticizing the terminal rates charged by each country. On the other hand, it might be thought to bear with undue hardship on Australia, where the cost of the inland service is, owing to distances and other conditions, probably exceptionally high. In that case we might revert to the plan proposed in 1902-3 by Sir Spencer Walpole. This would be in accordance with the opinion expressed by Sir W. Mulock, the representative of Canada at the 1905 Conference, when he said, "I should not like to assent to the view that any Government should charge more for Pacific-cable business than it charges for the most urgent kind of local or domestic business. That, I think, is the sound view to take."

14. Assuming that the Australian terminal rate were taken to be 3d. per word in excess of what it should be on Sir W. Mulock's hypothesis (and again slightly adapting the figures), this plan would work out as follows in a year in which the revenue and expenditure were approximately those of 1911-12 (but with an adverse balance of £44,000, instead of £45,000):—

Board's traffic revenue	£	155,000
Australia (excess revenue on terminal rate—taken at 3d. per word)	14,000	
United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand (ditto)	Nil.	
	<hr/>	
Expenditure	169,000	
	199,000	
	<hr/>	
Balance to be made good	£30,000	

One-eighteenth of £30,000 is £1,666 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Accordingly, the liability for the £44,000 by which the Board's revenue fell short of the expenditure (viz., £199,000-£155,000) would be distributed as follows:—

United Kingdom	$1,666\frac{2}{3} \times 5$	8,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
Canada	$1,666\frac{2}{3} \times 5$	8,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
Australia	$1,666\frac{2}{3} \times 6 = £10,000 + £14,000$	= 24,000
New Zealand	$1,666\frac{2}{3} \times 2$	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
	<hr/>	
Total		£44,000

15. The above seem to me the several alternatives that deserve consideration. No others at present occur to me.

19th November, 1912.

H. W. PRIMROSE.

New Zealand, No. 300.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 8th August, 1913.

A.—1, 1914,
No. 25.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have issued to the Governments of Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Germany, France, and the United States an invitation to take part in an International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea which it is proposed to hold in London in the autumn of this year, commencing 12th November.

2. I enclose copies of the programme of the Conference. It will be found to include all the general questions of importance connected with passenger vessels which are raised by the case of the steamship "Titanic," while at the same time regard has been had to the keeping of the discussion within manageable limits.

3. In conveying the invitation to the foreign Governments concerned, it has been explained that in the view of His Majesty's Government it should be the object of the Conference to endeavour to bring about agreement among the participating States with regard to the conditions necessary for the safety in the case of passenger steamships and with reference to other measures in the interests of the safety of maritime passenger traffic. In the event of such an agreement being arrived at and embodied in a Convention, each signatory State would be responsible for giving legislative and administrative effect to the provisions of that Convention and issuing the necessary certificates to its national ships which comply with those provisions. The Conference would further deal with the conditions under which certificates so issued should be accepted as valid by the other signatory States. It has been explained also that it is desired that the Conference should result in a Convention in which international principles will be laid down for securing the safety of passenger traffic at sea, and that it is therefore hoped that the delegates will be given full powers to sign such a Convention.

4. The Governments invited have been informed that His Majesty's Government hope to be in a position shortly to communicate to those countries which accept the invitation certain material bearing on the subjects to be dealt with at the Conference, such as reports of expert advisory committees and copies of existing British rules and regulations, and that if any of the accepting Governments desire to furnish similar material to the other Governments concerned His Majesty's Government will be glad to receive such material, and circulate it on their behalf.

5. I shall be glad to know whether your Ministers would desire to be represented at this Conference.

6. If, however, your Government should for any reason find it inconvenient to send representatives, His Majesty's Government will be glad to inform your Government as to the views at present held by the British delegates on the various subjects to be discussed at the Conference, and they will be prepared to give careful consideration to any representations which your Government may wish to make on these subjects.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.—PROGRAMME.

I.—*International Uniformity.*

The principles which should govern the reciprocal acceptance by each of the Governments represented of certificates and standards issued or laid down by the other Governments relating to safety of life at sea.

II.—*Safety of Construction.*

The principles which should be laid down as regards bulkheads and subdivision into watertight compartments, and the question as to what principles can be laid down so as to secure that vessels shall, as regards hull, machinery, and equipments, be fit for the service intended.

III.—*Life-saving Appliances.*

The principles to be enforced with regard to life-saving appliances to be carried, the types of boats and other life-saving appliances to be accepted, and the arrangements for surveying, stowing, launching, and handling the boats and other appliances.

IV.—*Safety of Navigation.*

The principles to be adopted with regard to the control of navigation and safety-warnings, including wireless telegraphy, signals, assistance to ships in distress, warnings as to ice and derelicts, steamship routes, &c.

No. 56.

New Zealand, No. 301.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 8th August, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons entitled the “Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1913.”

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

A BILL to prohibit the Importation of the Plumage and Skins of Wild Birds, and to amend the Enactments relating to the Protection of Wild Birds, and for other purposes incidental thereto.

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.) Subject to the exceptions in this Act contained, a person shall not import into the United Kingdom the plumage of any wild bird, and accordingly section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall be read as if there were included in the table of prohibitions and restrictions therein—

“The plumage of wild birds as defined by the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1913, subject to the exceptions contained in that Act.”

(2.) A person shall not have in his possession or be concerned in selling the plumage of any wild bird which has been imported in contravention of this Act, or which, having been allowed to be imported on the ground that it is being put to a certain use or intended to be put to a certain use, is being put to some other use; and if any person has in his possession or is concerned in selling any such plumage, he shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds in respect of the first offence and twenty-five pounds in respect of the second or any subsequent offence, and the Court before whom he is convicted may order the forfeiture or destruction of any plumage in respect of which the offence has been committed.

2. (1.) The following plumage is excepted from the prohibition on importation under this Act:—

(a.) The plumage of birds for the time being included in the Schedule to this Act:

(b.) The plumage of birds imported alive:

(c.) The plumage of birds imported under a license granted under this Act for the purpose of supplying specimens for any natural history or other museum, or for the purpose of scientific research:

(d.) Plumage forming part of wearing apparel being *bona fide* the property of, and actually in the personal use of or intended for the personal use of, any person entering the United Kingdom:

(e.) The plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet and imported for that purpose.

(2.) His Majesty may by Order in Council from time to time add the name of any bird to the Schedule to this Act or remove the name of any bird from that Schedule.

(3.) The Board of Trade may grant a license under such conditions and regulations as they think fit to any person to import specimens of birds for any natural history or other museum, or for the purpose of scientific research.

(4.) Any importer claiming an exemption under this section for any plumage on the ground that it is to be put to a certain use shall deliver to an officer of Customs and Excise, if required by any such officer, on importation a written declaration of the purpose for which it is imported.

3. Where the Court is satisfied, in any proceedings under this Act, that any plumage is the plumage of a bird which is never or rarely found alive in a wild state in the United Kingdom, the plumage shall be deemed to be imported in contravention of this Act unless the contrary is proved.

4. An Order may be made by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary for Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under sections eight and nine of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, and

sections two and three of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, and section one of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1896, which give powers with reference to the protection of wild birds and their eggs, without any application or representation from the Council of any county or county borough.

5. In this Act—

The expression “plumage” includes the skin or body of a bird with the plumage on it :

The expression “sell” includes exchange and let out on hire :

The expression “importer” has the same meaning as in the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

6. This Act may be cited as the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act, 1913, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

SCHEDULE.

Ostriches.

Eider ducks.

No. 57.

New Zealand, No. 303.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th August, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for communication to your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, forwarding copies of a memorandum on the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain and certain other countries during the year 1912.

2. Your Ministers will observe that the Board of Agriculture ask that the memorandum may be put into the hands of the agricultural correspondents of the principal newspapers.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

4 Whitehall Place, London S.W., 31st July, 1913.

SIR,—

I am directed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to enclose 100 copies of a statement which Mr. Runciman has had prepared, describing in general terms the course of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in Great Britain last year; the measures which were successfully taken to cope with the outbreak; and the organization which exists in Great Britain for dealing with foot-and-mouth disease when it is introduced into this country.

Mr. Runciman is desirous that the facts contained in this memorandum should as far as possible be brought to the notice of stockowners, who may be purchasers of British pedigree stock, in the dominions to which such stock are usually exported in any considerable numbers, as he thinks that such information would tend to create confidence on the part of such buyers in the satisfactory sanitary condition of live-stock in this country, and demonstrate that importers of live animals from Great Britain run little or no risk of introducing disease amongst their stock by such means.

With this object in view, Mr. Runciman would be obliged if the Secretary of State could see his way to cause copies of the memorandum to be sent to the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand, in order that it might be arranged that the documents should be put into the hands of the agricultural correspondents of the principal newspapers in the dominions named, and also presented officially to the Governments of such dominions with a view to its wide circulation throughout the dominion concerned.

I am to add that a further supply of the memorandum can be sent to you if required.

I am, &c.,

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

SYDNEY OLIVIER.

MEMORANDUM ON OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Narrative Account of the Epidemic.

GREAT BRITAIN had been completely free from foot-and-mouth disease for more than six months, when, on Sunday, the 23rd June, 1912, the following telegram was received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: “Veterinary Inspector, Penrith, suspects foot-and-mouth disease on farm, Sarah Bellas, Bellmount, two miles from Penrith; six cows affected.—SUPERINTENDENT.” The Board immediately instructed one of their veterinary officers to proceed to Penrith in order to investigate the report. Meanwhile, every possible precaution was taken on the spot by the local authority’s Inspector and the police to prevent the spread of infection; Bellmount Farm and two adjoining farms were placed under restrictions prohibiting the movement of animals, manure, &c., and police officers were stationed at convenient points to prevent any unauthorized person entering upon the premises or leaving them

without first being thoroughly disinfected. Arrangements were also made with the proprietors of the Penrith Auction Mart for the exclusion from the market to be held the following day of any cattle or sheep from the neighbourhood. The Board's Inspector arrived on the farm early on Monday morning, the 24th June. He confirmed the local Inspector's diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease; sixteen cows were by that time showing typical symptoms, and steps were immediately taken for the slaughter not only of those animals, but of all others which had been in recent contact with them. An Order under the Diseases of Animals Acts was immediately issued and communicated by telegram to the local authority prohibiting under heavy penalties the movement of animals in a wide area of country, approximately thirty miles in diameter, around the infected place. There was no clue to the origin of the infection, and the Board deemed it advisable to send a warning telegram to every local authority—330 in all—throughout the country. On Monday night the chief veterinary officer of the Board travelled north in order to visit the scene of operations, and he satisfied himself that everything possible had been done to prevent the disease from spreading to other premises.

On Thursday, the 27th June, telegrams were received from two veterinary Inspectors at Liverpool, reporting that they had seen lesions of suspected foot-and-mouth disease in the tongues and feet of bullocks slaughtered the day before in the abattoir. The animals had come from Ireland, and had been exposed for sale, along with some 1,100 other cattle and 9,000 sheep, in Stanley Market, Liverpool, on Monday, the 24th June. Stanley Market is a great distributing centre for cattle and sheep, especially those imported from Ireland, and by Thursday the animals exposed in the market on Monday had been dispersed in all directions. Within a few hours of the receipt of the telegram above mentioned the chief veterinary officer of the Board was at Liverpool, and had informed the Board by telephone that there was no doubt about the accuracy of the diagnosis. Steps were taken to trace back the diseased bullocks to their place of origin in Ireland; inquiries very quickly proved that they had been part of a consignment of sixty-two cattle and 168 sheep shipped on the 22nd June by a well-known Dublin dealer. With this information before them, the Board issued an order on the 28th June prohibiting the landing of any Irish animals in Great Britain. Inspectors were also told off to trace to their respective destinations all the sixty thousand animals which had recently been landed in Great Britain from Ireland; this work was completed in a remarkably short space of time, and arrangements made for the animals to be kept under strict veterinary supervision. The same day they were informed by the local authority's Inspector of another outbreak in the outskirts of Liverpool among cattle which also had formed part of the same dealer's consignment; on the 29th June foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed at Harraby, near Carlisle, among Irish cattle which were known to have been shipped from Dublin to Holyhead on the 22nd June. There was no room for doubt that the infection had come from Ireland. Animals which had been in contact with those affected in the Harraby outbreak were believed to have gone to Gateshead, to Morpeth, and possibly to York. Inspectors were immediately sent to trace them to their destination. During the next three days news was received that fresh centres of disease existed in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and on two farms within a few miles of Morpeth. The outlook was grave, for it was clear that the germs of the disease had been scattered over a wide area; it was impossible at that moment to see where it would end; but the Board hoped that by unremitting energy and the imposition of rigorous restrictions whenever a new outbreak was reported the disease could be isolated, and prevented from spreading into the surrounding district. The great annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was fixed for the week beginning the 30th June, at Doncaster, in Yorkshire. On the eve of the show the Board felt themselves obliged to prohibit the exhibition of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine; those which had already arrived were sent back after veterinary inspection to the places whence they came, there to be kept under careful observation. One lot of Irish animals arrived at the show-ground; it was ascertained that they had been carried from Dublin to Holyhead by the same vessel (though a day or two later) which had carried the cattle subsequently found at Harraby to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease; further, they had come from premises only three miles from Swords, in County Dublin, where the Irish authorities had just discovered cases of the disease. The Board held that the risk of keeping these animals alive was too great to be incurred, and their immediate slaughter was ordered.

During the last days of June and up to the 3rd July thirty-two suspected outbreaks had been reported, of which twenty-two—in Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham—were confirmed, all directly traceable to Ireland. All affected animals and those which had been in recent contact with them were immediately slaughtered, and orders were issued absolutely prohibiting any movement of animals within about fifteen miles of each outbreak. In some districts also—*e.g.*, in Northumberland, where the disease appeared to have obtained a firm hold—restrictions were imposed upon the holding of markets even outside the scheduled areas. In another week the number of confirmed outbreaks had risen to forty-two, for the most part in Northumberland, but some few also in Lancashire and Yorkshire. At this time—*viz.*, about the 10th July—there was a band of country, thirty miles wide at the narrowest point, stretching from Liverpool on the west to Hull on the east, in which no animal could be moved from one field into another on the opposite side of a road without a special license, which was granted only in exceptional cases, and safeguarded by every imaginable precaution. Not only the Inspectors of the Board and the local authorities, but the whole Police Force in the scheduled areas watched night and day to see that their restrictions were not evaded. These drastic measures soon began to show good results. The epidemic still spread, but not with the same alarming rapidity as at first, and by degrees the authorities got the upper hand. By the end of July fifty-nine outbreaks had been confirmed, by the end of August seventy, by the end of September eighty-one. One more case occurred on the 8th October in Northumberland, and one nearly two months later, on the 1st December, in Kent, the latter apparently not connected in any way with the earlier outbreaks. There has been no case at all since the 1st December, 1912.

Cost of suppressing the Epidemic.

The animals slaughtered on account of the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic of 1912 were 3,094 cattle, 6,395 sheep, 891 swine, and five goats; the net amount paid in compensation was £38,628.

All Scotland and Three-quarters of England immune.

The whole of Scotland and forty-six out of the sixty-two counties of England and Wales were kept entirely free from disease.

The Board's Procedure in dealing with Foot-and-mouth Disease.

The history of this epidemic appears to prove beyond question the effectiveness of the Board's policy in dealing with foot-and-mouth disease. That policy is based upon two principles—first, the immediate slaughter of all affected animals and “contacts,” and, secondly, the maintenance of severe restrictions upon the movement of animals within a radius of approximately fifteen miles of each infected place. But for its success this system depends upon the elaborate local organization for ensuring the prompt notification of disease and the enforcement of restrictions.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, constitutes the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the authority for executing and discharging the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act, and requires local authorities, as in the Act described, to execute and enforce the Act and every Order of the Board “so far as the same are to be executed or enforced by local authorities.”

The number of local authorities is 330, each of which has to appoint so many Inspectors and other officers as the local authority think necessary for the execution and enforcement of the Act, and to appoint at least one veterinary Inspector. Nearly all county local authorities and a number of borough local authorities have appointed the Chief of the Police as Chief Inspector under the Act, and all Superintendents, Inspectors, and Sergeants to be Inspectors. A number of constables are also appointed Inspectors by some local authorities, and those who have not appointed police as Inspectors have appointed other persons. There are about three thousand Inspectors and eleven hundred veterinary inspectors of local authorities. The Act also provides that the Police Force of each police area shall execute and enforce the Act and every Order of the Board. There are thus about twenty thousand persons, exclusive of the officers of the Board, who have statutory obligations in respect of the execution and enforcement of the Act and Orders made thereunder, of which some four thousand have special powers. Section 4 of the Act requires every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease to give notice to a constable of police, who shall forthwith give information thereof to such persons or authority as the Board by order direct.

Every veterinary surgeon who, in his private practice, attends a case of disease is required by the Animals (Notification of Disease) Order of 1910 to notify the fact to an Inspector of the local authority and to a constable of the Police Force of the area in which the animal is. It is thus practically impossible for a case of foot-and-mouth disease to remain concealed. The Act of 1894 imposes on all local authorities special duties in respect of foot-and-mouth disease, and, under the powers conferred on them, the Board issued an Order dealing with that disease, so that there is in existence machinery for dealing with an outbreak without direct action by the Board. The Act also gives the Board permissive powers as to slaughter of diseased and suspected animals and of all animals that have been exposed to infection, and to pay compensation for the same; so since 1892 it has been the practice of the Board to deal directly with all outbreaks of this disease, and during recent years to cause all notices of suspected cases to be inquired into by their officers.

On receipt of a report of suspected disease, the Board at once direct one of their veterinary Inspectors to examine the suspected animal, and warning telegrams are sent to certain other Inspectors to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at once to the place at which disease is suspected to exist; and a warning telegram is also sent to the Chief of Police in the district as to the enforcement of the provisions of the Foot-and-mouth Disease Order. Arrangements are made for dealing with notifications out of office-hours. Pending the report of the veterinary Inspector, an order is prepared prohibiting the movement of all animals into or out of, or along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare within an area of about fifteen miles radius round the infected place. The veterinary Inspector, as soon as he has come to an opinion, notifies the Board by telegram or telephone, and if his opinion is that foot-and-mouth exists, the Board, unless they consider that confirmation of it by the chief veterinary officer is desirable, at once notify the Inspectors already warned to proceed to the premises. As a rule the District Inspector is already at the place, having proceeded there on receipt of the warning telegram. The order prohibiting movement is at once issued and the local authorities, Chief Constables, and Superintendents of Police of districts, any portions of which are included in the area, are informed by telegram of the outbreak and the issue of the order. All railway companies having stations in the area are also informed. In the case of an initial outbreak—that is, one occurring after the country has been free from disease for some time—a warning telegram is sent to every local authority in Great Britain.

The Inspector in charge of the outbreak, immediately he arrives at the premises, ascertains that the rules applicable to an infected place are being carried out, inquires as to what animals, if any, have lately been moved from the premises or have been exposed to infection, and takes steps to have them placed under restrictions if this has not already been done. He advises what animals on the infected place and elsewhere should be slaughtered, and reports to the Board. While awaiting the Board's decision he makes arrangements for valuation, slaughter, and disposal of the carcasses. On receipt of instructions to slaughter, valuation and slaughter are proceeded with as rapidly as possible, every precaution being taken to prevent any possibility of disease being carried from the premises by the persons employed. As soon as slaughter is completed a thorough disinfection of the premises is

commenced. Amongst the officers directed to proceed to the locality when the existence of disease is confirmed are a number of veterinary Inspectors, and they, on arrival, proceed to make an examination of all animals in the area subject to the provisions of the prohibition order. Modifications of the order commence a few days after its issue, and should no further outbreaks occur in the area further modifications from time to time take place, the size of the area being reduced until from about five to eight weeks from the date of the outbreak all restrictions are removed.

It may be pointed out that the departmental committee appointed to inquire into foot-and-mouth disease in the report issued by them in May, 1912, state, "The committee would also like to place on record their approval of the procedure adopted by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in dealing with outbreaks of the disease, and consider that the freedom of this country in recent years from widespread epidemics is due to the regulations so admirably carried out by the officers of the Board and those of the local authorities."

Comparison with other Countries.

It is interesting to compare the results of this procedure with the recent history of foot-and-mouth disease in some other countries.

In *Great Britain*, in 1910, there were only two outbreaks, both occurring in the same county. In 1911 there were nineteen outbreaks that may be taken as forming five groups, and in 1912 there were, as stated, eighty-three outbreaks that can be divided into nine groups—a group being taken as a series of outbreaks that are connected.

In *Germany*, on the 15th February, 1910, there were five infected places, on the 30th April the same year there was only one, on the 30th May the number of infected places had risen to seventeen, on the 30th June to 124, and steadily increased until on the 31st December there were 4,882; the number further increased to 38,250 on the 31st August, 1911. The number then commenced to diminish, and according to the return for the period 1st–15th June this year the number of infected places was seventy-five.

France returned no outbreaks during the year 1910 and the months of June and February, 1911; but the return for March of the latter year gave 222 outbreaks in fifty-five communes; the number increased each month until in August the return gave 33,960 outbreaks in 3,217 communes. The number then began to diminish, and according to the return for the week 13th–19th April this year there were 274 outbreaks. Disease then became more prevalent, there being 1,130 outbreaks during the week 8th–15th June.

Holland had one outbreak in each month, February, March, April, and May, 1910, but no further outbreaks till February, 1911, in which month forty-four occurred. The number rapidly increased, and reached 18,214 during June, was 12,358 in July, 15,503 in August, and 13,477 in September. In October the number fell to 4,391, and rapidly decreased to 302 in December. In January, 1912, there were only seventy-five outbreaks; and with the exception of February, when there were ninety outbreaks, there was a gradual decrease to one in September and nil in October; but five outbreaks occurred in November, six in December, sixteen in January, thirteen in February, eleven in March, six in April, and three in May.

Belgium was free from foot-and-mouth during the period January–July, 1910. One outbreak occurred in August, one in November, and three in December. There was no case in January, 1911, but in February eight outbreaks occurred. The number then rapidly increased, there being 4,589 outbreaks in June, 9,322 in July, 7,922 in August, 4,246 in September. The number continued to fall, there being only 582 outbreaks in December. January, 1912, commenced with 136 outbreaks, the number decreasing till there was only one in October. There was no case in November, but six outbreaks occurred in December. There was no case in January this year, and only one in February; but there were fifty in March, twenty-two in April, and fifty-six in May.

Denmark.—During the period January–October, 1910, there was no case of foot-and-mouth. One outbreak took place in November, and three in December. There was then two months freedom from disease, followed by four outbreaks in March, 1911. During the next six months there were only seven outbreaks, but in October there were forty-five outbreaks. In November there were 154 premises "under supervision," 278 in December, 251 in January, 1912, 243 in February, and 132 in March. The majority of the premises were freed during each month, so the number of outbreaks would be a large proportion of the aggregate of 1,058. The number of cases decreased, none occurring during the period August–November, one occurring in December, and none in February and March this year, one in April, and one in May.

Argentina was declared officially free from foot-and-mouth disease by the Government in August, 1909, the last outbreak having occurred in January of that year; but on the 1st June, 1910, a despatch was received from the British Minister at Buenos Aires stating that foot-and-mouth disease existed in four provinces or territories, and latest reports indicate that disease is still very prevalent in the country, and has appeared in Chubut, which is considerably south of the district previously affected.

As far as can be ascertained, there is no European country in which it has been found possible to adopt a policy similar to that of Great Britain as regards slaughter in foot-and-mouth disease, and to maintain it throughout a serious epidemic. To this may be due the comparative want of success in controlling the disease when introduced, indicated by the figures given above. The difficulties incidental to the guarding of a land frontier against a highly infectious disease must not, however, be overlooked.

Protection against Introduction of Disease from Abroad.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, as amended by the Act of 1896, allows foreign animals to be landed only at foreign-animals wharves, to be there slaughtered within ten days, except animals from

countries the landing from which is prohibited, and animals for exhibition or for exceptional purposes the landing of which is allowed by special order of the Board. These requirements, together with a water frontier and an efficient preventive service, make the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease by means of animals almost impossible.

Protection against Introduction of Disease from Abroad and from Ireland.

The risk of infection being again introduced from Ireland as in June, 1912, has been provided against by the issue of a permanent order requiring all Irish animals to be detained for a thorough veterinary examination at the landing-place before they are allowed to proceed to their destination.

No Disease in Stock exported during 1912.

It may be added that during the year 1912, 4,780 animals—viz., cattle, sheep, goats, and swine—were exported from Great Britain. In not one case was any sign of foot-and-mouth disease discovered amongst them.

SYDNEY OLIVIER, Secretary.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London S.W., 1st July, 1913.

No. 58.

New Zealand, No. 308.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th August, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 288, of the 1st August on the subject of an epidemic of smallpox or chicken-pox which has broken out in the north of the North Island, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Local Government Board.

2. I should be glad if your Ministers could furnish the information and documents relating to New Zealand asked for by the Local Government Board.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., 6th August, 1913.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, with reference to the epidemic of smallpox or chicken-pox in New Zealand.

They would be glad if the Secretary of State would be good enough to cause them to be furnished with reports on the outbreaks in New Zealand and New South Wales, showing what were the sources of the infection, so far as they can be ascertained, what was the course of the epidemic in each case, and what measures were taken to prevent its spread, what was the general type of the disease, and what powers are possessed and were exercised in each State by the central and the local authorities for dealing with the epidemic. It would be useful for the Board to have also copies of any laws in force in each State with regard to vaccination, and the prevention of infectious diseases generally.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

WALTER T. JERRED, Assistant Secretary.

No. 59.

New Zealand.—Miscellaneous.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th August, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Government, a copy of a circular letter which has been addressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majesty's ships, communicating to them the international rule which has been concurred in by the maritime Powers generally that salutes by visiting ships of war to the flag of the country visited shall be fired on every occasion of visiting a foreign port, and enclosing an addition to article 78 of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions embodying the rule.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 60.

New Zealand, No. 312.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 19th August, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 97, of the 3rd July, giving the names of the gentlemen whom you summoned to the Legislative Council of the Dominion on the 26th June last.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 61.

New Zealand, No. 316.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd August, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 100, of the 4th July, <sup>A.—1, 1914,
No. 27.</sup> I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council entitled "The Seal Fisheries (Papua) Order in Council, 1913."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Mr. Secretary Harcourt, Sir William Carington, Mr. Fischer, Sir Louis Mallet.

WHEREAS by section 3 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, all persons were prohibited from using any port within the United Kingdom for purposes of pelagic sealing contrary to any Order in Council made under the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Acts, 1895 and 1912:

And whereas by section 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, the importation of the skins of seals captured in contravention of any such Order as last aforesaid was prohibited:

And whereas by section 5 (1) of the said Act it was enacted that His Majesty might by Order in Council extend the provisions of the two hereinbefore recited sections to any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such modifications and adaptations as might appear to him to be necessary:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

(1.) This Order may be cited as the Seal Fisheries (Papua) Order in Council, 1913.

(2.) From and after the commencement of this Order sections 3 and 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912, shall apply to Papua, subject to the following modifications and adaptations, that is to say,—

(i.) For the words "the United Kingdom" in section 3 (1) of the said Act there shall be deemed to be substituted the words "the Territory of Papua."

(ii.) In section 3 (2) of the said Act, for the words "the Secretary of State," wherever those words occur, there shall be deemed to be substituted the words "the Treasurer of the Territory," and for the words "the Board of Trade or any officer of the Board" the words "any officer of Customs."

(iii.) At the end of section 3 (2) there shall be deemed to be added the words "or any law or Ordinance in force in the territory relating to navigation or shipping."

(iv.) In section 4 of the said Act there shall be deemed to be substituted for the words "be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and that section shall apply accordingly," the words "be prohibited to be imported, and shall be deemed to be included in the table of prohibited imports contained in section 49 of the Customs Ordinance of 1909, and that Ordinance shall apply accordingly."

(3.) This Order shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Papua.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 62.

New Zealand, No. 317.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 22nd August, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Dominions Royal Commission expressing thanks for the attention shown to the Commissioners while in New Zealand, and also for the arrangements made for carrying out the investigations of the Commission.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

Dominions Royal Commission,

SIR,—

Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, London S.W., 19th August, 1913.

I have the honour to request, on my own and my colleagues' behalf, that our thanks may be conveyed to the New Zealand Government for the kindness shown to the Dominions Royal Commission during its recent visit.

We are greatly indebted to His Excellency the Governor and to the Prime Minister and to other Ministers of State for the excellent arrangements made for our tour, as well as for much courtesy and hospitality.

Some months before our visit the New Zealand Government had selected Mr. Malcolm Ross to act as local officer of the Commission, and all the preparations were in his hands. Mr. Ross took great pains to obtain for us, in evidence, the best opinions on the various subjects of our mission, and also to ensure beforehand that no detail of the arrangements should be forgotten. We desire to place on record our high appreciation of his work.

The Dominion Government further appointed Mr. J. Hislop, Secretary to the Department of Internal Affairs, and two other officers of the Department, as well as Mr. Ross, to meet the Commission at the Bluff, and to travel with us through New Zealand. The presence of these officers facilitated our inquiries and added to the utility of our visit. We desire particularly to mention the help given to us by Mr. Hislop, whose thoughtfulness, added to his wide knowledge of New Zealand and Imperial affairs, was of very real service.

The short-handwork was entrusted to two members of the New Zealand *Hansard* staff. They carried out their task with great accuracy and expedition, and we are much obliged to the Dominion Government for placing their services at our disposal.

H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

EDGAR VINCENT.

No. 63.

New Zealand, No. 318.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd August, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 69, of the 14th May, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council making certain adaptations in the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, in regard to its application to New Zealand.

2. With reference to section 3 of the Order in Council, I shall be glad if you will inform me in due course of the date fixed for the Order to come into force.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Mr. Secretary Harcourt, Sir William Carington, Mr. Fischer, Sir Louis Mallet.

WHEREAS by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, it is enacted that from the commencement of the said Act it shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of his trade or business, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the authority of the Army Council, the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal colours of Switzerland, or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," and that if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Act, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and to forfeit any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem or words were used:

And whereas it is also enacted that proceedings under the said Act shall not in England or Ireland be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General:

And whereas it is also enacted that the said Act shall extend to His Majesty's possessions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such necessary adaptations as may be made by Order in Council:

And whereas it is expedient that certain adaptations should be made in the said Act with regard to its application to the Dominion of New Zealand:

Now, therefore, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise vested in His Majesty, it is hereby ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, as follows:—

(1.) This Order in Council may be cited for all purposes as the Geneva Convention Act, 1911 (New Zealand), Order in Council, 1913.

(2.) The Geneva Convention Act, 1911, in its application to the Dominion of New Zealand shall be adapted as follows:—

(i.) The powers by the said Act vested in the Army Council shall be vested in the Minister of Defence of the Dominion:

(ii.) Proceedings under the said Act shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General of the Dominion.

(3.) This Order shall come into force on a date to be fixed by the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand in Council.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 64.

New Zealand, No. 319.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 27th August, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the General Post Office furnishing particulars of a system of "ocean letters" which the Marconi International Marine Communication Company (Limited) were authorized by the Postmaster-General in January last to introduce.

2. As regards the extension of the system to British ships whose wireless installations are controlled by companies other than the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, the Postmaster-General has pointed out that as the charges to be made by that company are less than those authorized by the international regulations, any proposals for the extension of the system should originate with the shipowners or wireless companies concerned.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

General Post Office, London, 20th August, 1913.

With reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, No. 22830/1913, enclosing a copy of a letter from the High Commissioner for New Zealand asking for information as to the system of "ocean letters" introduced by the Marconi International Marine Communication Company (Limited), I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Postmaster-General authorized the company in January last to introduce the "ocean letter" system under the following conditions:—

- (i.) That the messages should not be transmitted when either of the ships concerned was within range of a coast station.
- (ii.) That they should only be exchanged between ships proceeding in opposite directions.
- (iii.) That only one ship-to-ship transmission should be allowed.
- (iv.) That radio-telegrams accepted under the provisions of the International Convention should not be delayed.

The rates which the company were authorized to charge for "ocean letters" were 5s. 6d. for the first thirty words, including postage and registration fee, and 1d. for each word over thirty up to a maximum of 100 words.

A similar arrangement was already in operation on certain German ships when the Marconi Company applied to the Postmaster-General for his authority to introduce the system; and the Postmaster-General would have no objection to its adoption on British ships whose wireless installations are controlled by other companies.

As the Secretary of State is aware, provision is made in the regulations of the new Radio-telegraph Convention, which have just come into force, for the exchange between ships of radio-telegrams to be posted at a port of call of the receiving ship; and, in the absence of any special arrangement such as that referred to above, the ship charges for radio-telegrams exchanged under the new regulations will, in practically every case, be 8d. a word (4d. a word for each of the two ships)—a rate of charge which, with the addition of the charge for postage (2½d.), will be higher for every message containing more than seven words than under the "ocean letter" system introduced by the Marconi Company.

I am, &c.,

E. CRABB.

The Secretary, Colonial Office.

No. 65.

New Zealand, No. 320.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th August, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 230, of the 20th June, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of the Revised Regulations for the entry of naval cadets.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

NAVAL CADETS.—REGULATIONS FOR ENTRY AND TRAINING AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGES AT OSBORNE AND DARTMOUTH, AND ON BOARD THE TRAINING CRUISERS. (These Regulations apply to Cadets entering after September, 1913.)

1. No nomination is required by a candidate for a naval cadetship. All that is necessary is to send an application to the Assistant Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. Applications should not be made until the candidate has reached twelve and a half years of age.

2. Candidates must be of pure European descent, and the sons either of natural-born or naturalized British subjects. In doubtful cases the burden of clear proof will rest upon the parents or guardians of candidates.

3. All naval cadets entered under these regulations are trained together until they pass for the rank of Lieutenant.

After passing for the rank of Lieutenant, they may be required to serve either as general service officers or in one of the special branches, undertaking either engineering, gunnery, torpedo, navigation, or marine duty.

As far as possible, officers selected for special service will be allowed to choose the branch in which they will qualify, subject to the proviso that all branches are satisfactorily filled.

Parents or guardians of candidates for appointment as naval cadets must undertake for them that they are prepared to serve in any branch if required.

4. Parents or guardians are required to declare in writing their intention that the candidate, if he obtains a cadetship, shall adopt the Navy as his profession in life; and it is subject to this undertaking that candidates are selected for cadetships. Every cadet who enters the Royal Naval College must therefore be prepared to continue his training so long as the Admiralty are satisfied with his progress, and parents are not at liberty to withdraw their sons at will.

On the entry of a cadet, parents or guardians will be required to undertake that, in the event of his withdrawing or being withdrawn from the College, or from the Navy before being confirmed as a Sub-lieutenant, they will pay to the Admiralty, if demanded, the sum of £25 per term in respect of each term passed by him at the R.N. Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth, from the date of his entry to the date of his withdrawal, as a contribution towards the balance of the cost of his training and maintenance not covered by the annual payment of £75 mentioned in paragraph 15.

This undertaking does not apply to cadets withdrawn at the request of the Admiralty.

5. Entries take place three times a year—in January, May, and September. Candidates for entry in January must be more than thirteen years and four months but not more than thirteen years and eight months of age on the preceding 1st December; candidates for entry in May must be more than thirteen years and four months but not more than thirteen years and eight months of age on the preceding 1st April; candidates for entry in September must be more than thirteen years and four months but not more than thirteen years and eight months of age on the preceding 1st August.

6. All candidates (except those being educated in the colonies who have received special colonial recommendations under paragraph 10) will be required to present themselves before a committee, which will interview each applicant separately.

The applications must be received at the Admiralty—For the January entry, before 1st October; for the May entry, before 1st January; for the September entry, before 1st May.

Appointments to naval cadetships are made by the First Lord from among candidates recommended by the committee, and all such appointments are subject to the candidate passing a medical examination (see paragraph 8) and a qualifying examination in educational subjects (see paragraph 9).

The fact, however, of a candidate being invited to appear before this committee is not to be understood as in any degree implying that he will necessarily be chosen to attend the qualifying examination.

The interview committee will sit shortly before the date fixed for each qualifying examination.

* Candidates are eligible only for one interview and qualifying examination.

7. The qualifying examinations are held in December, March, and July, and the appointments of successful candidates date from the 15th January, 15th May, 15th September following, respectively.

8. Every candidate must be in good health, and free from any physical defect of body, impediment of speech, defect of sight or hearing, and also from any predisposition to constitutional or hereditary disease or weakness of any kind, and be in all respects well developed and active in proportion to his age. Before undergoing the qualifying examination he is required to pass the medical examination according to the prescribed regulations, and must be found physically fit for the Navy.

It should be particularly noted that full normal vision—as determined by Snellen's tests—is required. A memorandum is issued by the Admiralty which gives details of the physical requirements of candidates.

A Medical Board of Appeal has been instituted to meet cases in which the parent or guardian of a candidate is not satisfied with the result of the official medical examination. This Appeal Board will consist of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, a physician nominated by the Medical Consultative Board, and a specialist in the particular defect which caused the disqualification of the candidate, to be selected from a list drawn up by the Consultative Board.

* Candidates, however, who were unsuccessful under the old regulations may again present themselves under the new rule as to age which is stated in paragraph 5. Should any case occur where a selected candidate is prevented by illness from attending the qualifying examination, the Admiralty will consider whether special arrangements can be made for him to be examined by the headmaster of the Royal Naval College, Osborne, at the beginning of the ensuing term.

In the event of the rejection on medical grounds of a candidate who would otherwise have been selected for the qualifying examination, the parent or guardian will at once be informed that, subject to the payment of a fee of four guineas, the candidate may present himself for re-examination by the Appeal Board, and that if an appeal is desired notification must be made by the parent or guardian to the Director-General of the Medical Department, Admiralty, within a week of the first medical examination. The notification must be accompanied by a cheque for four guineas made payable to the Accountant-General of the Navy.

*9. The qualifying examination is in the following subjects :—

(1.) English (including writing from dictation and reproduction of the gist of a short passage twice read aloud to the candidates).

(2.) History and geography, with special reference to the British Empire.

(3.) Arithmetic and algebra: Two-thirds of the questions in this paper will be on arithmetic; the use of algebraic symbols and processes will be allowed.

Arithmetic: The simple and compound rules, avoirdupois weight, linear and square and cubic measures, the elementary mensuration of rectangular surfaces and volumes, measure of capacity (pints, quarts, gallons), the metric system (the metre, gramme, and litre, with their multiples and sub-multiples), money (including the relationship of the cent to the dollar, and the centime to the franc), reduction, factors, the addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and simplification of vulgar fractions, non-recurring decimal fractions, simple proportion, ratio and percentage, simple interest.

Algebra: The meaning of algebraic symbols, substitution of values, easy identities, equations of the first degree including simultaneous equations, verification of the solution of equations, problems leading to simple equations, multiplication and division by binomial operator, easy factors (excluding sum and difference of cubes), fractions with numerical denominators.

(4.) Geometry: The paper will consist of questions both on practical and on theoretical geometry. All candidates must be provided with a ruler graduated in inches and tenths, and also in centimetres and millimetres, a small set square, a protractor, pencil compasses, and a hard pencil. Any proof of a proposition will be accepted which appears to the examiner to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject. Simple deductions from specified theorems will be set. Proofs of the validity of constructions will not, as a rule, be expected, but they may be asked for.

Practical geometry: The constructions shown in the appended schedule, A, 1-7.

Theoretical geometry: See appended Schedule B. The facts stated in the following theorems, together with riders on them, but without formal proofs of the theorems—B, 1-11; formal proofs of the following theorems, together with riders on them—B, 14-19, 21, 22.

NOTE.—The numbers in the schedules correspond to those in the geometry schedule of the common examination for entrance to public schools, as reprinted from the Cambridge University Ordinances.

(5.) French or German, with an oral examination to which importance will be attached.

(6.) Latin (easy passages for translation from Latin into English and from English into Latin, and simple grammatical questions).

The list of successful candidates will be published in alphabetical order. A certain number of successful candidates who show excellence in the examination, and have also been highly recommended by the interview committee, will receive "honourable mention," and will be distinguished by an asterisk in the list of successful candidates.

10. The Governments of certain dominions and colonies are allowed to recommend specially (through the Secretary of State for the Colonies) a certain number of candidates annually from among boys belonging to families resident in the dominions and colonies. Unless such candidates, however, actually reside and receive their education in their own dominion or colony, they must be also recommended by the interview committee, and must pass the qualifying examination and the medical examination.

11. Naval cadets will undergo a course of instruction in the shore training establishments for a period of four years, of which two years will be at Osborne and the remainder at Dartmouth. On passing out of the College at Dartmouth they will continue their training for a period on board a special training cruiser, and will then be sent to the sea-going fleet as Midshipmen.

12. The following are the approximate dates for the beginning and end of the three terms at the colleges: 16th January to 15th April, 8th May to 6th August, 19th September to 17th December. The vacations at the colleges are as follows: Four weeks at Christmas, three weeks at Easter, six weeks at midsummer.

13. The friends of the cadets must be prepared to receive them during all the vacations.

14. All naval cadets shall be subject to the regulations for the time being in force respecting cadets while at the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth and on board the training cruisers.

15. For all cadets entering under these regulations, payment will be at the rate of £75 per annum for the period under training at the colleges, to be paid in sums of £25 every term in advance to the Cashier of the Bank of England on receipt of claim from the Accountant-General of the Navy. But the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve the power of selecting from among the cadets entered at each examination a limited number, being sons of officers of the Navy, Army, or Marines,

* NOTE.—Copies of the papers set at the examinations held in each year are printed by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Admiralty free of charge. It should be noted, however, that the questions in papers set under these regulations will be slightly more advanced than those set prior to September, 1913, in consequence of the age of entry being raised.

or of Civil officers under the Board of Admiralty, with respect to whom the annual payment will be £40 only. In making this selection their Lordships will have regard solely to the pecuniary circumstances of the cadet and his parents.

Applications for the reduced scale must be received at the Admiralty—For the January entry, before 1st October; for the May entry, before 1st February; for the September entry, before 1st June.

Claims will be made upon the parents or guardians by the Accountant-General of the Navy for the sums payable as they become due, and the money should be at once remitted.

16. In addition to the above payments, any expenses incurred by a cadet for clothing, sports, books, instruments, washing, &c., as well as the allowance of 1s. a week paid as pocket-money, are included in the personal account sent to the parent from the college as soon as possible after the end of each term.

17. No pay is allowed by Government to the cadets in the colleges, except in the case of cadet captains, who receive a small weekly allowance.

The pay of cadets in the training cruisers is 1s. a day, and that of Midshipmen is 1s. 9d. a day.

18. The fees specified in paragraph 15 will cease on the cadet joining the training cruiser. Parents or guardians will then be required to make the cadet a private allowance of £50 a year until he reaches the rank of Acting Sub-lieutenant, and thereafter a private allowance of £20 a year for as long as he remains an Acting Sub-lieutenant, with pay at the rate of 3s. 6d. a day.

19. The parent or guardian of every cadet is required to provide outfit under the regulations in force.

20. All travelling-expenses for cadets are advanced by the Paymaster of the college, who will charge the sum to the cadet's personal account.

21. Inasmuch as the cadets have a weekly allowance paid to them as pocket-money, and a charge is made to pay the expenses attending their amusements, it is unnecessary that their friends should give them any money, except on joining or on their return from the vacations, and the amount should then be reasonable. Such money as may be required by a cadet for any special circumstance will be advanced by the Paymaster under the authority of the Captain.

22. Any valuable gold watches or chains brought by the cadets to the colleges will be taken from them and placed in security until the cadets return home. Silver watches may be used.

23. Arrangements are made for the conveyance from Portsmouth to Osborne of the cadets who are joining the college for the first time. Such cadets should assemble at the dockyard gates (near Portsmouth Harbour Station) shortly before 3 p.m. on the day appointed for joining. Cadets re-joining the college will be expected to make their own arrangements for doing so.

24. Cadets are to bring their linen clean, and clothes and boots in good order, when they join the college, and also when they return from leave, and the outfit, as specified on the list attached, must be complete. A list of the clothes left behind will be sent with cadets when they go on leave.

25. Cadets are not permitted to open accounts with tradesmen. Parents or guardians are requested not to allow their sons' outfitters to supply clothes or other articles without their authorization.

26. Each cadet on joining and on returning after the vacations is required to produce a health certificate—signed by his parent or guardian *not earlier than the day before the cadet's return*—to the effect that, so far as is known, he has not for at least three weeks immediately preceding his return been exposed to any infectious disease, or entered any house where such disease had existed. A certificate, drawn up in the necessary form, is sent to each parent, and failure on the part of the cadet to produce this certificate, duly filled up and signed, on his return will entail his *not being received*.

In the event of a cadet being placed on the sick-list, information is always sent to his parents or guardians, who are also kept informed of the progress of the patient should the illness be in the slightest degree serious.

27. Letters relative to the cadets should be addressed to "The Commanding Officer, Royal Naval College," or "The Commanding Officer, H.M.S. ' '," and not to the Captain by name.

Parents or guardians of cadets must, in all cases of permanent change of residence, inform the Admiralty and the commanding officer of the college or the cruiser without delay.

28. The course of study includes the following subjects: Mathematics, with geometrical drawing; physics and chemistry; mechanics and applied mechanics, with laboratory work; applied electricity, with laboratory work; engineering, with workshop practice, and mechanical drawing; seamanship, with gunnery in the training cruiser; navigation; French or German; English grammar and composition; English literature; history, including naval history; geography; Bible-study; drill and physical training.

A large proportion of the time of the cadets is given to the practical study of engineering in the workshops and instructional steamboats attached to the colleges, and also in the training cruisers.

29. In all subjects of instruction the principle will be followed of giving merit-marks for current work. At the end of each term the cadet's proficiency and progress will be tested, partly by examination and partly by the marks gained for current work.

30. The passing-out examination of cadets is representative of all subjects studied at the college, with the exception of religious knowledge, which does not form part of the official examination. Marks for work done during previous terms are combined with the marks directly awarded in the examination.

First, second, and third classes will be awarded, and the class obtained in passing out counts afterwards towards promotion to the rank of Sub-lieutenant, promotion being accelerated according to the following scale: For a first class, two months; for a second class, one month. The greatest amount of time that can be gained on passing out is accordingly two months.

31. Cadets may be required to withdraw at any time if in the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—(1) They fail to reach a satisfactory standard, or (2) their conduct is unsatisfactory, or (3) they are unsuitable for the naval service.

32. It is to be distinctly understood that the period of training, including the time spent in the training cruiser, is a time of probation, and the parent or guardian of every cadet is required to sign a declaration on the admission of a cadet to the effect that he shall be immediately withdrawn on the receipt of an official request for his withdrawal.

33. When a cadet is found to be making insufficient progress a letter is sent to his parent or guardian warning him of the possibility of having to withdraw the cadet unless a marked improvement takes place. This warning is generally issued a term in advance, to enable the parent provisionally to make other arrangements for continuing the boy's education in case his withdrawal should become necessary.

Admiralty, August, 1913.

By command of their Lordships,
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

SCHEDULES OF GEOMETRY IN THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

A. PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Bisection of angles and of straight lines.
2. Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.
3. Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.
4. Construction of parallels to a given straight line.
5. Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.
6. Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportion.
7. Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

B. THEORETICAL GEOMETRY.

Angles at a point.

1. If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.
2. If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

3. When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if—(i) A pair of alternate angles are equal, or (ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or (iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

4. Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

5. The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.
6. If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.
7. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.
8. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.
9. If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.
10. If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.
11. If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.
14. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.
15. If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

16. Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.
17. Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.
18. Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.
19. Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities:—

$$\begin{aligned} k(a + b + c + \dots) &= ka + kb + kc + \dots, \\ (a + b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2, \\ (a - b)^2 &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2, \\ a^2 - b^2 &= (a + b)(a - b). \end{aligned}$$

Loci.

21. The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.
22. The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of a pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

LIST OF ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR A NAVAL CADET UNDER TRAINING.

	Osborne.	Dartmouth.	Training Cruiser.	Remarks.
Sheets	6	6	6	
Pillow-cases	3	3	3	
Uniform-jacket*	1	1	1	
„ trousers*	1	1	1	
„ waistcoat*	1	1	1	
Flannel-lined waistcoat*	1	1	..	
Uniform, caps, peak half turned down* (superfine)	2	2	2	
Working summer suit, blue tweed, with two pairs trousers*	1	1	1	
Working winter suit, of special material*	1	1	1	The material of pattern jacket is to be strictly adhered to.
Loose-fitting overcoat—monkey-jacket*	1	1	..	Used as overcoat at Osborne, and forms part of working winter suit at Dartmouth.
Cloth uniform monkey-jacket .. .. .	..	..	1	
Uniform-greatcoat* .. .. .	..	1	1	Optional at Osborne, as the loose-fitting monkey jacket is considered sufficient for ordinary wear.
White flannel trousers (well shrunk)	4	4	6	
„ shirts (with collars to turn down)	4	6	6	
„ shirts with collar-bands	4	..	..
„ collars	6	..	..
White day-shirts	3	6	8	
Collars*	6	12	12	
Pyjama suits	3	3	4	
Socks { merino	8	8	8	
„ { thick woollen	6	..	..
Drawers { thin merino (short)	4	6	6	
„ { thick (long)	4	..	..
Vests { thin merino	4	6	6	
„ { thick	4	..	..
Bath-towel	4	4	4	
Face-towel	4	4	4	
Sweaters (high neck)	2	2	3	
Neckties (black silk of uniform pattern)	2	2	2	
Pocket-handkerchiefs	12	12	12	
White woollen gloves	2	2	2	
Braces	2	2	2	
Boots, strong laced, soles at least $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick	3	2	2	Plain fronts ; no toecaps.†
Shoes, Oxford patent leather, with strong soles	1	1	1	
Uniform-gaiters	1	1	1	
Hair-brush, comb, clothes-brush, tooth-brush, nail-brush, sponge	1	1	1	
Soiled-linen bag, with name	2	2	2	
Rug, of uniform pattern*	1	1	1	
Portmanteau, with name	1	1	1	To be of following dimensions : 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 1 in.
Travelling-bag, with initials	1	1	1	To be of such a size that it can be stowed inside portmanteau when latter is empty.
Key-ring	1	1	1	
Overall suits	2	2	1	Supplied by Admiralty.
Waterproof coat or a Pegamoid coat	1	1	1	
Football knickers, jersey, boots, and stockings	1	1	1	Obtainable at college.
Gymnastic belt	1	1	1	
Linen cricket-hat	1	1	1	
Straw hat	1	..	1	
Knife-lanyards	as necessary	..	..	Obtainable at College.
White canvas gymnastic shoes	1	1	..	
Brown canvas shoes, with thick rubber soles	1	1	1	
Sea-chest covers .. .. .	..	..	2	
Cap-covers .. .. .	..	..	3	
Duck trousers .. .. .	..	..	3	
Comforter .. .. .	..	..	1	
Shoes, thick, for engine-room .. .. .	..	..	1	
Gloves for engine-room .. .. .	..	..	1	
Midshipman's sea-chest complete	1	1	1	Length, 3 ft. 6 in. ; breadth, 2 ft. ; height, 2 ft. 3 in.—name in full on plain brass plate to be attached.

* A pattern can be seen at the Admiralty Pattern-rooms, Broadway, Westminster S.W.

† For first year at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, cadets may wear any suitable black laced boots which they have been wearing prior to joining the College.

It is particularly requested that the sea-chest may be at Osborne seven days previous to the cadet's joining.

NOTE.—(1.) Clothing to be distinctly marked with the cadet's name in full. (2.) Trousers to be made without pockets, and the two working-suits to have only one pocket on left outside breast, and one pocket inside right breast. (3.) There is no special pattern for underclothing. (4.) Government bedding will be supplied, for which a charge of 1s. a month will be made (this does not include sheets or pillow-cases).

The following articles can be supplied at the colleges if the cadets require them: Braces, silk ties (uniform), tooth-brushes, tooth powder and paste, collar-studs, front-studs, links, bootlaces, cashmere scarves, bathing-drawers, cricket-shoes, key-rings. Articles supplied at the colleges will be charged to the cadet's personal account; they will be charged at cost price, allowing sufficient margin to cover expense of transit only.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING SEXTANTS.

Cadets when entering on their fifth term at Dartmouth should already have procured a sextant in a box, such instrument being obtained by parents; a leather case is not necessary.

Any new sextant must be approved by the Captain of the college and must have the following qualifications: (1.) Strong frame and well finished in all respects: all loose fittings to be stamped with the number. (2.) Radius not to be less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. to middle of the graduation. (3.) Arc distinctly cut, and to read to 10 seconds up to at least 125° on, and 5° off, the arc, the vernier being divided three divisions to the right of the index. (4.) Shades to be of neutral tint and of satisfactory densities. (5.) A star telescope (not inverting images) to be provided, and an inverting telescope with two eye-pieces, one of which to have a magnifying-power of at least seven diameters. The telescopes and collar to be fitted with interrupted thread. (6.) Adjusting screws to mirrors to be placed in positions as little exposed as possible, preferably at the base of the mirrors, to be recessed so as to be moved by a squared key or screwdriver, and fitted with covers. (7.) Two shades for eye-pieces of different intensities to be ground conical, to slip on, not screw. (8.) Handle to be of good size. (9.) Each sextant must be accompanied by a Kew certificate, Class A. (10.) A button over the handle besides the usual chocks for keeping the instrument in place when the lid is closed. Box to have recessed hooks for securing the lid, and a recessed handle. (11.) No sextants will be accepted in which the unsilvered portion of the horizon glass is absent, or the telescope so fitted as not to be entirely removable in one piece, and the horizon glass should have a minimum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (12.) The name of the owner to be on both sextant and box.

Sextants possessing the necessary qualifications can be obtained from various makers.

A good $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. instrument can be obtained for £7 10s.

Sextants presented to cadets which have belonged to parents or others are not required to conform rigidly to the standard, provided they are of radius not less than that prescribed, and are considered suitable by the Captain of the college; but no sextant can be accepted unless accompanied by a Kew certificate, Class A.

No. 66.

New Zealand, No. 322.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th August, 1913.

I have the honour to state, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, that my attention has been called to the fact that in paragraph 3 of Lord Crewe's despatch, No. 220, of 23rd September, 1910, it is requested that translations should be furnished of interrogatories accompanying letters of request transmitted for execution abroad, but not of translations of the letters of request themselves.

2. I shall be glad if it may be brought to the notice of the proper authorities that it was not intended to draw a distinction between the two classes of documents, and that the rule as to furnishing translations applies to letters of request as well as to interrogatories.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 67.

New Zealand, No. 336.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th September, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 243, of the 3rd July, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Act of the Imperial Parliament entitled "An Act to enable Newspapers published in British Possessions or Protectorates to be registered and be treated as Registered Newspapers under the Post Office Act, 1908."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

AN ACT to enable Newspapers published in British Possessions or Protectorates to be registered and be treated as Registered Newspapers under the Post Office Act, 1908.

[15th August, 1913.]

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. The provisions of the Post Office Act, 1908, relating to the registration of newspapers and registered newspapers shall apply to publications printed and published in a British possession or protectorate as they apply to publications printed and published in the British Islands, and accordingly paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section twenty of the Post Office Act, 1908 (which relates to the publications which may be registered as a newspaper), shall be read as if the words "or in some British possession or protectorate" were inserted after the words "in the British Islands":

Provided that the Postmaster-General may refuse to register as a newspaper a publication printed and published in a British possession or protectorate, unless arrangements have been made to his satisfaction for maintaining a responsible representative of the publication in the United Kingdom.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "British protectorate" shall be deemed to include the Malay States and Cyprus.

2. This Act may be cited as the Post Office Act, 1913, and shall be read as one with the Post Office Act, 1908.

No. 68.

New Zealand, No. 337.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th September, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 235, of the 9th August, 1912, I have the honour to state, for the information of Your Excellency's Ministers, that shortly before the first session of the Pecuniary Claims Tribunal came to an end, on the 18th of June last, section 40 of the rules of procedure was altered by the Tribunal so as to provide for the signature of awards by the President only.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 69.

New Zealand, No. 338.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th September, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the consideration of Your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the General Post Office on the subject of the certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions.

2. Your Ministers will observe that the Postmaster-General considers it desirable that such certificates should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus both on ships registered in the United Kingdom and in the dominions.

3. I should be glad to learn at the early convenience of your Ministers whether they would agree to such an arrangement.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

General Post Office, London, 21st August, 1913.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to say, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the question has been raised whether the certificates of proficiency in radio telegraphy issued by colonial Administrations would cover the working by the holder of apparatus on a British ship.

According to Article X of the service regulations attached to the International Radio-telegraphic Convention of 1912, the service of the ship must be carried out by a telegraphist holding a certificate issued by the Government to which the ship is subject; but it would seem desirable that certificates issued by the British Government or by any British colonial Government should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus on both British and colonial ships.

The Postmaster-General would be glad if the Secretary of State would be so good as to cause the various colonial Governments to be asked whether they would agree to an arrangement as proposed.

Copies of draft certificates are attached.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,

E. CRABB.

No. . .

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN RADIO-TELEGRAPHY GRANTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—FIRST CLASS.

THIS is to certify that, under the provisions of the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912, Mr. has been examined in radio-telegraphy, and has passed in—

- (a.) The working and adjustment of apparatus.
- (b.) Transmission and sound-reading at a speed of not less than twenty words a minute.
- (c.) Knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraphic traffic.

The holder's practical knowledge of adjustment was tested on a set of apparatus.* His knowledge of other systems is shown below :

It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

Signature of examining officer :

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorized to operate wireless telegraph apparatus as a first-class operator on board a British ship.

for Secretary, G.P.O., London

(Date.)

Signature of holder :

Date of birth :

Place of birth :

2s. 6d. will be charged for each duplicate copy of this certificate.

N.B.—This certificate may be endorsed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, in case of misconduct or breach of the regulations on the part of the holder. Unless so withdrawn, it will continue to be valid so long as the regulations of the Radio-telegraph Convention, concluded in London in 1912, remain in force.

No. 70.

New Zealand, No. 339.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th September, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 110, of the 24th July, forwarding copies of your Speech at the opening on the 27th of June of the third session of the Eighteenth Parliament of New Zealand and of the Addresses-in-Reply from the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 71.

New Zealand, No. 342.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th September, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 277, of the 25th July, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the following countries have deposited with His Majesty's Government their ratifications of the International Radio-telegraphic Convention signed at London on the 5th July, 1912, and of the final protocol and "reglement de service."

Country.	Date of Deposit.
San Marino .. .. .	.. 1st August, 1913.
Sweden .. .. .	.. 8th August, 1913.

2. I have to add that His Majesty's Government have given notice of accession to the Convention, &c., in respect of Zanzibar with effect from the 14th July, 1913.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

* It is not intended to limit the employment of the holder to a particular system, but merely to indicate the particular system in which he was tested for adjustment of apparatus.

No. 72.

New Zealand, No. 347.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th September, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the paper noted below on the subject of the appointment of Mr. J. G. Harle-Moore as honorary New Zealand Government representative in the Argentine Republic.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

The Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

Date.	Description.
7th August, 1913	From H.M. representative, Buenos Aires.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Buenos Aires, 7th August, 1913.

With reference to your despatch of this series, No. 31, of May the 14th last, notifying the appointment of Mr. J. G. Harle-Moore as honorary New Zealand Government representative in the Argentine Republic, I have the honour to report that Mr. Moore called at His Majesty's Legation this morning.

I have this day informed Dr. Bosch, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Mr. Moore's appointment, and have told Mr. Moore that I shall be glad to afford him any assistance in my power.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P., &c.

REGINALD TOWER.

No. 73.

New Zealand, No. 355.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 18th September, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 149, of the 18th April, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913 (3 and 4 Geo. V, Chapter 21), of the Imperial Parliament.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

AN ACT to make further Provision with Respect to the Number and Duties of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and with Respect to the Constitution of the Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

[15th August, 1913.]

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. His Majesty may appoint two Lords of Appeal in Ordinary under section six of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in addition to the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary whom he may appoint under sections six and fourteen of that Act and the law relating to the appointment and qualifications of Lords of Appeal under the said section six, and to their duties and tenure of office, their rank, salary, and pension, and otherwise, shall apply to any Lord of Appeal appointed under this section: Provided that the sum paid in salaries in any one year to the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary appointed under this Act shall in no case exceed twelve thousand pounds.

2. Every Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, whether appointed before or after the passing of this Act, who at the date of his appointment would have been qualified to be appointed an ordinary Judge of the Court of Appeal or who at that date was a Judge of that Court shall be an *ex officio* Judge of that Court, but no such Lord of Appeal shall be required to sit and act as a Judge of the Court of Appeal unless upon the request of the Lord Chancellor he consents so to do, and whilst so sitting and acting he shall rank therein according to his precedence as a peer.

3. (1.) The maximum number of persons (being, or having been, Judges in certain parts of His Majesty's dominions) who may become members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by

reason of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by any subsequent enactment shall be increased from five to seven, and accordingly seven shall be substituted for five in subsection (2) of section one of that Act.

(2.) Section one of the said Act shall have effect as if the persons named therein included any person being or having been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

(3.) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, regulate the order in which the persons qualified to become members of the Judicial Committee under the said Act as so amended are to become members thereof, so as to secure, as far as possible, an equal distribution of such members amongst the various parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the Act so amended relates.

(4.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule, and in the schedule to the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908, for the words "Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony" there shall be substituted the words "the Union of South Africa."

4. This Act may be cited as the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
58 & 59 Vict., c. 44	The Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895	In section one, the words "or either of the South African Colonies mentioned in the said schedule."
8 Edw. VII, c. 51	The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908	In the schedule, the words "South African Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal." Subsection (2) of section three.

No. 74.

New Zealand, No. 363.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th September, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 291, of the 1st August, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Postmaster-General's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia on the subject of the terminal rates charged on Pacific-cable traffic in the Commonwealth. A.-1, 1914,
No. 35.

2. I should be glad to be favoured with an expression of the views of your Ministers on the subject in the light of this memorandum.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

Commonwealth of Australia High Commissioner's Offices,

SIR,—

72 Victoria Street, S.W., 16th August, 1913.

With further reference to your letter of the 27th November last, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by the Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board to the Treasury in regard to terminal rates, and also a memorandum issued on the 19th November on the same subject, I am directed by the High Commissioner to forward herewith a copy of a communication he has now received from the Postmaster-General's Department of the Commonwealth respecting the matter.

2. This communication deals fully with the previous communications received from you, and Sir George Reid requests that arrangements may be made to send a copy of this memorandum to all those to whom the memorandum of the Chairman above referred to was sent.

I am, &c.,

F. SAVAGE,

The Secretary, Pacific Cable Board, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

For Official Secretary.

Memorandum to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Melbourne.

No. 991/13.—*Australian Terminal Rates—Inequality of Terminal Rates charged on Pacific-cable Traffic in Australia and New Zealand respectively.*

WITH reference to the attached papers, containing a memorandum from the High Commissioner's Office dated London, 20th December, 1913 (No. 76/11, 8398), which you referred to this office on the 21st January last, number and subject as above, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that Sir Henry Primrose's letter has been given consideration, and that at the time the laying of the Pacific cable was decided upon the charges in Australia on cable traffic were as high as 11d. per word, 7d. per word being payable to South Australia in connection with the erection and maintenance of the overland line to Darwin, and the balance payable to other States transited by the cable business and varying according to the State of origin or destination, the States being at that time separate entities. Almost concurrently, however, with the opening of the Pacific cable, Australia entered the International Telegraph Union as one Administration. Under this convention each Administration has the right to decide what its rates shall be for terminal and transit services, the only restriction being that all parties making use of those services must be charged the same rate. And it therefore followed that, as the Commonwealth had entered the International Union as one Administration, one rate had to be fixed in lieu of the varying ones which had been in existence while the States were separate Administrations, and that the Pacific Cable Board and the Eastern Extension Company had to be placed on precisely the same footing as regards our transit and terminal rate. In fixing that rate two considerations had to be kept in view—viz., the interest of the Pacific cable, in which Australia was a partner; and the fact that for business via the Eastern route not only had an expensive line from Port Darwin to Adelaide to be maintained, but also that under agreements entered into by the State Governments with the Eastern Extension Company special lines had to be provided, as, for example, the one between Adelaide and Sydney for that company's traffic. In view of the long and expensive lines which the Commonwealth was thus compelled to maintain for purely cable purposes, and considering the length of its ordinary lines throughout the Commonwealth, Australia would have been not only within its rights, but would have been justified, in fixing as its transit and terminal rate the maximum charge of 11d. then in force; but with a view of assisting the Pacific cable by giving the Pacific Cable Board as large a proportion as possible of the 3s. a word which it had been decided to charge the public on messages to and from the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth agreed to fix its rate at 5d., thus sacrificing a considerable amount of revenue, estimated at that time at over £12,000 a year—a fact which appears to be lost sight of whenever the Commonwealth transit and terminal rate is criticized.

2. The fact that the Commonwealth has fixed its rate for its inland business at a figure which is notoriously below the cost of rendering the service is no argument in favour of dealing similarly with cable traffic. Apart from this, cable business is given precedence over ordinary business—even over “urgent” business, for which double the ordinary rate is charged—and is composed of code words, for which also a special charge is levied, so that, even comparing the cable business with Commonwealth inland telegrams, and basing the charges on the same principle, a cable message should pay something in excess of 4d. a word. Thus ordinary inland messages are charged, roughly, 1d. per word, and an urgent message, which takes precedence of ordinary business, is charged double, or, roughly, 2d. a word. On the same principle, a cable message which takes precedence of urgent business should be charged 4d. a word. When it is considered, however, that the rate charged the Pacific Cable Board must be the same as that charged to the Eastern Extension Company, and, as already stated, the Commonwealth has erected and maintained expensive lines for the Eastern Extension traffic, it will be seen that its rate of 5d. a word is not excessive, particularly when the area of Australia and the length of line over which telegraph business is transmitted therein are taken into consideration.

3. There can, of course, be no reasonable comparison between Australia and New Zealand. The former has an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and approximately 45,000 miles of telegraph-lines, whereas New Zealand has an area of 104,751 square miles, and approximately 12,000 miles of telegraph-line.

4. With regard to Sir Henry's reference to the fact that it is an anomaly that Australia should receive more from the charge of 5d. a word which she levies for her terminal and transit service than the amount which she has to pay out on her proportion of the loss on the Pacific cable, and his suggestion for an alternative scheme by which it is said this anomaly might be rectified, I am to state that the fallacy in the argument lies in the fact that the proposer has omitted to take into account what it costs the Commonwealth to render the service for which it charges the 5d. per word, and to realize that any loss or otherwise on the cable arises from circumstances over which the Commonwealth has no control. Were Sir Henry's argument carried to its logical conclusion, it would result in the Commonwealth having to render a terminal and transit service for nothing. The loss on the cable for the last three years has been as follows:—

Year ended 31st March, 1911	..	..	..	..	£	48,210
„ 1912	..	..	..	..	£	40,498
„ 1913 (estimated)	..	..	..	..	£	23,000

and if, for the sake of argument, the business between New Zealand and Canada and New Zealand and the United Kingdom were, through some special cause, to increase to such an extent that that deficit would be wiped out, and that Australia would thus not have to make any contribution to a loss on the cable, it would then, according to Sir Henry's argument, not be entitled to make any charge for transit and terminal service, because it would not be entitled to derive from that source any amount

which it was not paying out to the other partners in the cable—a position which only has to be stated in order to demonstrate its absurdity. The alternative which is suggested to get over this difficulty is hardly worth dealing with under these circumstances, but it is interesting to notice that in making his calculations Sir Henry has omitted to show that any amount is allocated out of the total charge of 3s. for transit across Canada. In setting out what amounts the partners received out of the 3s., Sir Henry states that Canada receives nil because she provides no service, but in the original apportionment of the 3s. a sum of 3d. was shown for transit charges across Canada, and whether that amount is received by Canada or by some other authority which provides the service, the position is the same in that respect as it is in Australia.

5. In view of all the circumstances, the Commonwealth Government is not prepared to vary its transit and terminal rate while the present charge to the public is maintained, but should lower charges to the public be decided upon the Commonwealth will be quite agreeable to reduce its charges proportionately.

JUSTINIAN OXENHAM, Secretary.

Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, 1st July, 1913.

No. 75.

New Zealand, No. 364.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 24th September, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 4, of the 6th January, 1912, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Order made by His Majesty in Council on the 12th of August, 1913, under section 1 (i) (b) of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1913. Present: the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a memorial from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 11th of August, 1913, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas it is provided by the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, that where in any self-governing dominion as defined by the said Act provision has been made (either before or after the passing of the said Act) for the application to the Naval Forces raised by the dominion of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, as amended by any subsequent enactment, the last-mentioned Act, as so amended, shall have effect as if references therein to His Majesty's Navy and His Majesty's ships included the forces and ships raised and provided by the dominion, subject, however, in the application of the last-mentioned Act, as so amended, to the forces and ships of His Majesty's Navy not raised and provided by a self-governing dominion (hereinafter called the Royal Navy) to such modifications and adaptations as may be made by His Majesty in Council for the purpose of regulating the relations of the last-mentioned forces and ships to the forces and ships raised and provided by the self-governing dominions or any of them:

“And whereas it is also provided by the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, that the said Act now in recital shall not come into operation in relation to the forces or ships raised and provided by any self-governing dominion unless or until provision to that effect has been made in the dominion:

“And whereas Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the provision and maintenance of a Naval Force by the Commonwealth of Australia:

“And whereas provision has been made by the Commonwealth of Australia for the application to the Naval Forces raised by the said Commonwealth of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and of the regulations for the government of the Royal Navy as regards disciplinary matters for the time being in force, and also for the bringing into operation in relation to the forces and ships raised and provided by the said Commonwealth of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911:

“And whereas other self-governing dominions within the meaning of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, may hereafter make provision for bringing the Naval Forces raised or to be hereafter raised by such dominions within the operation of the last-mentioned Act:

“And whereas it is desirable in accordance with the recited power given by the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, that in the application of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, as amended by any subsequent enactment to the Royal Navy, the modifications and adaptations hereinafter appearing should be made for the purpose of regulating the relations of the Royal Navy to the Naval Force of the Commonwealth of Australia and to the Naval Forces of any other self-governing dominion which may hereafter make provision for the application to their Naval Forces of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, on the provisions hereof being made applicable to such dominion by Order in Council:

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that when and wheresoever one or more ships of the Royal Navy is or are in company with one or more of His Majesty's ships provided and maintained by the Commonwealth of Australia or by any other self-governing dominion which shall have made provision for bringing its Naval Forces within the operation of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, and to which the provisions hereof have been made applicable by Order in Council, then the officers and men borne on the books of such first-mentioned ship or ships shall have the same relation to the officers and men borne on the books of such secondly mentioned ship or ships, and shall in all respects act and perform the same duties as if the officers and men borne on the books of the ship or ships provided by the self-governing dominion were borne on the books of a ship or ships of the Royal Navy, and that the officers of all such ships of the same branch shall respectively rank with each other and command according to the dates of their first commissions, warrants, or orders in their existing rank, and if only acting in the rank according to the seniority of their respective acting appointments, and the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, as amended by any subsequent enactment shall apply accordingly.

"And we further beg leave humbly to recommend that whensoever any person thereto duly authorized by the law of the Commonwealth of Australia, or of any other such self-governing dominion as aforesaid, for the time being in force, shall name any officer of the Royal Navy not below the rank of Captain to act as President of a court-martial for the trial of any officer or man borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships provided by such self-governing dominion, such officer shall proceed therein in all respects as if he had been named as President of a court-martial ordered by the Admiralty or by any officer holding a commission from the Admiralty to order courts-martial for the trial of any officer or man borne on the books of a ship of the Royal Navy. And every Judge, Advocate, or Deputy Judge Advocate, or person belonging to the Royal Navy officiating at such court-martial as Deputy Judge Advocate shall transmit with as much expedition as may be the original proceedings and the original sentence of any court-martial on an officer or man borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships provided by any self-governing dominion attended by him to the Commander-in-Chief or senior officer, who shall transmit them to the proper authority of the self-governing dominion to whose ship the offender belongs, and shall transmit a complete and authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of the Admiralty for information:

"Provided always, and we further beg leave humbly to recommend, that the provisions hereof shall not apply to any self-governing dominion (other than the Commonwealth of Australia) or to the forces or ships thereof unless and until provision has been made in such dominion for bringing the Naval Forces of the dominion within the operation of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911, and unless and until the provisions hereof have been made applicable to such dominion by Order in Council:

"Provided also, and we further beg leave humbly to recommend, that as regards the Commonwealth of Australia this Order shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council."

His Majesty, having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 76.

New Zealand, No. 370.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th September, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 107, of the 22nd July, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the War Office regarding the provision of paragraph 3(d) of the regulations under which commissions in the British Regular Army may be obtained by officers of the Military Forces of the self-governing dominions and Crown colonies.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 22nd September, 1913.

With reference to your letter dated the 6th instant, No. 30336/1913, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Governor of New Zealand regarding the conditions of paragraph 3(d) of the regulations under which commissions in the British Regular Army may be obtained by officers of the Military Forces of the self-governing dominions and Crown colonies, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the difficulty would be met by giving a candidate a temporary or probationary commission. Should a candidate fail for any reason to take a commission in the British Regular Army he would revert to the ranks of the New Zealand Territorial Force.

I am to add that the above procedure obtains in the United Kingdom in the case of a University candidate who for the purpose of attachment to a Regular unit is appointed to a temporary commission on the unattached list of the Territorial Force, and reverts to his rank in the contingent of the Officers Training Corps on completion of that attachment. In the event of failure to obtain a Regular commission, or relinquishing his candidature, the temporary appointment to the Territorial Force is cancelled.

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

I am, &c.,

R. H. BRADE.

No. 77.

New Zealand, No. 379.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 248, of the 7th July, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have decided to withdraw altogether the provisions of Chapter I (Importation) of the Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912, and to substitute therefor new provisions. The Board have accordingly issued a new order entitled the Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1913, which came into operation on the 1st instant.

2. I enclose, for your Ministers' information, copies of the new order, and of a memorandum prepared by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries describing its effect.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 78.

New Zealand, No. 381.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 382, of the 15th November, 1911, ^{A.-1, 1914, No. 37.} I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, three copies of a circular which has been issued by the Board of Trade containing a list of technical schools attendance at which is recognized as justifying the remission of some period of the service required to qualify a candidate for examination for a certificate of competency as engineer in the mercantile marine.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS.—INSTRUCTION TO EXAMINERS AND NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

Board of Trade, Marine Department, September, 1913.

THE following is a list of technical schools attendance at which is recognized by the Board of Trade as affording remission of some period of the service required to qualify a candidate for examination for a certificate of competency as engineer. This list supplements that contained in Appendix K of the Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers in the Mercantile Marine.

(I.) DAY CLASSES.

When nothing is stated to the contrary, time spent in attending the day classes in mechanical engineering of a recognized technical school is accepted as equivalent to artisan service at the ratio of three years of the former to two of the latter, provided the applicant was over fifteen years of age and can produce the principal's certificate for continuous and regular attendance at all the approved classes and for satisfactory progress. Such time cannot as a rule be accepted as equivalent to more than two years' artisan service.

Name of School or Institution.

Belfast.—Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

^aBirmingham.—University of Birmingham.

^bBirmingham.—City of Birmingham Municipal Technical School, Suffolk Street, Birmingham (Afternoon classes.)

Bradford.—Municipal Technical College, Bradford.

Brighton.—Municipal Technical College, Brighton.

Bristol.—Merchant Venturers Technical College, Bristol.

Bristol.—University College, Bristol.

^cCardiff.—City of Cardiff Day Preparatory Technical School, Cardiff.

Cardiff.—University College, Cardiff.

^dDevonport.—Royal Naval Engineering College, Devonport.

^eDublin.—Pembroke Day Trades Preparatory School, Ringsend, County Dublin.

Edinburgh.—Heriott-Watt College, Edinburgh.

^fGlasgow.—Royal (late Glasgow and West of Scotland) Technical College, Glasgow

^gGlasgow.—James Watt Engineering Laboratories, Glasgow University.

Huddersfield.—Huddersfield Technical College, Huddersfield.

Hull.—Municipal Technical School, Hull.

Leeds.—The University of Leeds.

Liverpool.—The Faculty of Engineering; the University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

London.—Battersea Polytechnic, London S.W.

London.—Central Technical College, London S.W.

London.—City and Guilds Technical College, Finsbury, London E.C.

London.—East London College (University of London), Mile End Road, London E.

^hLondon.—Day Technical School for Boys, Borough Polytechnic Institute, 103 Borough Road, London S.E.

ⁱLondon.—Electrical Standardizing, Testing, and Training Institution, Southampton Row, London W.C.

^jLondon.—King's College, Strand, London W.C.

London.—London County Council School of Engineering and Navigation, Poplar, London E.

^kLondon.—Day Technical School for Boys of London County Council School of Engineering and Navigation, Poplar, London E.

^lLondon.—Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, London E.C.

London.—Polytechnic School of Engineering, Regent Street, London W.

London.—South Western Polytechnic, Manresa Road, Chelsea, London S.W.

London.—University College, Gower Street, London.

^mLondonderry.—Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School, Londonderry.

Manchester.—Manchester Municipal School of Technology, Manchester.

Manchester.—Owens Technical College, Manchester.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ⁿNewcastle-on-Tyne.—Rutherford Technical College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

^oOundle.—Engineering department of Oundle School, Northants.

Portsmouth.—Portsmouth Municipal College, Portsmouth.

Salford.—Royal Technical Institute, Salford.

Sheffield.—University of Sheffield, Sheffield.

Southampton.—Hartley University College, Southampton

Sunderland.—Sunderland Technical College, Sunderland.

Swansea.—Swansea Technical College, Swansea.

West Ham.—Municipal Technical Institute, West Ham.

^a Time spent by students of the electrical engineering department on work similar to that in the mechanical engineering department to count as equivalent.

^b Time spent at afternoon classes to count as equivalent to two-thirds of the same period of workshop service, five hours in the classes being reckoned as equivalent to one day.

^c One-sixth of the time only to be counted.

^d Time to count in full up to three years, or in the case of students who were in training in or before September, 1908, up to four years under the following conditions: (a.) A certificate of practical workmanship and good conduct must be produced. (b.) A student must have been at least twenty on completion of his training. (c.) Any deficiency in workshop service to be made good by service as engine-fitter in shops where steam-engines are made or repaired.

^e One-third of time to count with a maximum of one year.

^f A complete session to count as six months.

^g One-third of the time only to be counted.

^h Half the time only to be counted.

ⁱ Two-thirds of time to count, with a maximum of two years for three-year students and two years and eight months for four-year students who have spent three summer sessions in the works of a maker of steam-engines, for which no separate allowance is claimed.

^j One-third of time only to be counted.

^k Two-thirds to count with a maximum of two years eight months.

^l A complete session to count as four months.

^m One-third of time to count with a maximum of one year.

(II.) EVENING CLASSES.

Time spent in attending evening classes in engineering at approved technical schools is accepted as equivalent to workshop service, five hours in the classes being reckoned as equivalent to one day, and two-thirds of the number of days so obtained counting as workshop service, subject to the provisions laid down in Handbill 300.*

Name of School or Institution.

Belfast.—Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 †Birmingham.—City of Birmingham Municipal Technical School, Suffolk Street, Birmingham.
 Brighton.—Municipal Technical College, Brighton.
 Bristol.—Merchant Venturers Technical College, Bristol.
 ‡Cardiff.—City of Cardiff Technical Schools.
 Dundee.—Dundee Technical College, Dundee.
 Edinburgh.—Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.
 Greenock.—Greenock Technical School, Greenock.
 Glasgow.—Royal (late Glasgow and West of Scotland) Technical College, Glasgow.
 Huddersfield.—Huddersfield Technical College, Huddersfield.
 Leeds.—University of Leeds.
 Leith.—Leith Technical College, Leith.
 London.—Battersea Polytechnic, London S.W.
 London.—Borough Polytechnic Institute, 103 Borough Road, London S.E.
 London.—London County Council School of Engineering and Navigation, Poplar E.
 London.—Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, E.C.
 London.—The Polytechnic School of Engineering, 307, 309, and 311 Regent Street, London W.
 London.—South Western Polytechnic Institution, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.
 Londonderry.—Municipal Technical School, Londonderry.
 Manchester.—The Manchester Municipal School of Technology, Manchester.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Rutherford Technical College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Preston.—Harris Institute, Preston.
 Salford.—Salford Royal Technical Institute, Salford.
 Sheffield.—Department of applied science, University of Sheffield, St. George's Square, Sheffield.
 Southampton.—Hartley University College, Southampton.
 South Shields.—The Marine School, South Shields.
 Swansea.—Swansea Technical College, Swansea.

(III.) MARINE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

When nothing is stated to the contrary, time spent at a technical school recognized as suitable for the training of marine engineers will, subject to the provisions laid down in paragraph 33|| of the regulations, be allowed to count as sea service in the ratio of three months at the technical school to two months at sea, time so spent not to be accepted as equivalent to more than one-sixth of the total sea service required for a certificate.

Name of School or Institution.

Greenock.—Watt Memorial School, Greenock.
 South Shields.—The Marine School, South Shields.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary.

ERNEST G. MOGGRIDGE, Assistant Secretary.

* *Handbill 300.*—The Board of Trade have decided to accept time spent by candidates for certificates of competency as engineer in attending evening classes in engineering at approved technical schools in lieu of a portion of the period of workshop service required by the Board's Regulations for the Examination of Engineers. Such time will be allowed to count under the following conditions: (1.) Each candidate claiming an allowance for time spent in attending evening classes at a technical school must produce a certificate signed by the principal of the school to the effect that he has attended regularly at a definite class or classes, which should be specified, and has made satisfactory progress. This certificate must also state the total number of hours spent by the candidate in attending each class. (2.) Time spent by the candidate in attending such classes as have a direct bearing on the training of a marine engineer will be reckoned at the rate of five hours to one day. The total number of days so obtained will then be accepted in lieu of a certain fraction of the same period of workshop service. This fraction will be fixed for each school at the time of approval, and will generally be two-thirds. (3.) A candidate who has attended a technical school in the evening, while being employed as an apprentice or journeyman engineer during the day, must, in order that the school time may be accepted, produce satisfactory proof that he has spent the full working-day in the works at which he is employed before attending the school. Such proof will usually take the form of a statement in the testimonial as to workshop service given by the employer. (4.) Allowance will only be given for classes attended after the candidate has reached the age of fifteen. Applications for the approval of the evening classes of technical schools desiring recognition (including those whose day classes are already approved) should be made to the Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

† Afternoon classes also count in the same proportion.

‡ Time spent by students of the electrical engineering department on work similar to that in the mechanical engineering department to count as equivalent.

|| 33. On and after the 1st January, 1915, a candidate for either a second-class or a first-class certificate who within two years from the date of application to be examined has attended an approved course comprising general mathematical and scientific instruction at a technical school recognized by the Board of Trade as suitable for the training of marine engineers will be allowed to count time so spent as equivalent to sea service in the ratio of three months at the technical school to two months at sea. Time so spent cannot be accepted as equivalent to more than one-sixth of the total sea service required for either certificate, but a candidate who has been allowed to count such time on examination for a second-class certificate will not be debarred from counting similar subsequent time on examination for a first-class certificate. . . . In every case in which an allowance is made for time spent at a marine technical school, the candidate will be required to produce the principal's certificate for continuous and regular attendance at all the approved classes and for satisfactory progress.

No. 79.

New Zealand, No. 382.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd October, 1913.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Army Council have agreed to a proposal made by the Government of India that the half-yearly written examinations for promotion of all officers on the Indian Establishment should be conducted by the War Office.

2. In order to meet the climatic conditions of India it has been found necessary to change the existing dates of the half-yearly written examinations, and the dates on which the examinations will commence are as follows: The third Monday in April (should Easter Monday or Good Friday fall in this week the examination will commence on the first Monday in April) and the third Monday in October.

3. The first examination to be held under the new conditions will commence on the 20th April, 1914, and the Army Council hope that the change of dates will not cause any inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 80.

New Zealand, No. 383.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd October, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 16th September, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that, as the arbitration agreements with Italy and Spain will expire respectively on the 1st February, 1914, and the 27th February, 1914, unless renewed on or before those dates, His Majesty's Government propose, in accordance with the established policy which they understand is in harmony with the views of your Ministers, to renew these agreements in due course.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 81.

New Zealand, No. 387.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd October, 1913.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the International Convention for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic of the 4th May, 1910, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Portuguese ratifications of the Convention were deposited in the archives of the French Government on the 9th September, and that the Portuguese Government have adopted the diplomatic channel as the mode of transmission of letters of request under the Convention intended for execution in Portugal.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 82.

New Zealand, No. 388.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 8th October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 387, of the 3rd instant on the subject of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of the 4th May, 1910, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the German Government have notified that on their part only the

diplomatic channel is permitted for the present for the transmission of letters of request under the Convention emanating from British authorities for execution in Germany, so far as special agreements in regard to direct communication between the authorities do not exist.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 83.

New Zealand, No. 396.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 217, of the 13th June, and previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a memorandum prepared by the Board of Trade for the guidance of Registrars of Shipping in ports outside the British Islands with regard to certain duties under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907.

2. The Board of Trade have been asked to send copies of the memorandum direct to the Registrars of Shipping at the ports of registry in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1907.—MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR THE GUIDANCE OF REGISTRARS OF SHIPPING IN PORTS OUTSIDE THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

UNDER the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907, which comes into full operation on the 1st January, 1914, the register tonnage of a certain number of steamships will have to be altered, and it is the duty of Registrars of shipping to see that these alterations are made. The present memorandum is intended to assist Registrars in carrying out that duty.

A copy of the Act is printed on pages 161–163 of the “Instructions to Registrars of British Ships,” and reference is made to it in paragraph 13 of the instructions.

It is the duty of Registrars of Shipping to prepare from the register-books in their charge a list of “existing ships” (as defined by section 1 (b) of the Act) which have at present a deduction for propelling-power greater than the maximum deduction allowed under the Act. Except in the case of those vessels which are known to the Registrar not to be constructed, and exclusively employed, as tugs, the owners of the vessels contained in the list should be given an opportunity of stating whether they are entitled to exemption under section 1 (a) of the Act, and for this purpose a letter of inquiry in the enclosed form should be addressed to each owner.

Every effort should be made to prepare the list of vessels, and to issue the inquiries to owners, in sufficient time to enable any necessary alterations to be made in the register-book and in the certificate of registry on the 1st January, 1914.

In the event of any alteration of tonnage the carving-note should be issued in the usual manner.

An example showing the method or recalculation is given below for the guidance of Registrars, who in case of doubt may refer to the Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade, London S.W., for assistance.

EXAMPLE.

			Deductions.		
	Tons.				Tons.
Gross tonnage	..	329·82	Space required for propelling-power	..	160·55
			Crew spaces	..	45·09
			Deductions under section 79, M.S.A., 1894,		} 65·82
			and section 54, M.S.A., 1906	..	
				20·73	

Gross tonnage less crew spaces and other deductions under section 79, M.S.A., 1894, and section 54, M.S.A., 1906 = $329·82 - 65·82 = 264·00$.

55 per cent. of $264·00 = 145·20$. The deduction for propelling-power will therefore be reduced from 160·55 to 145·20 tons.

A notification on Form No. 19 should be sent to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen in respect of each alteration in tonnage which may be made in pursuance of the Act, and it will be sufficient if this notification states the following particulars, viz.: (1) Name, port of registry, and official number of ship; (2) date of build; (3) total gross tonnage; (4) amended deduction for propelling-power; (5) total crew-space deduction; (6) total deductions under section 79, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and section 54, Merchant Shipping Act, 1906; (7) amended total deductions; and (8) amended register tonnage.

[Suggested form of letter to owners.]

SIR,—

Customhouse,

, 1913.

I beg to inform you that under sections 1 and 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907, the register tonnage of the undermentioned vessels, of which you appear to be the owner, will require to be adjusted on the 1st January, 1914, unless the vessels are exempt under section 1 (a) of the Act, which provides that: "This section [section 1] shall not apply to steamships constructed for the purpose of towing vessels so long as they are exclusively employed as tugs, but if and when employed for the carriage of passengers, cargoes, or stores, or using graving-docks, or dry docks, or places provided for the repairing of vessels the register tonnage on which dues based on register tonnage may be levied by any harbour of dock authority shall be ascertained in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1906, as amended by this Act."

If any of the vessels are thus entitled to exemption on the ground that they were constructed for the purpose of towing vessels and are exclusively employed as tugs, the subjoined declaration should be completed and returned to me within seven days from the date of this letter.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

, Registrar of Shipping,
Port

Name of vessel.

Official number.

DECLARATION.

I, _____, owner of the vessel _____, official number _____, hereby declare with reference to section 1 (a) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907, that the afore-mentioned vessel is exclusively employed as a tug.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

No. 84.

New Zealand, No. 402.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th October, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 122, of the 21st August, relative to the application of the Palmerston North Hospital and Charitable Aid Board for permission to call the Palmerston North Hospital the "Palmerston Royal Hospital," and the new ward for women and children, which will shortly be opened, the "Queen Mary Ward."

2. I have laid before Her Majesty the Queen the request for the grant of permission to call the new ward "Queen Mary Ward," but Her Majesty much regrets that she is unable to accede to the request, the large number of applications which are received from hospital authorities overseas for permission to designate their institutions by her name having compelled Her Majesty to lay down the rule that such applications can only be considered when it is desired so to designate the hospitals themselves, as distinguished from particular wards.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 85.

New Zealand, No. 403.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 390, of the 23rd November, 1911, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Board of Education asking to be furnished with the information specified in regard to English teachers employed under the Education Department of New Zealand.

2. I shall be glad if you will ask your Ministers to be so good as to supply the desired information.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

Board of Education, Whitehall, London S.W., 6th October, 1913.

I am directed by the Board of Education to invite the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Board's letter of the 6th February, 1911, conveying a request that arrangements might be made with the various Governments of His Majesty's overseas dominions to supply the Board in the autumn of each year with information as to the English teachers who have been employed under the Education Departments of the respective Governments during the twelve months ending in the preceding July, and to Sir Charles Lucas's reply of the 1st March, 1911.

The Board will be much obliged if arrangements can now be made to furnish them with the necessary information relative to the two years ending the 31st July, 1913.

Three lists are enclosed herewith for transmission to each of the Governments concerned. The lists comprise :—

(1.) Teachers included in the list sent on the 6th February, 1911, for whom statements were sent by the Board to the various overseas Education Departments during the period from the 1st August, 1908, to the 31st December, 1910. The names of any teachers who have since been reported to the Board as having left the service of the Department are omitted.

(2.) Certificated teachers for whom similar statements were sent during the period from the 1st January, 1911, to the 31st July, 1913.

(3.) Certificated teachers not included in the two foregoing lists who are believed to have taken up service in the overseas dominions and dependencies.

The lists comprise teachers serving in the following overseas dominions and dependencies :—

Dominion of Canada : Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan.

Commonwealth of Australia : New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

Dominion of New Zealand.

Union of South Africa : Cape of Good Hope Province, Orange Free State Province, Natal Province, Transvaal Province.

Various British dependencies.

The lists are sent in duplicate. One copy, including certain particulars which may assist in the identification of the teachers, is intended to be retained by the overseas Education Department. The duplicate copy, in which names only are given, is to be returned to the Board of Education, and the Board will be much obliged if the various Education Departments concerned will be good enough to have particulars entered of the service of each teacher in the blank space which has been left for the purpose.

The Board desire to be informed of the exact periods during which the teachers named in the lists have been employed in schools under the various Education Departments within the two years ending the 31st July, 1913. It would further be convenient if the Education Department would kindly furnish statements showing at what school or schools each teacher has been employed during this period, and if in the case of a teacher who has been engaged at more than one school, the approximate dates on which he left and entered the several institutions could be given. The Board would also be obliged if the latest known address of every teacher who has within the two years in question finally abandoned service in approved schools in the overseas dominion could be stated.

I am, &c.,

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

R. G. MAYOR.

LIST OF CERTIFICATED TEACHERS FOR WHOM THE BOARD HAVE SENT STATEMENTS TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

(The names of the teachers who have signed the undertaking in 1908 or subsequent years have been marked with an *.)

TEACHERS INCLUDED IN LIST SENT ON THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1911, FOR WHOM STATEMENTS WERE SENT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST AUGUST, 1908, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Name.	Registered Number of Certificate.	Date of Recognition as Certificated.	Date on which Statement was sent.
<i>Men.</i>			
Newhook, James Lawrence Imri	01/649	1/8/01	26/9/10
<i>Women.</i>			
McEwen, Hilda May*	10/1879	1/8/10	17/10/10
Steven, Helen Matthews	20372	1/1/90	28/4/10

TEACHERS FOR WHOM STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1911, TO THE 31ST JULY, 1913.

Name.	Registered Number of Certificate.	Date of Recognition as Certificated.	Date on which Statement was sent.
<i>Men.</i>			
Cutler, Roland Herman	02/177	1/8/02	24/8/12
<i>Women.</i>			
Palmer, Ada Elizabeth	05/223	1/8/05	11/10/11
Robinson, Ellen	11/4550	1/4/12	18/2/13

LIST OF TEACHERS WHO ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN UP SERVICE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Name.	Registered Number.	Date of Recognition as Certificated.
<i>Men.</i>		
Marlow, Thomas	12674	1/1/1885
Hodgson, Fred	11/1027	1/8/1911
<i>Women.</i>		
Kingett, Emily A.	01/3409	1/8/1901
Williams, Dora W.	07/189	1/8/1907

No. 86.

New Zealand, No. 409.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 352, of the 17th September, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the ratification of the King of Norway of the International Radio-telegraph Convention, signed at London on the 5th July, 1912, was deposited at the Foreign Office on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 87.

New Zealand, No. 417.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 24th October, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 17th instant, forwarding a message of sympathy with the relatives of those who perished in the colliery disaster at Senghenydd.

2. I have to request you to convey to your Ministers the thanks of His Majesty's Government for their message, which has been communicated to the Chief Inspector of Mines, who is at Senghenydd, with a request that he will make it known at the mine and in the locality.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 88.

New Zealand, No. 419.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 24th October, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copy of a letter from the Board of Trade stating the probable com-

position of the British delegation at the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea.

2. A copy of this list has been sent to the High Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

Board of Trade (Marine Department),

SIR,— 7 Whitehall Gardens, London S.W., 21st October, 1913.

With reference to your letter (No. 46192/13) of the 13th October, transmitting a copy of a telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, inquiring as to the composition of the British delegation at the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of Secretary Sir Edward Grey, that it is proposed that the British delegation should be as follows :—

The Lord Mersey, late President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court, and President of the Court of inquiry into the loss of the steamship "Titanic."

Sir Archibald Denny, Bart., Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Bulkheads and Watertight Compartments.

Sir Norman Hill, Chairman of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee.

Sir John Biles, late Chairman of Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits.

Captain Acton Blake, Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

Mr. E. G. Moggridge, Assistant Secretary for the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

Captain A. H. F. Young, Professional Officer to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

Mr. C. Hipwood, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. D. Archer, Principal Ship Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

Two or three expert assessors will probably be added to this list in an advisory capacity; they would not, however, rank as delegates.

The proposed list of delegates has not yet been approved by the King.

I am to suggest, for the consideration of Sir Edward Grey, that the above provisional list of the British delegation might be communicated to the German Government and to all the Governments which have accepted the invitation to the Conference.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST G. MOGGRIDGE.

No. 89.

New Zealand, No. 424.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st October, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 109, of the 24th July, on the subject of copyright legislation.

2. In reply, I have to refer you to my despatch, No. 102, of the 12th March, 1913, in which I forwarded copies of certain regulations issued by the Board of Trade; and to my despatch, No. 188, of the 28th June, 1912, in which I forwarded copies of regulations made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. I now enclose copies of a Treasury minute dated the 28th June, 1912, regarding the practice to be followed in the United Kingdom with regard to Crown copyright.

3. I have also forwarded to you from time to time copies of various Orders in Council which have been issued with regard to the application of the Copyright Act, 1911. I enclose for convenience of reference a set of these Orders.

4. Your Ministers are doubtless acquainted with the Copyright Regulations, 1913, of the Commonwealth of Australia (Statutory Rules, 1913, No. 96).

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED 28TH JUNE, 1912.

My Lords read section 18 of the Copyright Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. V, ch. 46), which enacts that, "Without prejudice to any rights or privileges of the Crown, where any work has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, been prepared or published by or under the direction or control

of His Majesty or any Government Department, the copyright in the work shall, subject to any agreement with the author, belong to His Majesty, and in such case shall continue for a period of fifty years from the date of the first publication of the work."

The above statutory provision renders it necessary to reconsider the Treasury minute of the 31st August, 1887 (presented to the House of Commons, No. 335 of 1887), and to define anew the practice to be followed with regard to Crown copyright.

The Treasury minute divided Government publications into the following classes :—

- (1.) Reports of Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, or of Royal Commissions.
- (2.) Papers required by statute to be laid before Parliament—*e.g.*, Orders in Council, rules made by Government Departments, accounts, reports of Government Inspectors.
- (3.) Papers laid before Parliament by command—*e.g.*, Treaties, diplomatic correspondence, reports from Consuls and Secretaries of Legation, reports of inquiries into explosions or accidents, and other special reports made to Government Departments.
- (4.) Acts of Parliament.
- (5.) Official books—*e.g.*, King's Regulations for the Army or Navy.
- (6.) Literary or quasi-literary works—*e.g.*, the reports of the "Challenger" Expedition, the rolls publications, the State trials, the *Board of Trade Journal*.
- (7.) Charts and ordnance maps.

A considerable and increasing number of Government works fall into the three last classes above set forth, and My Lords see no reason why such works—often produced at considerable cost—should be reproduced by private enterprise for the benefit of individual publishers. For the future publications which fall within this description will bear an indication on the title-page that the Crown copyright is reserved. The Controller of the Stationery Office will act on a notification by the Department responsible for the production of the work that it is desired that Crown copyright should be expressly reserved subject to reference to their Lordships in case of doubt. Any infringement of copyright in these cases should be brought to the notice of the Controller of the Stationery Office by the heads of Departments, so far as works prepared or published by or under their direction are concerned.

The Controller of the Stationery Office will refer to this Board for instructions as to whether any infringement of Crown copyright shall be made the subject of legal proceedings.

The publications which fall into the first four classes are issued for the use and information of the public, and it is desirable that the knowledge of their contents should be diffused as widely as possible. In the case of these publications no steps will ordinarily be taken to enforce the rights of the Crown in respect of copyright. The rights of the Crown will not, however, lapse, and should exceptional circumstances appear to justify such a course, it will be possible to assert them. In such a case the Department concerned should acquaint the Controller of the Stationery Office as early as possible of the special circumstances which render it desirable to depart from the general rule permitting full and free reproduction of works in these categories, and the Controllers will, subject to the direction of their Lordships, take such measures as may seem appropriate to enforce the right of the Crown.

Acts of Parliament must not, except when published under the authority of the Government, purport on the face of them to be published by authority.

No. 90.

New Zealand, No. 428.

My LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st October, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 355, of the 18th September, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, extracts from the *London Gazette* regarding the appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Dunedin and the Right Hon. Sir John Andrew Hamilton to be Lords of Appeal in Ordinary under section 1 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913.

2. I have to add that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Hon. Sir Joshua Williams, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, shall be sworn of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and that under the terms of section 3 (1) of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913, he will become a member of the Judicial Committee.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

Crown Office, 14th October, 1913.

THE King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated the 14th October, 1913, to appoint the Right Hon. Andrew Graham, Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O., to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913.

Crown Office, 21st October, 1913.

THE King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated the 20th day of October, 1913, to appoint the Right Hon. Sir John Andrew Hamilton, Knight, a Lord Justice of Appeal, to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1913, and to grant to him the dignity of a Baron for life by the style and title of Baron Sumner, of Ibstone, in the County of Buckingham.

No. 91.

New Zealand, No. 437.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th November, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the consideration of your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, forwarding a copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from Mr. H. G. Dering, the representative of the Board on the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, relative to the proposed collection of statistics in regard to the increase in price of live cattle, sheep, and swine, and of meat.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

3 St. James's Square, London S.W., 31st October, 1913.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State, a copy of a letter which they have received from Mr. H. G. Dering, their representative on the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, together with the enclosures (in duplicate) therein referred to, excepting those relating to Great Britain and India.

I am to request that you will be good enough to move Mr. Harcourt to cause the enclosures to be forwarded to the Governments of the dominions concerned.

It will be observed that Mr. Dering recommends that the observations of the dominion Governments may be forwarded direct to the International Institute of Agriculture.

I am, &c.,

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

R. H. REW, Assistant Secretary.

SIR,—

Rome, 19th October, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit herewith duplicate copies of a letter which I have received from the President of the International Institute of Agriculture, which affects not only Great Britain, but also India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Marquis Cappelli states that, in accordance with the desire expressed by the recent General Assembly of the institute, an examination has been made of all documentary evidence in the possession of the institute in regard to the increase in price of live cattle, sheep, and swine, and of meat. Proposals are made for collecting statistics thereon on a homogeneous system, and I am requested to furnish the institute with observations on the result of the investigations made, and to suggest any alterations in the sub-enclosure.

I have therefore ventured to transmit at once to you in original, for perusal, not only the letter addressed to me as British delegate, but also those intended for the authorities of the various British dominions, with the request that you will, should you see fit, cause them to be transmitted for their observations, which I would recommend might be forwarded direct to the institute.

I have no means at my disposal for checking the results of the institute's investigations, and am adopting this procedure in order to save as much time as possible.

The Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

HERBERT G. DERING.

No. 92.

New Zealand, No. 438.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th November, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 131, of the 3rd September, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, copies of Orders issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, adding the Dominion of New Zealand to the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913 and to the schedule to the Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912, together with a copy of a letter from the Board on the subject.

2. Copies of the Orders have been sent to the High Commissioner for New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

4 Whitehall Place, London S.W., 31st October, 1913.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to refer to your letter of the 18th instant, No. 35258, and enclosures, and to send to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of Orders which the Board have made adding the Dominion of New Zealand to the schedule to the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913 and to the schedule to the Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912.

The Board would be glad if Mr. Harcourt would be so good as to cause the Governor of New Zealand to be informed that the cablegram notifying any outbreak of cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease in New Zealand should be sent to this Board, and not to the Board of Trade, as stated in the memorandum of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter above referred to.

The Board have not themselves informed the High Commissioner for New Zealand of the issue of these Orders.

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

I am, &c.,
R. H. REW, Assistant Secretary.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED 30TH OCTOBER, 1913.—IMPORTATION
(RAW TONGUES) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1913.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

*Withdrawal of Provisions as to Disinfection in Connection with Importation of Raw Tongues from
Dominion of New Zealand.*

1. The Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913 shall be read and have effect as if the Dominion of New Zealand were included in the schedule to that Order.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Importation (Raw Tongues) Amendment Order of 1913.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this thirtieth day of October, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

SYDNEY OLIVIER, Secretary.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED 30TH OCTOBER, 1913.—FOREIGN HAY
AND STRAW (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1913.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Withdrawal of Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Dominion of New Zealand.

1. The Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1912 shall be read and have effect as if the Dominion of New Zealand were included in the schedule (Countries from which Importation is not prohibited) to that order.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order of 1913.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their official seal this thirtieth day of October, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

SYDNEY OLIVIER, Secretary.

No. 93.

New Zealand, No. 446.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th November, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at San Francisco forwarding a report on the prospects of trade in Australian meat and butter at that place.

2. A copy has also been sent to the High Commissioner for New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

British Consulate General, San Francisco, 16th October, 1913.

I have the honour to forward herewith, enclosed, a report on the prospects of trade in Australian meat and butter.

I have, &c.,

A. CARNEGIE ROSS,

His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office.

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND BUTTER TRADE WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

Live-stock.

There appears to be no prospect of profitable business in this on account of prices.

The present freight from Australia is \$60 per head. As there is little pasture for fattening animals in California, they would have to be sent to Arizona or Nevada and returned later on at a cost of \$8 per head. With these expenses added to initial cost it would be impossible to compete with local cattle selling at present at 7 to 7½ cents per pound live-weight.

Fresh Meat—Frozen and Chilled.

Mutton.—The local wholesale price of first-quality mutton at present is 9½ to 10 cents per pound; second quality, from 8½ to 9 cents. This latter is what the Australian article would compete with. Australian mutton can be landed here at 7½ to 8½ cents per pound, so there is very little margin for profit, and none to cover the expense that often has to be incurred for storage—¼ cent per pound per month. It is stated that a large importer of Australian meat has been obliged to store 1,000 carcasses for four months. He is selling it now at 8½ cents per pound, although it has cost him about 10 cents.

Beef.—The prospect for a large and profitable trade in this article appears to be fairly good. A substantial stimulus has been given to it by the recent removal of import duty. To-day's San Francisco prices for steer beef are—first quality, 12¼ to 12¾ cents per pound; and second quality, 12 to 12¼ cents. Australian frozen beef can be landed here at about 7½ cents per pound.

This import of fresh meat is a comparatively new business, the first shipment having been made within the past twelve months.

Various difficulties have emerged before and since import was commenced. Some of them have been got over and the others are not insurmountable. These obstacles are noted in the following remarks. Chilled beef up to now has not been imported, as the United States laws do not permit of the use of formaldehyde in the preservation of foodstuffs. This chemical forms an essential part of the Linley process, which has been so successful in Australia and elsewhere. Possibly some other preparation will be found which has the same effect but does not come within the provisions of the United States laws, or chemicals may be dispensed with entirely.

In the earlier stages of the business, arrangements that would be satisfactory to the United States authorities had to be made providing for both ante and post mortem inspection by qualified veterinary surgeons. Further, the method of proving that such an inspection had taken place regarding the actual quarters imported, had to be agreed upon. This is now done by means of an Australian Government stamp placed on each quarter.

There appears to be little prejudice against this meat simply because it is frozen, but retailers are said not to be sufficiently careful in defrosting, and have been inclined to do this too rapidly, hence the quality put on the market has been somewhat lowered.

Local meat usually comes from animals under three years old. It is therefore more tender and in smaller joints than the Australian. The Australian meat proceeds from four-year animals, and is therefore more mature. The joints, being larger, do not cut up into the comparatively small pieces which are chiefly in demand here. Possibly the Australian exporters could meet this difficulty by slaughtering younger animals. At present the trade to San Francisco hardly warrants this, but something of the kind will have to be done if the local trade is to be satisfactorily catered for, and everything points to the possibility of an extension of trade and the advisability of a special class of meat being prepared for this market. The best customers here at present are the ocean steamers, passengers and others, frequenting this port, and the caterers of mining and lumber camps where large bodies of men are boarded by their employers. The increased shipping that is expected after the opening of the Panama Canal is an important item in the prospects of this trade.

This same event may also make possible competition from the Argentine, where the initial cost of meat is said to be lower than in Australia. The railway freight between New York and San Francisco is 2.45 cents per pound, so that at present it does not pay to land Argentine meat at New York and send it to San Francisco by rail; but conditions will be different when River Plate meat can be sent direct through the Canal.

The market for this meat is not restricted to the Pacific coast, for during the greater part of the year there will be no difficulty in sending frozen meat by rail to such places as railway freight will permit. The railway companies already use a large number of refrigerator-cars for the transport of fresh fruit during the summer months, which no doubt could be made use of for meat.

However, it is possible that with the present substantial diminution of the cattle stock of the United States and the rapidly increasing population of the country a demand will be created which will take up the supplies from both South America and Australia.

The freight from Australia is 1½ cents per pound, and there is no prospect of any reduction in this. The consignments are not large enough to fill a vessel, and there is never a certainty of a return cargo to Australia, lumber, canned salmon, fruit, and barley being the principal bulky products from here.

The imports of Australian fresh meat during the past four months are as follows :—

	June.	July.	August.	September.
San Francisco	396,913	201,317	404,138	497,000
Seattle	26,947	30,784	22,849	..
New York	143,013	410,232	397,355	..
	<u>567,205</u>	<u>642,333</u>	<u>824,342</u>	..

Butter.

As the Australian seasons are the reverse of those here, the prospects of this trade seem to be promising.

The best quality of Australian and New Zealand butter can be landed here duty paid at 30 cents per pound. The wholesale prices here are 32, 30, and 29 cents per pound. These are retailed at some 7 to 10 cents above the wholesale price.

The past summer has been a very dry one, and as the winter proceeds prices will undoubtedly rise. The new (Underwood) tariff reduced the import duty on butter from 6 to 2½ cents per pound.

Wool.

An entirely new departure is the import of wool. The first shipment of eighty-two bales from Australia was landed here the other day, consigned to New York buyers. It is predicted to be the forerunner of a large movement.

In conclusion, it appears that a trade in live-stock is hardly possible, that the prospects of a profitable business in fresh mutton are not very good, and that there are great possibilities for a trade in chilled and frozen beef and butter, especially if Australia will send the beef of younger and smaller animals.

As regards wool, it is not possible to say anything definite at present.

British Consulate-General, San Francisco, 16th October, 1913.

No. 94.

New Zealand, No. 452.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th November, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatches, Nos. 142 and 143, of the 3rd October, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of an Act, chapter 48, passed at the last session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting Pelagic Sealing."

2. I have to request that you will explain to your Ministers that the procedure of a Canadian Act instead of an Order in Council under the Imperial Act of 1912 was adopted, as it was found on examination that there was no legislation in Canada which could be made applicable in place of the Imperial Customs Consolidation Act of 1876, to which reference is made in section 4 of the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1912.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT

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

No. 95.

New Zealand, No. 460.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th November, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 188, of the 28th June, 1912, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that I have had under my consideration, in communication with His Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, the procedure to be adopted under section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911 (1 and 2 George V, chapter 46).

2. Pending the compilation of a revised list of copyright works, copies of which are, under subsection (1) of section 14 of the Imperial Act, to be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, the Commissioners of Customs propose to issue provisional lists of works to be added to the lists compiled previously to the coming into operation of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911. These provisional lists will be sent direct to your Government by the Commissioners in the manner in which they sent the

lists compiled before the coming into operation of the new Act ; and the Commissioners will also furnish your Government with copies of the revised list when that is completed : but it is arranged that, when the revised list has been sent, the supplements which will be issued from time to time after the completion of the revised list shall be forwarded to this Department for transmission, and these copies will accordingly be transmitted to your Government from time to time from this Department.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 96.

New Zealand, No. 467.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st November, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 70, of the 14th May ^{A.—1, 1914,} last, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, the accom- ^{No. 48.}panying copy of a letter from the War Office regarding the admission to the Royal Military College of candidates from New Zealand who are desirous of obtaining commissions in the Imperial Army or in the New Zealand Forces.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 20th November, 1913.

I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that they have given careful consideration to your letter of the 1st July last, No. 21240, enclosing a communication from the Governor of New Zealand regarding the admission to the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College of candidates from that Dominion who are desirous of obtaining commissions in the Imperial Army or in the New Zealand Forces.

The Army Council are prepared to agree generally to the suggestions of the Prime Minister of New Zealand so far as they apply to the Royal Military College (Sandhurst), but, in view of the fact that no candidate is admitted to the Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) except by successful competition, they are unable to afford the same facilities for the admission of New Zealand candidates to that institution.

The Council consider it undesirable to differentiate between the two classes of candidates mentioned in the Prime Minister's memorandum. They would be prepared to admit to the College each half-year three cadets from New Zealand who had previously qualified at an Army Entrance Examination and who were nominated by the Governor of New Zealand. They propose to leave open until his last term of residence at the College the question whether a nominated cadet who passes the required examinations, and is found suitable in all other respects, shall be granted a commission in the Imperial Army. It is considered that this arrangement would be preferable to requiring a candidate and his parents or guardians to decide before admission to the College as to which class he shall belong.

I am to add that if the proposals of the Army Council meet with the approval of the Dominion Government the necessary details as to the examination of candidates and their nomination for admission to the College will be arranged between the General Staff at the War Office and the New Zealand section of the Imperial General Staff, on the same lines as those for the examination and nomination of officers of the New Zealand Military Forces who desire to obtain commissions in the Imperial Army.

I am, &c.,

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

E. W. D. WARD.

No. 97.

New Zealand, No. 468.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 25th November, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 145, of the 9th October, reporting the appointment of the Hon. Sir William Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G., to be a member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 98.

New Zealand, No. 472.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th November, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 428, of the 31st October and to my telegram of the 1st instant, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of an Order in Council appointing the Hon. Sir J. Williams to be a member of the Privy Council.

2. I also enclose for transmission to Sir J. Williams a letter from the Privy Council Office forwarding a copy of the Order in Council for his information.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 22nd day of November, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Hon. Sir Joshua Strange Williams, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 99.

New Zealand, No. 473.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th November, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency two copies of the final report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London, and to request you to draw the attention of your Ministers especially to pages 181–185, dealing with the proposed discontinuance of the London University examinations in the oversea dominions.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 100.

New Zealand, No. 474.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th November, 1913.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Council of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society has decided, in connection with the society's diamond jubilee, which takes place next year, to invite to this country a number of representative foreign foresters and foresters from the oversea dominions.

2. The Council proposes that the representative foresters should be the guests of the society from Saturday morning the 27th June to Friday morning the 9th July, with the exception of the week-ends embraced in that period, when they would be entertained as private guests in country houses.

3. The districts to be visited would include Perthshire, Deeside, Spreyside, the north of Scotland, Glen Mor (regarding which a special report prepared by Lord Lovat and Captain Stirling was published by the society two years ago), and Inverliever and other places in the west of Scotland; and the proceedings would terminate on Thursday the 8th July with a conference in Edinburgh followed by a reception and dinner in the evening. Such a tour would in the opinion of the Council show excellent examples not only of the existing woodlands, but also of the bare hills and glens of Scotland which may be found capable of being profitably afforested.

4. The Council would be glad if your Government could see their way to select a forestry expert to represent New Zealand on this occasion.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 101.

New Zealand, No. 475.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th November, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 15th May, from which His Majesty's Government learnt with much satisfaction that the Government of New Zealand concurred in the terms of the Naturalization Bill, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that the Governments of the other self-governing dominions have also expressed their concurrence in the terms of the Bill, but that it has been arranged in consultation with the Government of Canada to insert in clause 26 (1), after the words "British possession," the words "or affect the operation of any law at present in force which has been passed in the exercise of such power." The only other alteration which has been made is the substitution of the word "may" for the word "shall" in the second line of clause 22.

2. It is intended to introduce the Bill into the Imperial Parliament at the first convenient opportunity during next session.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 102.

New Zealand, No. 482.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th December, 1913.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that Sir Hartmann Just, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State concerned with the affairs of the self-governing dominions and Secretary to the Imperial Conference, will, by my instructions, shortly leave on a visit to Australia and New Zealand.

The visit has the same object as that of Sir Charles Lucas in 1909, and is in pursuance of the generally accepted view that it is of advantage that there should be opportunity from time to time for members of the permanent staff of the Colonial Office to acquire personal knowledge of the dominions.

It is proposed that he shall travel by way of Capetown, leaving London on the 7th February, and arriving at Albany on the 13th March, and that he shall visit Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Tasmania, New Zealand, Sydney, Brisbane, in the order named, returning from Australia about the end of June.

I desire to commend him to your good offices, and to ask you to give him every facility for fulfilling the purpose of his visit.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 103.

New Zealand, No. 483.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th December, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 323, of the 18th ultimo, on the subject of the new United States Tariff Act, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a decision published by the United States Treasury suspending the operation of subsection (7) of paragraph (j) of section 4 of that tariff.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

To Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

Treasury Department, 8th November, 1913.

THE Attorney-General having been asked for an expression of his views upon the interpretation of subsection (7) of paragraph (j) of section 4 of the Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, he advises the Department that the 5-per-cent. discount to American vessels only, which was the primary object of

the subsection, cannot be given without impairing the stipulations of existing treaties between the United States and various other Powers, and that consequently the subsection, by the express terms of the proviso, is inoperative.

Under these circumstances, you are hereby instructed to make no allowance of discount on duties under the subsection in question, and to proceed with the liquidation of entries, leaving importers who are dissatisfied with such liquidations to their remedy by way of protest under the provisions of paragraph (n) of section 3 of the said Tariff Act.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary.

No. 104.

New Zealand, No. 484.
MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th December, 1913.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 156, of the 24th October, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, copies of the despatches noted in the margin on the subject of the proposal that certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus both on ships registered in the United Kingdom and in the dominions.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

Government House, Ottawa, 30th October, 1913.

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.

ARTHUR.

Date.	Description.	Subject.
28th October, 1913 ..	Letter from the Department of External Affairs	Certificate of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions.

FROM DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Ottawa, 28th October, 1913.

With reference to a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government, dated the 5th September, 1913, transmitting copy of a letter from the General Post Office on the subject of the certificate of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions, I am to say that the proposal of His Majesty's Postmaster-General that certificates issued by the British Government or by any British Colonial Government should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus on both British and colonial ships is concurred in by the Minister of the Naval Service; but, as the Canadian Government issues ships' certificates to British subjects exclusively, it is presumed that the Imperial regulations and those of the other colonial Governments on the subject contain provisions to the same effect.

I am to request that His Excellency may be humbly moved to cause the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be informed in this sense.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH POPE,

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

South Africa, No. 740.

SIR,—

Governor-General's Office, Pretoria, 30th October, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, with reference to your despatch, No. 369, of the 5th September, the document mentioned below, on the subject of certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy.

I have, &c.,

GLADSTONE, Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., &c., Colonial Office, London.

Date.	Description of Document.
28th October	Minute No. 1022, from Ministers.

Union of South Africa,

Prime Minister's Office, Pretoria, 28th October, 1913.

MINISTERS have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's minute No. 43/252, of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions, and to state that certificates of proficiency issued by His Majesty's Government will be regarded by the Government of the Union of South Africa as entitling the holders to work wireless apparatus on ships registered in South Africa.

At present there are no ships registered in South Africa installed with wireless apparatus, and no certificates have therefore been issued by this Government.

LOUIS BOTHA.

Newfoundland, No. 146.

SIR,—

Government House, St. John's, 11th November, 1913.

Referring to your despatch, No. 234, of date the 5th September last, on the subject of certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy, I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers agree to the arrangement suggested by the Postmaster-General whereby the holders of such certificates would be entitled to work wireless apparatus both on ships registered in the United Kingdom and in the dominions.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., &c.

W. E. DAVIDSON.

No. 105.

New Zealand, No. 485.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th December, 1913.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that your telegrams of the 1st instant, conveying to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra congratulations on the occasion of her birthday from yourself, your Government, the people of New Zealand, and the officers and men of Queen Alexandra's Second Wellington West Coast Mounted Rifles, were duly laid before Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty has requested me to convey to you, to your Ministers, to the people of New Zealand, and to the Mounted Rifles her sincere thanks for these messages.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 106.

New Zealand, No. 488.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 12th December, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 409, of the 17th October last, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that Mexico and Portugal deposited with His Majesty's Government on the 6th October last and the 2nd December respectively their ratifications of the International Radio-telegraph Convention.

2. The accession of Mexico is subject to certain reservations, the terms of which when finally settled will be communicated to you.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 107.

New Zealand, No. 502.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st December, 1913.

With reference to my despatch, No. 484, of the 5th December, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia on the subject of the mutual recognition of certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the oversea dominions.

A.-1, 1914,
No. 56.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

Commonwealth of Australia,

SIR,— Governor-General's Office, Melbourne, 1st November, 1913.

With reference to your despatch, dated the 5th September, 1913, No. 514, on the subject of the certificates of proficiency in radio-telegraphy issued by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of the oversea dominions, I have the honour to inform you that the Commonwealth Government concur in the suggestion that such certificates issued by the Postmasters-General of the Commonwealth and of the United Kingdom should entitle the holders to work wireless apparatus on ships registered in Australia and in the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

DENMAN,

Governor-General.

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

No. 108.

New Zealand, No. 1.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 2nd January, 1914.

With reference to my despatch, No. 446, of the 12th November last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Honolulu on the subject of the importation of Australian and New Zealand butter into Honolulu.

2. A copy of the despatch has been sent to the High Commissioner for New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

SIR,—

British Consulate, Honolulu, Hawaii, 22nd November, 1913.

I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter addressed by the Government Analyst at this port to a local importer of butter, and communicated to me by the latter, stating that a recent shipment of butter from New Zealand showed an excess of moisture and a deficiency in butter-fat.

As there is a steady import of butter from New Zealand and Australia, and as, in view of the recent reduction of the import duty from 6 cents to 2½ cents per pound, there is every prospect of its increase, this matter may be of interest to the Governments of the States above mentioned.

Under the Pure Food Laws of the United States the maximum content of moisture allowable is 16 per cent.; the minimum content of fat, 82·5 per cent.; and the sale as butter of a product having the constituency shown in the letter is consequently prohibited.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. RENTIERS.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London.

United States Department of Agriculture,

GENTLEMEN,—

Free Dispensary Building, Honolulu, Hawaii, 21st November, 1913.

In *re* H.-1280, I beg to present herewith our analysis of a sample of New Zealand butter taken from the following described shipment:—

Per steamer "Niagara," arrived Honolulu 4th November, 1913.

Honolulu entry: No. 1151, 10th November, 1913.

Consulated at Auckland, New Zealand, 329.

Marks and numbers: $\frac{AK}{Hon}$ 80 cases butter.

Manufacturer: Maile Creamery Company,* Auckland, New Zealand.

Consignee: Hawaii Meat Company (Limited), Honolulu.

The analysis is as follows:—

Per Cent.

Moisture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·50
Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81·00
Casein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·97
Ash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·40
Reichert Meissel Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·20
Boric acid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.

* Cambridge Co-operative Dairy Company.

An examination of this analysis shows that the butter is too low in butter-fat for entry into the United States. The butter-fat content should be not lower than 82.5 per cent. In this particular case the difficulty could easily be eliminated by lowering the moisture-content. If the moisture had been reduced from 16.5 per cent. to approximately 14 per cent. our office would have raised no objection whatever to the entry of this shipment of butter.

I trust that this matter may receive attention in future shipments.

Hawaii Meat Company (Limited), Honolulu.

Respectfully,
A. W. HANSEN,
Chief, Honolulu Laboratory.

No. 109.

New Zealand, No. 9.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th January, 1914.

With reference to my despatch, No. 438, of the 7th November, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of two Orders of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, entitled the "Importation (Raw Tongues) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1913" and the "Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912 Amendment Order of 1913."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, DATED 10TH DECEMBER, 1913.—IMPORTATION (RAW TONGUES) (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1913.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Withdrawal of Provisions as to Disinfection in Connection with Importation of Raw Tongues from Dominion of New Zealand.

1. The Importation (Raw Tongues) (Ireland) Order of 1913 shall be read and have effect as if the Dominion of New Zealand were included in the schedule to that Order.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the 10th day of December, 1913.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Importation (Raw Tongues) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1913.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this 10th day of December, 1913.

J. D. DALY,
On behalf of the Secretary.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, DATED 10TH DECEMBER, 1913.—FOREIGN HAY AND STRAW (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1912 AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1913.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Withdrawal of Prohibition of Landing of Hay and Straw from Dominion of New Zealand.

1. The Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912 shall be read and have effect as if the Dominion of New Zealand were included in the schedule (Countries from which Importation is not prohibited) to that Order.

Commencement.

2. This order shall come into operation on the 10th day of December, 1913.

Short Title.

3. This order may be cited as the Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1913.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this 10th day of December, 1913.

J. D. DALY,
On behalf of the Secretary.

No. 110.

New Zealand, No. 11.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1914.

With reference to Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch of the 27th March, 1903, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, six copies of an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 22nd November, 1913, entitled "The Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1913."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 22nd day of November, 1913. Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Earl Spencer, Lord Stamfordham, Lord Emmott.

WHEREAS by the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, His Majesty the King in Council is authorized to make regulations for the purposes therein specified:

And whereas the provisions of section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with in respect of the regulations hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, or otherwise enabling him in this behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. (1.) Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Foreign Marriage Act the marriage officer must be satisfied either—

- (a.) That both the parties are British subjects; or
- (b.) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or
- (c.) If one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or
- (d.) If the man about to be married is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act.

(2.) If a marriage officer, by reason of anything in this article, refuses to solemnize or allow to be solemnized in his presence the marriage of any person requiring such marriage to be solemnized, that person shall have the same right of appeal to a Secretary of State as is given by section 5 of the Foreign Marriage Act.

2. In the case of any marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, if it appears to the marriage officer that the woman about to be married is a British subject, and that the man is a foreigner, he must be satisfied—

- (a.) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or
- (b.) That some other marriage ceremony, in addition to that under the Foreign Marriage Act, has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or
- (c.) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

3. For the purpose of the Foreign Marriage Act and these regulations, the house in which a British Ambassador resides in the foreign country to the Government of which he is accredited, or which is occupied by him in that country for the purposes of his embassy, shall be deemed to be the official house of such Ambassador, and is in these regulations referred to as the embassy house; and every place within the precincts or curtilage of any such house, and any church or chapel annexed to such house, or for the time being used with the consent of the Government to which the Ambassador is accredited as the chapel thereof, shall be deemed to form part of the embassy house.

For the purpose of marriages in an embassy house, the expression "office," when used with respect to the place where any act or thing shall or may be done, shall be construed to refer to such part of the embassy house as the Ambassador may from time to time appoint as being sufficiently accessible to the public.

4. The person before and by whom a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act may be solemnized and registered in an embassy house in a foreign country shall either be the Ambassador or any member of the diplomatic service not below the rank of secretary who is attached to the embassy, and who is from time to time appointed for the purpose in writing by the Ambassador; and for the purpose of marriages solemnized in such embassy house, such Ambassador or member of the diplomatic service shall, without any marriage warrant, be a marriage officer.

5. Where a marriage can be solemnized at a British consulate in a foreign country, the leave of the Ambassador shall be obtained before the marriage is solemnized in the embassy house in that country.

6. For the purpose of marriages to be solemnized by or before a consular officer who is a marriage officer, every place within the curtilage or precincts of the house in which such officer is for the time being resident, or of the building which is for the time being used for the purpose of his office, shall be part of the official house of such marriage officer, and every place to which the public have ordinary access in such official house shall be deemed to be part of the office of such marriage officer.

7. (1.) The modifications contained in articles 8 to 17 of these regulations of the requirements of the Foreign Marriage Act as to residence and notice shall have effect in cases where both parties have not dwelt within the district of the marriage officer by or before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized.

(2.) Where the provisions of these regulations as to residence and notice have been complied with, or where the permission of the Secretary of State has been given, the marriage may be solemnized under the said Act in the official house of a marriage officer.

8. Where one party only has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer by or before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, notice shall be given by that party to such marriage officer. The notice shall state the particulars, and be in the form given in Form No. 1 of the schedule to this Order.

9. If the non-resident party has dwelt in a place in the United Kingdom, notice shall be given by that party in like manner and on payment of the like fee as if that party were about to be married in that place, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns; and the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar shall deal with the notice and give a certificate for marriage in like manner and on payment of the like fee as in the case of a marriage in his district: and the Session Clerk of the parish in which the banns were proclaimed in Scotland shall, in like manner and on payment of the like fee as in the case of a marriage in his district, give a certificate of proclamation of such banns.

10. If the non-resident party has dwelt in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the British Islands, notice shall be given by that party—

(a.) In accordance with any law of that part of His Majesty's dominions or, in the case of India, of the Governor-General of India in Council, as the case may be, giving effect to these regulations or to any repealed or future Order in Council under the Foreign Marriage Act; or

(b.) In like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place: and a certificate by a Marriage Registrar or other like officer, of the giving of such notice, shall be obtained by such party, subject always to the law in force permitting of such notice being given and to the said officer being empowered to issue such certificate.

11. A law enacted by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the Parliament or Legislature of any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the British Islands other than British India shall be deemed to give effect to these regulations, or to any repealed or future Order in Council under the Foreign Marriage Act if it makes provision (in whatever terms expressed) as follows:—

(1.) That a notice of a marriage intended to be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage who has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding in some place in India or in such part of His Majesty's dominions (as the case may be) to such Marriage Registrar or other officer as may be designated by the law in this behalf;

(2.) That such notice shall be published either by proclamation of banns or in such other manner as the law may provide; and

(3.) That such Marriage Registrar or other officer, unless he is aware of any impediment or objection which should obstruct the solemnization of the marriage, shall, on payment of such fee, if any, as the law may provide, give a certificate that the said notice has been so given and published as aforesaid.

12. If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country, notice shall be given by that party and entered and posted up by the marriage officer in the manner and during the period provided by the Foreign Marriage Act, in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, and such marriage officer shall, on payment of the proper fee, give a certificate that the notice has been so given and posted up, and that he is unaware of any impediment which should obstruct the solemnization of the marriage.

13. If the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer, the notice to be given by that party may be given to any person authorized by the Secretary of State to receive such notices; and such person may receive, enter, and post up such notice and give a certificate that the notice has been so given and posted up and that he is unaware of any impediment, as if he were a marriage officer.

14. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer by or before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice shall be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the manner provided by articles 9–13 of these regulations, and a certificate of the giving of such notice shall be obtained, and one of the parties shall give or transmit to the marriage officer by or before whom the marriage is to be solemnized a notice stating the particulars and in the form given in Form No. 1 of the schedule to these regulations; and the marriage officer, if satisfied that the

marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or that the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, may accept the notice as if both parties had been resident within his district.

15. Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good cause a party to an intended marriage has not been able to comply with the requirements of these regulations as to notice, and is satisfied that the intended marriage is not clandestine, and that adequate notice has been given, he may give permission for the intended marriage to be solemnized.

16. In cases falling under articles 8 to 15 of these regulations the oath, affirmation, or declaration under section 7 of the Foreign Marriage Act shall, in addition to the matters specified in subsections (a) and (c) of that section, state the place where each of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, and the notice, if any, which has been given in that place or to the marriage officer.

17. At or before the time when a non-resident party appears before the marriage officer and makes the oath under section 7 of the Foreign Marriage Act, he or she shall, unless the marriage is solemnized with the permission of the Secretary of State, give or transmit to the marriage officer the certificate that the notice prescribed by these regulations has been given at the place where such party has had his or her usual place of abode.

18. (1.) A marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law of a foreign country shall not be registered under section 18 of the Foreign Marriage Act, except by a consular officer who is a marriage officer or is for the time being authorized by the Secretary of State to register such marriages.

(2.) A consular officer shall not be required to satisfy himself by personal attendance that a marriage has been duly solemnized in accordance with the local law unless the marriage is solemnized at the place where he is appointed to reside, or unless the proper fee has been previously paid to him.

(3.) The consular officer shall forthwith, after he has by personal attendance satisfied himself as to the solemnization of the marriage, register the marriage in duplicate in books furnished to him for the purpose by the Registrar-General through a Secretary of State separate from any register-books provided for marriages solemnized by him, and shall register the same in accordance with section 9 of the Foreign Marriage Act, save that if the person by whom the marriage has been solemnized declines to sign the same, the consular officer shall enter the name of that person and the fact that he declines to sign the same.

(4.) The consular officer shall transmit copies and the certificate and the book when filled in manner provided by section 10 of the Foreign Marriage Act.

19. (1.) A Secretary of State, by a written authority under section 11 of the Foreign Marriage Act, may authorize a person to act in the place of a High Commissioner or Resident mentioned in that section, outside of His Majesty's dominions.

(2.) If a Secretary of State gives such authority, or, in pursuance of the said section, authorizes High Commissioner, Resident, or other officer outside His Majesty's dominions, not being an Ambassador or a consular officer, to be a marriage officer, then, for the purpose of marriages solemnized and registered by or before any High Commissioner, Resident, or officer, or person so authorized, expressions in the Foreign Marriage Act shall be construed as follows:—

(a.) Expressions referring to the district of a marriage officer shall be construed to refer to the district for which such High Commissioner, Resident, officer, or person is authorized to act for the purpose of the Foreign Marriage Act;

(b.) The expression "official house of a marriage officer" shall be construed to refer to the building or part of a building or place specified in the document by which he is authorized to act;

(c.) The expression "office," when used with respect to the place at which any act or thing shall or may be done, shall be construed to refer to such portion of the building, part, or place so specified as is ordinarily accessible to the public.

20. (1.) Marriages, under the Foreign Marriage Act, on board one of His Majesty's vessels may be solemnized by or before a commanding officer of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorized for that purpose by or in pursuance of any Admiralty instructions; and for the purpose of any such marriages a commanding officer so authorized shall, without any written warrant, be a marriage officer, and for the purpose of such marriages expressions in the Foreign Marriage Act shall be construed as follows:—

(a.) Expressions referring to a district of a marriage officer shall be construed to refer to such parts of the foreign station to which the commanding officer is attached as may be specified in that behalf by Admiralty instructions.

(b.) The expression "official house of a marriage officer" shall be construed to refer to the vessel of the said commanding officer.

(c.) The expression "office," when used with respect to the place where any act or thing shall or may be done, shall be construed to refer to the part of the ship on which public notices are affixed.

(2.) The commanding officer, before he solemnizes a marriage, shall be satisfied that, at the port or place where the marriage is solemnized, sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage on land, either in accordance with the local law of the country or in accordance with the Foreign Marriage Act.

(3.) The requirements of the Foreign Marriage Act as to residence and notice shall be modified as follows, namely: Not less than three weeks' notice of the intended marriage must have been given in such public manner, or to such relatives or friends of the parties, as satisfies the commanding officer that as much notice of the intended marriage has been given as would be given if the marriage took place in England, and that the marriage is not clandestine.

21. The forms in the schedule to this Order, or forms to the like effect, shall be used in all cases to which they are applicable.

22. In these regulations the expression "Ambassador" includes Minister and Chargé d'Affairs; "embassy" includes legation; "consular officer" includes a Consul-General, consul, Vice-Consul, Pro-Consul, consular agent, and any person for the time being authorized to discharge the duties of Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or consular agent; "British Islands," "British India," and "India" have the same respective meanings as are given to these expressions by section 18 of the Interpretation Act, 1889.

Other expressions have the same meaning as in the Foreign Marriage Act.

23. This Order shall come into operation on the 23rd day of March, 1914, and from and after that day the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1892, the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1895, and the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903, are repealed:

Provided that (a) any notice of an intended marriage, any caveat, any consent, or any permission of the Secretary of State given under one of the above Orders shall be deemed to be good under these regulations; (b) any proceedings taken with reference to a marriage, any register-book kept, and any warrant or authority issued in pursuance of any of the above Orders shall have effect as if taken, kept, or issued under these regulations.

24. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1913.

And the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, and the Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., three of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

No. 1.—Notice of Marriage.

To the British Consul-General [or Consul or Vice-Consul] at
I HEREBY give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had within three calendar months from the date hereof between me and the other party herein named and described, that is to say,—

Name and Surname.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Length of Residence.
A. B. 	Bachelor ..	.. ..	Of full age ..	.. ..	.. ..
C. D. 	Spinster ..	.. ..	Minor ..	.. ..	.. ..

Witness my hand, this day of , .

(Signed) A. B. or C. D.

No. 2.—Form of Oath.

I, A. B., of , make oath and say as follows:—

1. A marriage is proposed to be solemnized between me and C. D.
2. I believe that there is not any impediment in kindred or alliance, or other lawful hindrance to the above marriage.
3. Both I and C. D. have for three weeks immediately preceding this date had our usual place of abode within the district of [*Here insert the official title of the marriage officer, and, in the case of a consular officer, the place where he is appointed to reside*], that is to say, I at , and C. D. at .
4. Neither I nor C. D. is under the age of twenty-one years [*or, as the case may be, I am under the age of twenty-one years, but I am the widow of E. F., who died on the day of ,* [*or I am under the age of twenty-one years, and the consent of G. H., whose consent is required to my marriage, is given as shown by the writing under his hand now shown to me and marked*].

Note.—Where one party only has dwelt within the district of the marriage officer before whom the oath is made, the form of paragraph 3 of the oath by that party will be as follows:—

I have for three weeks immediately preceding this date had my usual place of abode within the district of [*Here insert the official title of the marriage officer, and, in the case of a consular officer, the place where he is appointed to reside*], namely, at , and to the best of my knowledge and belief C. D. has, within three months immediately preceding this date—namely, from the day of to the day of ,—had his [or her] usual place of abode at , and has there given notice of our intended marriage, as appears by the certificate now shown to me and marked .

And the form of paragraph 3 of the oath by the non-resident party will be as follows:—

I have within three months immediately preceding this date—namely, from the day of , to the day of , had my usual place of abode at , and have there given notice of our intended marriage, as appears by the certificate now shown to me and marked , and to the best of my knowledge and belief A. B. has for three weeks immediately preceding this date had her [or his] usual place of abode within the district of [*Here insert the official title of the marriage officer, and, in the case of a consular officer, the place where he is appointed to reside*].

Where neither party has dwelt within the district of the marriage officer before whom the oath is made, the form of paragraph 3 of the oath by each party will be as follows :—

I have within three months immediately preceding this date—namely, from the day of , to the day of —had my usual place of abode at , and to the best of my knowledge and belief C. D. [A. B.] has within those three months—namely, from the day of to the day of —had her [or his] usual place of abode at ; and notice of our intended marriage has been given at those places, as appears by the certificates now shown to me and marked respectively and .

Where a Secretary of State has been satisfied that adequate notice has been given, and has given permission for the solemnization of the marriage, the form of so much of paragraph 3 of the oath as relates to the notice of the intended marriage will be as follows :—

A notice of our intended marriage has been given by [Here state what notice has been given], as appears by the certificate [or other evidence of the notice] now shown to me and marked , and a Secretary of State has been satisfied that such notice is adequate, and has given permission for the marriage to be solemnized.

N.B.—Any person entitled, under 51 & 52 Vict., cap. 46 (the Oaths Act, 1888), or otherwise, to affirm or declare, may make an affirmation or declaration in lieu of an oath.

No. 3.—Form of Certificate of Notice.

I, A. B., British Consul [or as the case may be], of , hereby certify that on the day of , 19 , I received the following notice of marriage [Here insert the words of the notice], and that such notice was entered and was posted up in my consulate in the manner and during the period provided by the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, as if the marriage was to be solemnized in my consulate, and that I am not aware of any impediment which should obstruct the solemnization of the above marriage.

No. 4.—Certificate of Copy of Register.

I, , Consul [or as the case may be], residing at , do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the entries of marriages registered in my office, from the entry of the marriage of A. B. and C. D., number one, to the entry of the marriage of R. S. and T. V., number fourteen.

Witness my hand and seal, this day of , 19 .

[Signature and official seal of the marriage officer.]

No. 111.

New Zealand, No. 12.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1914.

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have acceded in respect of Newfoundland and of the Commonwealth of Australia, Papua, and Norfolk Island to the International Copyright Convention signed at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908.

2. These accessions are subject to the same reservation as that contained in paragraph (a) of the declaration of the 14th June, 1912, made by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne in depositing His Majesty's ratification of the Convention.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 112.

New Zealand, No. 15.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1914.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the advisability of securing that changes in the lascar agreements of foreign vessels occurring at ports in British possessions abroad should be duly authenticated, and that they are of opinion that, in order to secure that this shall be done, the stipulation inserted in the form of lascar agreements binding masters of foreign vessels to obtain a certificate in respect of changes in their crews occurring at foreign ports should be extended to ports in the British dominions, colonies, and protectorates, and should provide that, whenever a change occurs at such a port, the change shall be endorsed by the Lascar Transfer Officer or Superintendent or chief Customs officer at that port.

2. I enclose a copy of the draft stipulation to effect this purpose, which has been prepared by the Government of India, together with copies of the present form of agreement for lascars.

3. I shall be glad if you will explain to your Ministers that the objects of the proposals made by the Government of India are to meet a difficulty which has been felt by shipping masters in India in regard to the payment of the salaries of crews of foreign vessels in the absence of authentic information, and to furnish evidence of proper compliance with the articles of agreement for lascar crews, which include in all cases an obligation (secured by a bond given in India by the master of the vessel) to provide for the seaman's return to India.

4. I shall be glad to learn whether your Ministers are prepared to agree that the duties in question should be undertaken at ports in New Zealand by the Lascar Transfer Officer, if any such officer should be appointed, or by the Superintendent or, in his absence, by the chief Customs officer. The Government of India suggest that the fees to be charged in respect of the certification of transfers should be those which are provided for in the case of similar action by British consular officers in foreign ports and which are laid down in the Consular Fees (Amendment) Order in Council, 1910, of which an extract is enclosed, and the draft stipulation has been provisionally prepared on that basis.

5. I have to add that normally transfers of lascar seamen only take place between ships which have already an Indian agreement, but that if it were desired for special reasons to transfer men to a ship without opening Indian articles there would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no reason to object, provided that the men agreed and that the new agreement included all the essential provisions of the original Indian agreement, including the important obligation to return the men to India.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosures.

REVISED DRAFT STIPULATION.

I HEREBY further agree that in case before arrival at, or after arrival at and before departure from, any port of call I shall make any new engagement or there shall occur any discharge, transfer, leaving behind, desertion, or death of any lascar or other native seaman under this agreement, I will (if the same shall not have been previously reported) report such engagement, discharge, transfer, leaving behind, desertion, or death to the officer next hereinafter mentioned—that is to say, in the case of a foreign port the British consular officer at such port, and in the case of a port in the United Kingdom or in any British dominion, colony, possession, or protectorate the Lascar Transfer Officer, or if there is no such officer the Superintendent, or in the absence of a Superintendent the chief Customs officer thereat—and, in the case of a new engagement, will attend before such officer, and (by endorsement hereon or addition hereto or otherwise as may be convenient), in his presence, enter into an agreement with the lascar or other native seaman engaged in the same form as this agreement; and in the case of a discharge, transfer, leaving behind, desertion, or death will present this agreement to such officer for the purpose of his certifying by a memorandum thereon that such discharge, transfer, leaving behind, desertion, or death has taken place; and in the case of a discharge, transfer, or leaving behind, that the same was authorized or unavoidable; and will pay to such officer in respect thereof the fee or fees prescribed in this behalf by the Consular Fees (Amendment) Order in Council, 1910, or by or in pursuance of any other Order or law for the time being in force, or, if the certifying officer is not a consular officer, the same fee or fees as would have been payable under such Order or law as the case may be if he had been such an officer.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSULAR FEES (AMENDMENT) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1910.

The following fee is hereby established, and shall be deemed to be added to Part II of the tables of fees respectively annexed to the Consular Fees (General) Order in Council, 1906, the China and Corea (Consular and Marriage Fees) Order in Council, 1906, and the Japan (Consular and Marriage Fees) Order in Council, 1906 :—

“45. For certifying the engagement, or discharge of, or the leaving behind of, or for certifying any alteration in the agreement made under section 115 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, with a lascar seaman by the master of a foreign ship, or for certifying the death of or the desert on of his ship by any such seaman, 2s.

“45b. For certifying the transfer of one or more lascar seamen with their agreements from one foreign ship to another foreign ship, per man, 4s.

“NOTE.—The fee under 45b is inclusive of and not additional to the engagement and discharge fee in (a), and should be divided equally between the two ships concerned. The total maximum fee charged to both ships should not exceed £5.”

No. 113.

New Zealand, No. 16.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 135, of the 18th September last, and connected correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a circular letter, addressed by the Army Council to General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at Home and abroad, on the subject of maternity benefit under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1913.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, Whitehall, S.W., 6th January, 1914.

In continuation of War Office letter 93/332 (F. 2), dated 2nd May, 1913, on the subject of maternity benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1911, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1913, maternity benefit becomes the mother's benefit on and after the 12th January, 1914.

Maternity benefit will therefore, as a general rule, be paid to the wife on and after the above date, and will only be paid to the husband if he holds her authority to receive it on her behalf, in which case it is prescribed by the Act that he shall pay the benefit to his wife.

On and after the above-mentioned date, no payment should be made on account of maternity benefit to soldiers stationed abroad whose wives are at home, as the benefit is payable to the wives themselves. Women, the contributions of whose husbands are paid into the Navy and Army Fund, should claim the benefit from the Paymaster who issues their remittances in the manner directed in War Office letter of 2nd May, 1913, 93/332 (F. 2). Women whose husbands are members of approved societies should claim the benefit from the society.

I am to request that you will be so good as to take immediate steps to bring to the notice of all concerned the above-mentioned modifications of War Office letter 93/332 (F. 2), dated 2nd May, 1913, which otherwise continues in force.

I am, &c.,

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief,

Command.

E. W. D. WARD.

No. 114.

New Zealand, No. 21.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th January, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 116, of the 31st July last, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that, in accordance with Article 5 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, an Order in Council under the Extradition Acts is being prepared, suitable for issue in the case of the various foreign countries concerned, applying the Extradition Acts to these countries in accordance with the extradition treaties as supplemented by the Convention of the 4th May, 1910.

2. Copies of the Orders in Council, as issued, will be sent to you in due course.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 115.

New Zealand Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 16th January, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour, by command of the King, to transmit to you a Warrant passed under the Royal sign-manual and seal of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, authorizing you to invest the Honourable Sir Charles Christopher Bowen with the accompanying insignia of the Knight Commander of the Order. The Warrant should be handed to Sir Charles Bowen after the ceremony.

2. I also transmit for presentation to him a copy of the statutes of the Order and a letter containing the Warrant conferring upon him the dignity of Knight Commander.

3. I further enclose, for presentation to Dr. John Shand, his badge as Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, together with a letter containing his Warrant of appointment and a copy of the statutes of the order.

4. I should be glad to receive a report of the investiture in due course.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 116.

New Zealand, No. 38.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd January, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 168, of the 20th November last, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that the Army Council have decided, in the case of candidates from the Dominion of New Zealand for appointment to commissions in the Regular Army, that two years' service in the ranks, including two annual trainings, will be accepted in lieu of the conditions laid down in paragraph 3 (d) of the "Regulations under which Commissions in the British Regular Army may be obtained by Officers of the Military Forces of the Self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 117.

New Zealand, No. 44.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th January, 1914.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of regulations dated 22nd December, 1913, governing the importation of potatoes into the United States.

2. I would explain that the countries mentioned in the Notice of Quarantine No. 11 of the 22nd December, 1913, referred to in the regulations are United Kingdom, Continental Europe, Canada, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, ISSUED 22ND DECEMBER, 1913.

Regulation 1.—Definition.

For the purpose of these regulations, the term "potato" shall be understood as meaning the common or Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and its horticultural varieties.

Regulation 2.—General Conditions governing Potato Importations.

Potatoes will be admitted from any country or well-defined district thereof not specifically mentioned in Notice of Quarantine No. 11, issued 22nd December, 1913, when it is determined by adequate field inspection conducted by recognized experts of the country concerned that such country or district thereof is free from injurious potato-diseases and injurious insect pests, and such country must further agree to examine and certify all potatoes offered for export in compliance with these regulations: Provided that the entry of potatoes will not be permitted from any country unless such country has an effective quarantine prohibiting the entry into such country or district thereof of potatoes from any country or district under quarantine by the United States: Provided further, that potatoes grown in a district which is believed by a duly authorized official to be free from injurious potato-diseases, and which have at the time of the issuance of these regulations been taken from the ground and stored, may be certified after inspection as hereinafter provided in Regulation 5.

Quarantine of the countries specifically mentioned in Notice of Quarantine No. 11, issued 22nd December, 1913, may be lifted by the Secretary of Agriculture, as to the country or a district thereof, upon satisfactory evidence that such country or district thereof is free from injurious potato-diseases and injurious insect pests, and thereafter potatoes will be admitted under and in accordance with these regulations.

Entry of potatoes will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate in accordance with Regulation 5.

Potatoes will be admitted into the United States only through the port designated in the permit.

The entry of potatoes will not be permitted except where the shipments pass directly from the country of origin to the port of entry in the United States: Provided that when transshipment is necessary at a port of a country under quarantine such transshipment shall be made by lighters from boat to boat in the harbour without landing the potatoes, and the consular invoice of place of origin must follow the shipment from original port of departure to the port of entry in the United States.

No shipment of potatoes will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found or believed to be free from the wart disease, and the powdery scab, and other dangerous plant-diseases and dangerous insect pests.

Shipments of potatoes inspected as provided herein found to be infested with wart disease, or with powdery scab, or other injurious plant-diseases, or with injurious insect pests will be refused entry.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labour incident to inspection, other than the services of Inspectors, shall be paid by the importer.

Regulation 3.—Applications for Permits for Importation of Potatoes.

Persons contemplating the importation of potatoes shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of departure (or port of consular invoice), the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits must be made in advance of the shipment of the potatoes.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

Permits are not required for potatoes entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Form of Application for Permit to import Potatoes.

, 191 .

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D.C.

SIRS,—

A permit is requested for the importation of potatoes as described below, during the period , 191 , to 30th June, 191 .

Quantity.	Probable Date of Shipment.

Name and address of exporter :

Country where grown :

Locality where grown :

Port of departure :

Port of entry :

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed :

Very respectfully,

[Name of applicant.]

[Address.]

Regulation 4.—Permits for Entry of Potatoes.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of potatoes a permit will be issued in triplicate. One copy of the permit will be furnished to the applicant, to be retained by him for presentation, on the arrival of the imported potatoes, to the Customs officer at the port of entry named in the permit; one copy will be mailed to the Collector at the port of entry; and the third filed with the application. The beginning of the period for which a permit will be valid will be expressed in the permit. All permits will expire on the 30th day of June next after they become valid.

Permits for the entry of potatoes may be refused and existing permits may be cancelled on proof that the certificate of inspection does not correctly give the locality where the potatoes were grown, character of the shipment as to freedom from disease or insect infestation, or that the containers have been previously used for the shipment of potatoes.

Permits for the entry of potatoes will be addressed to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry in the following form :—

United States Department of Agriculture,
Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D.C.

Permit to import Potatoes.

Valid , 191 , to 30th June, 191 .

To the Collector of Customs, , 191 .

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the Plant Quarantine Act, approved 20th August, 1912, of the potatoes described herein upon receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture that such potatoes have been inspected by him or under his direction and found or believed to be free from plant-diseases and insect pests, provided the invoice of each shipment is accompanied by an original certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which the shipment is made and each container bears a copy of this certificate, in conformity with Regulation 5.

Quantity.	Probable Date of Shipment.

Name and address of exporter :

Country and locality where grown :

Name and address of importer :

Countersigned—

, Chairman of Board.
, Permit Clerk.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 5.—Foreign Certificate of Inspection.

Each certificate shall give the number of the permit, the date of inspection, name and address of the exporter, the district or locality and the country where grown, name and address of consignee, a statement that the potatoes were grown in a district free from infection with wart disease and powdery scab, and have been inspected by a duly authorized official, and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant-diseases, and that they are contained in new bags, boxes, barrels, or other containers. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by a responsible inspection official for the country of origin. The copy certificate may be entirely printed, including the seal. The form of such certificate shall be as follows :—

To whom it may concern.

THIS is to certify that the potatoes included in this shipment as per invoice attached shipped under permit No. , consigned to [Name and address of consignee], shipped by [Name and address of exporter], were grown in [District or locality and country], a district free from infection with black wart and powdery scab, are contained in new bags, boxes, barrels, or other containers, and were inspected by [Name of Inspector], [Date and year], and are believed by the Inspector to be free from insect pests and plant-diseases.

Signed :

[Seal.]

[Title of official Inspector.]

Permits may be cancelled and further permits refused for the importation of potatoes from any country whenever such potatoes, in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, are found to be so infested as to plainly indicate that the foreign inspection is merely perfunctory.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect potatoes, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to Collectors of Customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Regulation 6.—Notice of Arrival of Potatoes by Permittee.

Immediately upon arrival and before unloading from the vessel or other carrier, the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of permit, the quantity of potatoes included in the shipment, the country and locality where grown, the name and address of exporter or shipper, the port of departure, the date of arrival, and the name of the ship or vessel if transported by water, and the designation of the dock where the potatoes are to be landed; and, if by rail, the name of the railroad company, the car numbers, and the terminal where the potatoes are to be unloaded.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized Inspector of the Department at the port of entry designated in the permit.

Permits may be cancelled and other permits refused if the permittee fails to give either of said notices or gives a false notice.

Lists of such Inspectors and officers may be ascertained from the Collector of Customs, or the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D.C.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and shall be effective on and after the 15th January, 1914.

Washington, D.C., 30th December, 1913.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, WASHINGTON, D.C.
—FORM FOR IMPORTER OR BROKER'S REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In compliance with section 2 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 20th August, 1912, and regulation 6 under notice of quarantine No. 11 of 22nd December, 1913, the information provided for in this blank must be given by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., *immediately* upon arrival of the potatoes and *before* such potatoes are unloaded from the vessel or other carrier.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized Inspector of the Department at the port of entry designated in the permit.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

, 191 .

The Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D.C.

THE following potatoes, imported under permit No. , shipped from [Port of departure], consigned to [Name of importer or broker at port of entry], [Port of entry], arrived , 191 , on [Name of vessel and S.S. line], [or Name of R.R. Coy.], [Car number], [Location of terminal].

Country and locality where grown :

Foreign shipper : [Name and address].

Quantity :

Nature of containers (sacks, boxes, &c.) :

[Name of importer or broker at port of entry.]
[Address.]

No. 118.

New Zealand Honours.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th January, 1914.

With reference to my telegram of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency a letter addressed by the Clerk of the Council to the Right Hon. William Ferguson Massey respecting his appointment to be a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and I have to request that it may be forwarded to Mr. Massey.

2. I also enclose for the information of your Ministers, a copy of the notification from the Council on the subject of this appointment.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 21st day of January, 1914. Present : The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Honourable William Ferguson Massey, Prime Minister of the Dominion of New Zealand, was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 119.

New Zealand, No. 49.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th January, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 156, of the 24th October last, and to my despatch, No. 261, of the 11th September last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, two copies of the form of license to establish wireless-telegraph ship stations now issued by the Postmaster-General, revised in accordance with the Radio-telegraph Convention of 1912.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

(Ships.)

Dated , 191

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—HIS MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO

License to establish Wireless-telegraph Ship Stations.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, , His Majesty's Postmaster-General, send greeting.

Whereas , of , in the County of (hereinafter called "the licensee"), is desirous of establishing, installing, working, and using on a ship or ships belonging to the licensee wireless telegraphy as defined in section 1 (7) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904:

And whereas by reason of the provisions of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1913, and the Wireless Telegraphy Order, 1908, it is unlawful to establish any wireless-telegraph station or instal or work any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any place or on board any British ship (whether in the territorial waters of the British Islands or on the high seas) except under and in accordance with a license granted in that behalf by the Postmaster-General:

And whereas at the request of the licensee I have agreed to grant to the licensee the licenses, powers, and authorities hereinafter expressed and contained for the period upon the terms and subject to the stipulations and conditions hereinafter appearing:

Now, I, the above-named , His Majesty's Postmaster-General, in exercise of all powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, do hereby grant to the licensee during the term or period commencing on the day of the date hereof and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1914, and thereafter so long as the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, shall continue in force, unless and until these presents and the license or permission hereby given shall be determined as hereinafter provided, license and permission—

- (i.) To establish, instal, and work for the purposes hereinafter mentioned at the ship station or stations specified in the schedule hereto apparatus for wireless telegraphy of the kind specified in the schedule hereto (which apparatus is hereinafter referred to as "the licensed apparatus"):

Provided that—

(a.) Each ship station shall be of such class mentioned in Article XIII of the Service Regulations annexed to the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912, as is specified in the said schedule opposite to the name of such station:

(b.) The apparatus installed at each ship station shall be of the character specified in the said schedule opposite to the name of such station:

(c.) The sending-apparatus used at each ship station shall be of such a character that the waves emitted are as pure and as little damped as possible, and the receiving apparatus used at the said station or stations shall be of such a character as to afford the greatest possible protection from disturbance during the reception of signals:

(d.) The apparatus shall include such emergency installation as may be required according to the class of the ship station under the provisions of Article XI of the Service Regulations annexed to the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912:

(e.) The licensed apparatus shall be so constructed as to be capable of using wave-lengths of 600 and 300 metres in length as measured by the standard of measurement in use by the Post Office for the time being, and such other wave-lengths not exceeding 600 metres in length as shall be authorized in writing from time to time by the Postmaster-General: Provided always that the wave-length of 600 metres shall normally be used for communication, and further that the wave-length of 1,800 metres may be used for transmission in the exceptional case contemplated by Article XXXV (2) (a) of the Service Regulations annexed to the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912:

Provided further that only the wave-length of 600 metres shall be used by the licensee during the period of any war in which the United Kingdom is engaged:

(f.) The apparatus shall admit of the transmission and reception of messages at the rate of not less than twenty words a minute, five letters being counted as one word:

- (ii.) To send and receive messages by means of the licensed apparatus between the said ship stations, and also between the said ship stations and coast stations and other ship stations: Provided that the licensee shall not, except with the consent in writing of the Postmaster-General, send or receive messages from and at the said ship stations when in any harbour in the British Islands: and
- (iii.) To receive money or other valuable consideration for or in respect of the use of the licensed apparatus or for or in respect of the transmission or receipt of messages by means of the said apparatus.

And I do hereby declare that the said license and permission is granted on and subject to the following conditions and provisions:—

1. In the presents (and in the schedule hereto) the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereinafter assigned to them unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say,—

The expression "the Postmaster-General" means the Postmaster-General for the time being: The expression "wireless telegraphy" has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904:

The term "telegraph" has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Act, 1869;

The expression "naval signalling" means signalling by means of any system of wireless telegraphy between two or more ships of His Majesty's Navy, between ships of His Majesty's Navy and naval stations, or between a ship of His Majesty's Navy or a naval station and any other wireless-telegraph station, whether a coast station or a ship station:

The expression "the Admiralty" means the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The expressions "the International Telegraph Convention" and "the International Telegraph Regulations" mean respectively the International Convention of St. Petersburg, dated the 10th-22nd July, 1875, and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and include respectively any modifications of the Convention or Regulations made from time to time:

The expression "the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912," means the Convention signed at London on the 5th day of July, 1912, and the Service Regulations made thereunder, and includes any modification of the Convention or Regulations made from time to time:

The expression "coast station" means a wireless-telegraph station which is established on land or on board a ship permanently moored, and which is open for the service of correspondence between the land and ships at sea:

The term "ship station" means a wireless-telegraph station established on board a ship which is not permanently moored.

2. The licensed apparatus shall not be used by the licensee or by any other person either on behalf or by permission of the licensee for the despatch or receipt of messages except messages authorized by this license.

3. (1.) The licensee shall not, by the transmission of any message by means of the licensed apparatus or otherwise by the use of the licensed apparatus, interfere with naval signalling.

(2.) If the Admiralty are of opinion that the working of the licensed apparatus at any ship station specified in the schedule hereto is inconsistent with the free use of naval signalling the licensee shall, when required in writing by the Postmaster-General so to do, close the said station.

(3.) These provisions for the protection of naval signalling shall be construed to be without prejudice to the generality of any other provisions of this license.

4. For the purpose of this license the licensee shall observe the International Telegraph Convention and the International Telegraph Regulations so far as the said Convention and Regulations are capable of being applied to wireless telegraphy in common with ordinary land and submarine telegraphy.

5. The licensee shall observe the provisions of any regulations from time to time made under the provisions of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1913, by the Postmaster-General with the consent of the Treasury in relation to the conduct of wireless-telegraph business so far as the same are applicable to the licensee.

6. The licensee shall observe the provisions of the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912.

7. The licensee shall comply with all such directions and observe all such rules as may be given or made by the Postmaster-General from time to time for the purpose of preventing interference with the working of any other wireless-telegraph station and for enabling the messages exchanged by means of the licensed apparatus to be distinguished from those emanating from any other wireless-telegraph station.

8. The licensed apparatus shall not, without the consent of the Postmaster-General, be altered or modified in respect of any of the particulars mentioned in the schedule hereto.

9. The licensee shall at all times indemnify the Postmaster-General against all actions, claims, and demands which may be brought or made by any corporation, company, or person in respect of any injury arising from any act licensed or permitted by these presents.

10. (1.) Subject to the provisions of this license the licensee shall transmit messages by means of the licensed apparatus on equal terms without favour or preference whether as regards rates of charge, order of transmission, or otherwise: Provided always that signals of distress and messages in connection therewith shall receive priority over all other messages, and that the order of transmission of such other messages shall be governed by the International Telegraph Regulations.

(2.) In respect of messages transmitted on behalf of His Majesty's Government, or the Government of any British possession or protectorate, the licensee shall charge rates not in excess of half of the rates charged to the ordinary public.

11. The licensee shall, so far as possible, receive from ships and light stations all requests for assistance and all signals of distress, and shall answer such requests and signals and send them with the least possible delay to the proper authorities by means of the licensed apparatus or any other means in the power of the licensee.

12. (1.) The licensed apparatus at each of the ship stations mentioned in the schedule hereto shall be worked only by operators holding certificates issued by the Postmaster-General, and the licensee shall provide for the working of each station such operators as are required by the provisions of Article X of the Service Regulations annexed to the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912, according to the class of the ship station, and shall observe the regulations as to the working of the ship station laid down according to its class by Article XIII of the said regulations.

(2.) A certificate shall not be recognized as authorizing the holder to work a ship station under the terms of this license unless it bears a statement that it is issued by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912. Such certificates will be valid only during the operation of the said Convention. They will be granted to persons of such technical proficiency, and will be in such form and will be subject to such conditions as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time prescribe, and they may be endorsed or withdrawn at the discretion of the Postmaster-General in case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the regulations prescribed for the working of ship stations.

13. The licensee shall not divulge to any person (other than properly authorized officials of His Majesty's Government or a competent legal tribunal) or make any use whatever of any message coming to the knowledge of the licensee and not intended for receipt by means of the licensed apparatus. The licensee shall exhibit at each of the ship stations specified in the schedule hereto a copy of section 11 of the Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884, and any contravention of that section by any person in the employment of the licensee shall be deemed to be a breach of the provisions of this license entitling the Postmaster-General under clause 22 hereof to revoke and determine this license.

14. The licensee shall keep full accounts, records, and registers of all messages transmitted by means of the licensed apparatus, and in such registers each of such messages shall be accompanied by its identifying number and date and full particulars of its place of origin and of ultimate destination, and such further particulars as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time reasonably require to be shown, messages on His Majesty's service being in such registers distinguished from other messages. The licensee shall preserve all used message-forms written and printed, and transcripts of messages, and all other papers for a period of at least fifteen months, counting from the month following that in which the radio-telegrams were handed in, as prescribed by the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912; and such registers and message-papers shall be open to the inspection of the Postmaster-General or his officers thereto authorized at the office of the licensee for the time being, or at such other place as may be agreed between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every day except Sunday or a statute or general holiday.

15. The licensee shall render to the Postmaster-General such accounts as the Postmaster-General shall direct in respect of all charges due or payable under the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912, in respect of messages exchanged between the ship stations hereby licensed and coast stations, and shall pay to the Postmaster-General at such times and in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct all sums which shall be due from the licensee under such accounts.

16. The Postmaster-General, and any agent authorized in that behalf in writing by him, may at all reasonable times enter upon all or any of the ship stations hereby licensed for the purpose of inspecting, and may inspect, any apparatus fixed or being in such stations respectively for the purpose of sending and receiving messages by wireless telegraphy, and all other telegraphic instruments and apparatus fixed or being in such stations respectively, and the working and user of such apparatus and telegraphic instruments respectively.

17. The licensee shall carry on every ship on which a ship station is established under this license a print or copy of the license certified under the hand of an appropriate officer of the Postmaster-General to be a true copy, and shall produce such print or copy for inspection if required to do so by the competent authorities of the countries where the ship calls. The licensee shall also carry on every such ship such documents as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of enabling the licensee to communicate with coast stations and ship stations in accordance with the Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912.

18. (1.) The licensee shall pay to the Postmaster-General for and in respect of the license hereby granted a royalty of 5s. per annum in respect of each ship station at which the licensed apparatus is installed.

(2.) The said royalty shall be payable on the 1st December in each year during which the license remains valid.

19. Except with the consent in writing of the Postmaster-General, the licensee shall not assign, underlet, or otherwise dispose of or admit any other person or body to participate in the benefit of the licenses, powers, or authorities hereby granted, or any of such licenses, powers, or authorities.

20. (1.) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that His Majesty's Government shall have control over the transmission of messages by the licensed apparatus, it shall be lawful for any Naval, Military, Customs, or Police officer, or any other person authorized by the Admiralty, to take possession of the licensed apparatus, or any part thereof, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and to use the same for His Majesty's service; and in that event any such officer or person so authorized may enter upon any ship on which any such apparatus is installed and take possession of the said apparatus, and use the same as aforesaid, and, subject to such use, may use the same or allow it to be used for such ordinary services as may in his discretion seem fit to him, or may prohibit and take steps to prevent the use of the same, and issue directions, which shall be obeyed by the licensee, to prevent such use.

(2.) Any such officer or person so authorized as aforesaid may in such event as aforesaid, instead of taking possession of the licensed apparatus as aforesaid, direct and authorize such persons as he may think fit to assume the control of the transmission of messages by the licensed apparatus either wholly or partly, and in such manner as he may direct, and such persons may enter upon any ship on which any apparatus is installed accordingly, or the said officer or person so authorized as aforesaid may direct the licensee to submit to him or any person authorized by him all messages tendered for transmission or arriving by the licensed apparatus, or any class or classes of such messages, to stop

or delay the transmission of any messages or deliver the same to him or his agent, and generally to obey all such directions with reference to the transmission of messages as the said officer or person so authorized as aforesaid may prescribe, and the licensee shall obey and conform to all such directions.

(3.) The licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for any damage to the licensed apparatus arising in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by this clause.

21. At any time after the 31st day of December, 1914, the Postmaster-General may, in his absolute discretion, give notice in writing to determine these presents and the license or permission hereby granted at the end of one calendar month from the date of such notice, and at the expiration of that period the license or permission hereby granted shall cease and determine accordingly, but without prejudice to any remedy of the Postmaster-General under any condition or provision herein contained.

22. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(a.) In case any sum of money which ought to be paid by the licensee to the Postmaster-General under or by virtue of these presents shall be in arrear and unpaid for one calendar month after the time at which the same ought to be paid under or by virtue of the provisions herein contained; or

(b.) In case of any breach, non-observance, or non-performance by or on the part of the licensee of any of the provisions (other than a provision for the payment of money) or conditions herein contained;

then and in any such case the Postmaster-General may, by notice in writing under his seal, revoke and determine these presents, and the licenses, powers, and authorities hereinbefore granted, and each and every of them, as to all or any of the ship stations hereby licensed, and thereupon these presents, and the said licenses, powers, and authorities, and each and every of them, shall absolutely cease, determine, and become void as to all or any of the said ship stations (as the case may be), but without prejudice to any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue to the Postmaster-General under any condition or provision herein contained.

23. Nothing in these presents contained shall prejudice or affect the right of the Postmaster-General from time to time to establish, extend, maintain, and work any system or systems of telegraphic communication (whether of a like nature to that hereby licensed or otherwise) in such manner as he shall, in his discretion, think fit; neither shall anything herein contained prejudice or affect the right of the Postmaster-General from time to time to enter into agreements for or to grant licenses relative to the working and user of telegraphs (whether of a like nature to those hereby licensed or otherwise), or the transmission of messages in any part of the United Kingdom by means of wireless telegraphy or by any other means with or to any person or persons whomsoever upon such terms as he shall in his discretion think fit; and (save as in this license expressly provided) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the licensee to exercise any of the powers or authorities conferred on or acquired by the Postmaster-General by or under the Telegraph Acts, or any of them.

24. Any notice, request, or consent (whether expressed to be in writing or not) to be given by the Postmaster-General under these presents may be under the hand of any one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries for the time being of the Post Office, and may be served by sending the same in a registered letter addressed to the licensee at the _____ office for the time being of the licensee, or if such notice, request, or consent relates to any particular ship station, by delivery to the master of the ship upon which such station is installed; and any notice to be given by the licensee under these presents may be served by sending the same in a registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office at the General Post Office, London.

As witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, one thousand nine hundred and _____.

The Schedule of Ship Stations before referred to:

1. Name of Ship on which Station established.	2. Class of Ship Station under the Radio-telegraph Convention 1912.	3. Nature of Services performed.	4. Hours of Service.	Normal Range of Signalling in Nautical Miles.		Character of Apparatus.		Power.		10. If Alternator is used, Number of Cycles per Second.
				5. By Night.	6. By Day.	7. System of Radio-telegraphy, with the Characteristics of the System of Emission.	8. Wave-lengths (in Metres).	9. Source and Maximum Output.	9. Maximum to be taken by Sending-instruments.	

Signed, sealed, and delivered by _____, in the presence of _____, on behalf of the Postmaster-General.

No. 120.

New Zealand, No. 56.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th February, 1914.

With reference to my telegram of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a

letter from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland notifying an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Naas, County Kildare.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

Enclosure.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Veterinary Branch),

SIR,—

50 and 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin, 1st February, 1914.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that at a late hour on the 30th ultimo an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed as having occurred in Ireland on premises situate at Naas, County Kildare.

Perhaps the Secretary of State will kindly arrange to have information as to this matter conveyed forthwith to the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, in case there should be in force in these countries importation regulations which the outbreak in question may affect.

I have to add that the Department, immediately following the confirmation of the disease, issued an Order which has the effect of preventing the movement of cattle, sheep, goats, and other ruminating animals and swine either into, out of, or within a district of approximately fifteen miles radius of the infected premises. All the animals on the latter premises have moreover been slaughtered, and other necessary measures designed to prevent the spread of the disease are being adopted.

I am, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London.

T. N. GILL, Secretary.

No. 121.

New Zealand, No. 57.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 4th February, 1914.

With reference to my despatch, No. 430, of the 31st October last, relative to the United States Plant Quarantine Act, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington reports that he is informed that in order that shipments of nursery stock may be admitted into the United States without question by the Customs officials, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States would be glad to be furnished with samples of the original and copy certificates, bearing the seals, that will be issued in connection with such shipments.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 122.

New Zealand, No. 66.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th February, 1914.

With reference to my despatch of the 6th December, 1912, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Jan Willem Stuckeris Langerman, member of the House of Assembly in the Union of South Africa, as a member of the Commission to inquire into the natural resources, trade, and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's dominions, in place of the late Sir R. Solomon. Sir J. W. S. Langerman was recommended for this appointment by the Union Government, and will act as their representative on the Commission.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 123.

New Zealand, No. 78.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 19th February, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 199, of the 31st December, 1913, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Act 4 Geo. V, No. 15, of the Parliament of New Zealand, entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Registration of Architects."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

No. 124.

New Zealand, No. 79.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 19th February, 1914.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 199, of the 31st December, 1913, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Act 4 Geo. V, No. 49, of the Parliament of New Zealand, entitled "An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911."

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

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

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