

SESSION II.
1921.
NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES

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

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

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No. 1.

New Zealand, No. 3.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 2nd January, 1920.

I have the honour to request that Your Lordship will cause the Government of the United States to be informed that in accordance with the regulations under the Stock Act, 1908, for the prevention of the introduction into New Zealand of diseases affecting stock, New York and Newport News, in addition to the ports in foreign countries already gazetted, have been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture as ports in the United States of America from which live-stock intended for exportation to New Zealand under the regulations named must be shipped.

2. The Minister of Agriculture has further approved, in accordance with the regulations, of the following appointments being made in connection with the veterinary inspection before shipment of live-stock intended for exportation to New Zealand from the United States: "Any veterinarian in the employ of the U.S.A. Government for the ports of New York and Newport News."

My Ministers would be glad to be informed whether the Government of the United States concur in the appointments suggested.

3. Two copies of the regulations referred to are enclosed for the information of the United States Government, whose attention is directed to clauses 4, 5, and 19 (3) thereof.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 2.

New Zealand, No. 9.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th January, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, No. 172, of the 3rd October, 1919, intimating that the Entomological Conference is assembling in London on the 19th May, 1920, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers regret that the date fixed precludes the possibility of this Dominion being represented.

2. Mr. A. H. Cockayne, Biologist of the Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce, who was nominated to attend the Conference as New Zealand's representative, is at present absent on a mission of inquiry to the United States of America. On his return there will be a large amount of work requiring his personal attention, of such importance, in view of the disorganization which occurred during the war, that it will be impossible for him to be spared. As there is no other officer available to represent New Zealand, it is much regretted that it cannot therefore participate in the Conference.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 3.

New Zealand, No. 15.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 21st January, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 591, of the 28th July, 1919, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers state that, as it appears to be open to any reader of the *Geographical Journal* to write direct to the secretary of the committee, it does not appear to be necessary to appoint a representative or correspondent; but should the committee desire any advice on any question regarding the name of any place in New Zealand, the best course would be for the secretary to communicate with the Surveyor-General, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington.

2. I may add that my Prime Minister is of the opinion that the work proposed to be undertaken appears to be one of considerable utility.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 4.

New Zealand, No. 21.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th January, 1920.

At the instance of my Prime Minister I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to cause to be laid before His Majesty the King the enclosed volume entitled "The New-Zealanders at Gallipoli," which is sent in the hope that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to signify his acceptance of it.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 5.

New Zealand, No. 20.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th January, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 563, of the 17th July, 1919, and my despatch, No. 191, of the 17th October, 1919, regarding the decision not to furnish statistics relating to radio-telegraphy for the year 1918 to the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, as the question has now arisen of resuming the publication of statistics and other information with regard to radio-telegraphy, my Ministers would be glad to be informed whether the Post Office of the United Kingdom has now resumed such publication.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 29.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th February, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 840, of the 25th November, 1919, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, so far as the railways of this Dominion are concerned, my Ministers see no objection to the proposed arrangements respecting the dissolution and reconstitution of the International Railway Association, and they propose to continue to afford the same support to the new association as was given to the old association.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 7.

New Zealand, No. 61.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th April, 1920.

With reference to your despatch of the 20th January, Dominions, No. 25, relative to the question of the institution of a patent which should be valid throughout the British Empire, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, while my Government is in sympathy with the proposal, it regrets that the difficulties in the way of instituting such a patent prevents it from taking any action without the fullest consideration.

2. Although unable to concur in the holding of a conference at present, my Ministers agree that an exchange of the views of the different countries concerned might be effected with advantage, and they will have a statement prepared on the matter for transmission to you.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 8.

New Zealand, No. 75.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 25th May, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, No. 27, of the 31st January, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Government appreciates and will be pleased to accept the offer of ancient armour for exhibition in New Zealand.

2. The High Commissioner for New Zealand is being instructed to arrange for the packing and despatch of the armour, as suggested.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 9.

New Zealand, No. 76.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 26th May, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 96, of the 6th March, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Government agrees to adopt the ordinary visa system as specified in section 11 of the Instructions to Consuls, dated the 1st October, 1919, whereby persons desirous of entering New Zealand may, subject to the immigration laws, do so at any time during the period stated in the visa.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 80.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 27th May, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 9, of the 5th January, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the practice in New Zealand in connection with the inspection of wireless apparatus on board merchant ships has been to undertake the inspection of all ships registered in New Zealand at six-monthly periods. The procedure in regard to such inspections follows in a large measure

that outlined in your despatch. Points of variance will be watched with a view to bringing New Zealand practice into line with that of the United Kingdom.

2. According to page 2 of the memorandum on "ship-inspection" which accompanied your despatch, it is apparently the intention of the British Postmaster-General to inspect every ship, whether licensed in the United Kingdom or not, every time she sails on an ocean voyage. This procedure has not been the practice in New Zealand, and in fact it has been considered that the inspection of ships other than those registered in New Zealand was forbidden by Article 9, section 2, of the Service Regulations appended to the International Radio-Telegraph Convention.

3. My Ministers would be pleased to be informed under what authority the routine inspection of foreign ships is undertaken by the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom, as the advisability of such inspection is recognized by the Government of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 87.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th June, 1920.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, Dominions, No. 141, of the 7th April, notifying that the marks NP and KO have been registered in the United Kingdom as standardization marks of the National Physical Laboratory which is conducted under the direction of the Scientific and Industrial Research Department.

2. My Ministers will take the necessary steps to prevent the use of these marks by unauthorized persons or bodies in New Zealand, as requested.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL,

Governor-General.

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

No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 103.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th July, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, No. 77, of the 23rd April, relative to scientific data collected by Germans in their former colonies, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Government of New Zealand is not aware that such data has come into the possession of the Samoan Administration. Inquiries are, however, being made, and the result will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,

Administrator.

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

No. 13.

New Zealand, No. 124.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 30th July, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 185, of the 5th May, inviting the attention of Ministers to the provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the

Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the necessary instructions are being issued to the Government shipping offices in New Zealand, and legislation on similar lines governing the employment of alien masters, chief officers, and chief engineers of ships registered in New Zealand is being prepared by the Law Draftsman.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,
Administrator.

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

No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 129.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 13th August, 1920.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions, No. 227, of the 3rd June, inviting the attention of my Ministers to a French order regulating the export of money from France, I have the honour to inform you that action similar to that being taken by the Passport Department of the Foreign Office will be taken by the Passport Office in this country.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,
Administrator.

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

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 132.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 20th August, 1920.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers have taken into their consideration the question raised in the despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, a copy of which accompanied your despatch, No. 102, of the 3rd June, in regard to contributions for the year 1919-20 to the financial support of the central bureau in Paris established to deal with matters concerning the after-care of disabled sailors and soldiers.

2. The Prime Minister informs me that, in view of the fact that reciprocal arrangements have already been entered into with other British countries for the treatment of disabled New Zealand soldiers, the Government of this Dominion cannot see their way to contribute towards the fund in question. It would appear that, if contributions were made as suggested, the Government of New Zealand would be paying into a fund the purpose of which has already been covered by the arrangement mentioned above.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,
Administrator.

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

No. 16.

New Zealand, No. 142.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 1st September, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 255, of the 23rd June, regarding the wave-length to be employed for the emission of the official wireless news messages, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a watch will be kept at the New Zealand wireless stations for the signals emitted on a 6,000-metre wave.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT STOUT,
Administrator.

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

No. 17.

New Zealand, No. 153.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 30th September, 1920.

At the instance of my Prime Minister I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, and to request that you will be so good as to ask that the Prince of Wales may be pleased to accept, the accompanying bound copy of the *School Journal* containing an account of the visit of His Royal Highness to the Dominion of New Zealand.

2. It would also be appreciated if a similar copy (which accompanies this despatch) could be forwarded to Rear-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, His Royal Highness's Chief of Staff during the tour.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

No. 18.

New Zealand, No. 160.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 5th October, 1920.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, Dominions, No. 311, of the 3rd August, intimating that a Radio Research Board has been established, under the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, for the purpose of co-ordinating and developing research work in wireless telegraphy and telephony at present being carried on by Government Departments.

2. The Chief Telegraph Engineer of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, who has control of the wireless system in use in this Dominion, is now in England, and he will shortly communicate with the Radio Research Board in reference to the subjects upon which information is sought.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 163.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 11th October, 1920.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions, No. 173, of the 26th April last, enclosing copies of the report of the British Empire Statistical Conference, I have the honour to inform you that my Government, while generally in sympathy with the proposal, regret that they are unable at present to support the establishment of a British Empire Statistical Bureau as recommended in the report.

2. The Dominion Government entirely approve of the development and co-ordination of the statistics of the Empire on the lines suggested in the other resolutions of the Conference. New Zealand statistics already cover much of the ground recommended, and whenever practicable alterations and extensions will be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

No. 20.

New Zealand, No. 171.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 19th October, 1920.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 171, of the 24th August, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General regarding a new arrange-

ment for the working of the Anglo - United States money-order service, I have the honour to inform you that the adoption in this Dominion of an arrangement similar to that referred to in the enclosure to the despatch is under the consideration of my Ministers.

I have, &c.,

JELlicoe,

Governor-General.

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

No. 21.

New Zealand, No. 172.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 19th October, 1920.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that I am advised by my Ministers that the Government of New Zealand agree to adopt the procedure outlined in your despatch, Dominions, No. 152, of the 13th April, relating to the issue of passports to British subjects of double nationality.

I have, &c.,

JELlicoe,

Governor-General.

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

No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 179.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 4th November, 1920.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, Dominions, No. 365, of the 28th August, regarding the erection of an Imperial memorial at Ypres.

2. My Prime Minister informs me that careful consideration has been given to the matter both by Cabinet and by the Battlefields Memorials Committee here, and that, while greatly appreciating the opportunity which has been extended to the Dominion, the Government and the Committee regret that they do not see their way to participate in the scheme, though, of course, they have every sympathy with the idea.

I have, &c.,

JELlicoe,

Governor-General.

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

No. 23.

New Zealand, No. 182.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 11th November, 1920.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that I duly brought under the notice of my Ministers your despatch, No. 141, of the 27th July, containing your observations on the report of the Imperial Entomological Conference held in London during June last.

2. I am advised by the Prime Minister that the two important points which the report deals with—namely, the question of holding further conferences at regular intervals of five years, and the suggestion that the annual contribution of this Dominion should be increased from £200 to £400—meet with the hearty support of the Government of New Zealand, who will see that arrangements are made to give effect to them.

I have, &c.,

JELlicoe,

Governor-General.

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

No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 200.

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th December, 1920.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship the accompanying synopsis, prepared by the Attorney-General, of the Acts passed during the first session of the twentieth Parliament of New Zealand, together with the Acts duly authenticated with the Public Seal of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

Enclosure.

SYNOPSIS OF ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE SESSION
ENDED ON THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1920.

- 1920, No. 1.—The Imprest Supply Act, 1920.—This Act applies the sum of £3,032,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £31,500 out of other specified accounts, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1921. A sum of £600,000, being the amount required for the purchase of the interests of the Pacific Phosphates Company in Nauru Island, together with preliminary development expenses, is transferred to a separate account. The sum of £500,000 is transferred to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account.
- 1920, No. 2.—The Customs Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends section 121 of the Customs Act, 1913, relating to rates of exchange in the case of invoices expressed in foreign currency, by authorizing the Minister of Customs to fix the rate of exchange by reference either to the banking rate of exchange or to the mintage rate of exchange.
- 1920, No. 3.—The New Zealand Institute Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides for an increase from £500 to £1,000 of the Government subsidy to the New Zealand Institute.
- 1920, No. 4.—The Judicature Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides, firstly, superannuation allowances for Judges who, with more than five but less than ten years' service, resign office on account of any permanent infirmity; and, secondly, increased salaries for Judges, £2,500 per annum being appropriated for the Chief Justice and £2,000 per annum for each of the other Judges of the Supreme Court.
- 1920, No. 5.—The Magistrates' Court Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides increased salaries for Magistrates, and fixes their retiring-age at sixty-five years.
- 1920, No. 6.—The Imprest Supply Act, 1920 (No. 2).—This Act applies the sum of £2,974,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £40,400 out of other specified accounts, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1921. Section 2 of this Act makes provision for increased rates of salaries and wages to be paid to officers employed in the service of the Government and in the Education service. Section 5 provides for the transfer of £500,000 to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account.
- 1920, No. 7.—The Registration of Aliens Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends the operation of the Registration of Aliens Act, 1917, by requiring registration of aliens who become such by reason of marriage of persons whose naturalization is revoked under the Revocation of Naturalization Act, 1917, and of every alien on his attaining the age of fifteen years. Section 6 requires aliens to notify changes of address.
- 1920, No. 8.—The Revocation of Naturalization Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides for the surrender to the Minister of Internal Affairs of letters of naturalization held by a person whose naturalization is or has been revoked under the Revocation of Naturalization Act, 1917. Subsection (3) of section 2 provides that where the instrument of naturalization in New Zealand is the endorsement of any certificate or letters of naturalization issued in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession, the endorsement shall be cancelled and the certificate or letters returned to the person entitled thereto.
- 1920, No. 9.—The Acts Interpretation Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends, for a period of four months from the 1st day of July, 1920, section 24 of the Acts Interpretation Act, 1920, by omitting from paragraph (c) of that section the words "being a responsible Minister of the Crown," after the words "the Executive Council of New Zealand." On the expiration of this Act the omitted words shall be deemed to be restored. The object of the Act (which has now expired) was to enable a member of the Executive Council not holding a portfolio to act, as occasion required, for responsible Ministers.
- 1920, No. 10.—The Gaming Amendment Act, 1920.—The object of this Act is the suppression of the business of bookmaking, which is declared to be unlawful. Every person making a bet with a bookmaker commits an offence. Isolated acts of betting between persons none of whom is a bookmaker do not constitute offences. The fact of a person having offered to make a bet is sufficient evidence, until the contrary is proved, of that person being a bookmaker. The offence of bookmaking is punishable by a fine of £500 or two years' imprisonment; that of betting with a bookmaker by a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment.

- 1920, No. 11.—The Imprest Supply Act, 1920 (No. 3).—This Act applies the sum of £3,224,500 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £40,400 out of other specified accounts, for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
- 1920, No. 12.—The Statutes Repeal and Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1920.—This Act specifically repeals the spent or expired enactments mentioned in Part I of the First Schedule thereto, repeals the enactments mentioned in Part II of that schedule, and continues in operation until the 31st day of August, 1921, the enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule. Section 3, by repealing subsection (6) of section 41 of the Finance Act, 1916, makes permanent the power to issue debentures in respect of land acquired by the Crown. Section 5 amends the provisions of section 13 of the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, relating to the protection of discharged soldiers from ejectment, by restricting the application of the terms "soldier" and "discharged soldier" to members of an Expeditionary Force who have served beyond the seas. Section 6 extends to three years after the termination of the war with Germany the duration of certain enactments regulating banking and rates of interest. Section 7 extends the operation of the Mortgages Extension Act, 1919.
- 1920, No. 13.—The Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides that agricultural and pastoral societies shall not dispose of Crown-granted land except with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.
- 1920, No. 14.—The Arms Act, 1920.—This Act makes better provision for the public safety by regulating the possession of arms, ammunition, and explosives. Section 3 makes unlawful the possession of automatic pistols, and ammunition specially intended or adapted for use therewith. The Minister of Defence is empowered to authorize returned soldiers, or their relatives, to retain possession of unlawful weapons used or brought from beyond the seas by such soldiers. All automatic pistols and ammunition must, before a certain date, be destroyed, or exported from New Zealand, or delivered to an officer of police. Compensation for pistols and ammunition delivered may be paid by the Minister of Finance. Section 4 makes it unlawful to carry pistols without a permit. Section 5 prohibits the carriage or possession of arms, ammunition, or explosives, except for proper and sufficient purposes. Sections 6 and 7 regulate the introduction into and the sale in New Zealand of firearms, ammunition, and explosives. Section 8 empowers the Governor-General to proclaim areas in which the possession of arms, ammunition, and explosives is prohibited. Section 9 provides for the registration of firearms. Section 10 declares the unlawful acquisition of firearms to be punishable on summary conviction by a fine of £100 or imprisonment for three months, or, on indictment, by imprisonment for three years. Sections 11 and 12 provide for the licensing of dealers in firearms and the keeping of records of sales by licensed dealers. The other sections of the Act declare certain acts to be offences, and make general provisions for the proper administration of the Act.
- 1920, No. 15.—The Crimes Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes various amendments of the Crimes Act, 1908, and provides, *inter alia*, for the following matters:—
- (1.) A right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from sentences passed on criminals by the Supreme Court:
 - (2.) An extension of the functions of the Prisons Board:
 - (3.) An extension of the term of a probationary license.
- 1920, No. 16.—The Masseurs Registration Act, 1920.—This Act provides for the registration of masseurs. By section 2 the appointment of a Masseurs Registration Board, consisting of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, a person engaged in the practice of massage in New Zealand, and a registered medical practitioner, is provided for. Section 6 prescribes the qualifications required to be possessed by applicants for registration. Section 10 provides for appeals against the decision of the Board in any case. Section 12 makes it an offence for any person not registered under the Act to describe himself as a masseur or massage expert, or to do anything that might lead any person to believe that he is registered under the Act. Section 14 provides that after two years from the commencement of the Act no unregistered person shall be employed as a masseur in any public hospital or other public institution.
- 1920, No. 17.—The Land and Income Tax (Annual) Act, 1920.—This Act fixes the rates of land-tax and income-tax (including special war-tax) for the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1920. The rates so fixed are the same as for the last preceding financial year.
- 1920, No. 18.—The Coroners Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to prescribe the rates of payment for Coroners and others attending inquests.
- 1920, No. 19.—The Licensing Amendment Act, 1920.—Section 2 of this Act amends section 128 of the Licensing Act, 1908, restricting the removal of lapsed publicans' or accommodation licenses, by extending that section to New-Zealand-wine licenses and by making it applicable to licenses lapsing or ceasing to exist for any reason. Section 3 amends section 30 of the Licensing Amendment Act, 1910, prohibiting the granting of new publicans' licenses except in special cases, by extending the provisions of that section to accommodation, New-Zealand-wine, and wholesale licenses.
- 1920, No. 20.—The Imprest Supply Act, 1920 (No. 4).—This Act applies the sum of £3,131,500 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £40,400 out of other specified accounts, for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
- 1920, No. 21.—The Native Trustee Act, 1920.—This Act provides for the appointment of a Native Trustee, and makes better provision for the administration of Native reserves. All Native reserves vested in the Public Trustee are vested in the Native Trustee as from the commencement of this Act (1st April, 1921), together with all contracts, engagements, and liabilities of the Public Trustee in respect of such reserves. All references to the Public Trustee in any Act or instrument with respect to Native reserves are deemed to be references to the Native Trustee. With the consent of the Governor-General in Council the Native Trustee may accept special trusts in favour of Natives.

1920, No. 22.—The War Regulations Continuance Act, 1920.—This Act continues in force certain provisions of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and certain regulations made thereunder. The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act are repealed. The War Regulations continued in force under this Act are set forth in the Second Schedule. The War Regulations mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are henceforth to be deemed to be Board of Trade Regulations, and are to continue in force and to operate as if they were made under the Board of Trade Act, 1919. The Governor-General is empowered to amend the regulations specified in the Second Schedule to this Act. All War Regulations not set out in the Second or referred to in the Third Schedule are repealed.

1920, No. 23.—The Immigration Restriction Amendment Act, 1920.—The Act further regulates immigration into New Zealand, and is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I. Requirement of permits to enter New Zealand by persons not of British birth and parentage.

Part II. Requirement of oath of allegiance before entry into New Zealand.

Part III. General.

Part I (Permits to enter New Zealand): A person not of British birth and parentage is not allowed to enter New Zealand unless he is in possession of a permit under this Act. Naturalized persons are not exempted, and a person is not deemed to be of British birth and parentage by reason of his being an aboriginal Native of any part of the British dominions other than New Zealand, or of any colony, possession, or protectorate. This part does not apply to the persons and classes of persons defined in section 13 of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908, and the Governor-General is empowered to exempt any specified nations and peoples from its operation. The Minister of Customs is empowered to grant temporary permits in certain cases, and to exempt any person or classes of persons from all or any of the requirements of this part. Persons not otherwise exempted seeking to enter New Zealand without a permit are deemed to be prohibited immigrants.

Part II (Oath of Allegiance): This part applies to all persons of the age of fifteen years or over proposing to enter New Zealand for any purpose, except the persons and classes of persons defined in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of section 13 of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908. Every British subject, whether by birth or naturalization, is required before landing to take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty. Other persons are required to take an oath of obedience to the laws of New Zealand. Domicile in New Zealand, or the fact that a person is returning to New Zealand, or that he has on some previous arrival taken the required oath, does not create an exemption from the requirements of this part. Refusal or neglect to take the oath makes a person a prohibited immigrant. An alien who, after arrival, contravenes the terms of his oath is deemed to be a prohibited immigrant.

Part III (General): It is the duty of the master of a ship about to leave New Zealand to receive and detain any person proposed to be removed from New Zealand, on payment, or after promise of payment, being made of a reasonable sum on account of the carriage from New Zealand of that person. The Minister of Customs is empowered to delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of his powers under this Act or the principal Act.

1920, No. 24.—The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1908. *Inter alia*, it provides for the following matters:—

(1.) For increases in the maximum amounts of interest-bearing deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank:

(2.) For certain exemptions from section 20 of the principal Act relating to the exclusive authority of the Post Office to carry letters for hire:

(3.) For private telephone-lines erected before a certain date not to be used for profit without the consent of the Governor-General:

(4.) For extension of the provisions of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1911, as to the issue of licenses for the installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus:

(5.) For the creation of a Post Office Savings-bank Reserve Account.

1920, No. 25.—The Military Service Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Military Service Act, 1916. Trial by Court-martial for offences against the principal Act is abolished, and such offences are made punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment of the offender for one year. Section 8 of this Act extends the authority for payment of bonus under section 7 of the Expeditionary Forces Amendment Act, 1918.

1920, No. 26.—The Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1920.—The object of this Act is the creation of an Assessment Court for the hearing of objections to valuations under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908. The Court is to consist of a President, who shall be a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court, and two assessors. The President is to sit on all objections, but the assessors are appointed for different districts as follows: The Governor-General in Council will appoint one assessor for each land district under the Land Act, 1908, and each local authority will appoint one assessor to consider objections against valuations of property within the district of that local authority. Provision is made for the appointment of deputies of the President and assessors. This Act also amends the principal Act in several particulars. Where the Valuer-General makes alterations of the capital value of land, corresponding alterations are to be made in the value of improvements and of the unimproved value. The Valuer-General is empowered to make allowances in valuations on account of onerous conditions in leases.

1920, No. 27.—The External Affairs Amendment Act, 1920.—The object of this Act is to take the Cook Islands out of the administration of the Minister of External Affairs, and to that end section 6 of the External Affairs Act, 1919, is repealed and certain repealed sections of the Cook Islands Act, 1915, are restored.

1920, No. 28.—The Treaties of Peace Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends for another year the operation of the Treaties of Peace Act, 1919.

1920, No. 29.—The Te Aroha Crown Leases Act, 1920.—This Act confers on certain Crown tenants in the Borough of Te Aroha the right to acquire the freehold. The price of lands to be acquired under this Act is ascertained in the manner provided by section 3. The fee-simple acquired under this Act does not include metals, precious stones, minerals, coal, or oil in or under the land.

1920, No. 30.—The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920.—This Act authorizes the raising of an additional sum of £6,000,000 for the purposes of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. Of this sum, the amount of £2,500,000 may be raised by the issue of inscribed stock, which may be used for the payment of death duties. Section 6 provides machinery for obtaining compulsory contributions to the loan from taxpayers. Section 7 authorizes the establishment of a Depreciation Fund to be available for the purchase below par of securities issued under this Act.

1920, No. 31.—The Civil List Act, 1920.—This Act repeals, and re-enacts with amendments, the Civil List Act, 1908, and the other enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act. It is divided into parts as follows:—

- Part I. Governor-General.
- Part II. Executive Council and Ministers.
- Part III. Members of Parliament.
- Part IV. Officers of Parliament.

Part I (Governor-General) deals with the Governor-General's salary and allowances, the salary of the officer administering the Government in the absence or incapacity of the Governor-General, declares when the office of Governor-General is to be deemed vacant, and makes rules to be observed with respect to the maintenance of Government House.

Part II (Executive Council and Ministers): The salary of the Prime Minister is fixed at £2,000, that of each of ten other Ministers at £1,300, that of the Maori member of the Executive Council at £1,100. If there are two such members, each is to receive £500.

Part III (Members of Parliament): Annual salaries are fixed as follows: The Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, £800 and £500 respectively; the Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House of Representatives, £1,000 and £750 respectively; Legislative Councillors and members of the House of Representatives, £350 and £500 respectively.

Part IV (Officers of Parliament): Annual salaries are fixed as follows: The Clerk of each House, £750 respectively; the Clerk-Assistant of each House, £550.

1920, No. 32.—The Legislative Council Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the rules contained in section 16 of the Legislative Council Act, 1914, for fixing boundaries of electoral divisions, and the number of members to be elected for each division, and postpones the date of commencement of that Act.

1920, No. 33.—The Westport Harbour Act, 1920.—This Act abolishes the Westport Board, and vests the property of that Board and the control of Westport Harbour in the Crown.

1920, No. 34.—The Companies Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends the powers of dairy companies to engage in associated industries such as the manufacture of rennet, casein, sugar of milk, butter-boxes, and cheese-crates, and empowers such companies to acquire shares in other companies having for their objects, *inter alia*, the manufacture, exporting, marketing, or disposal of primary products, and the erection of cool stores or freezing-works. This Act also amends section 38 of the Companies Act, 1908, as from the commencement of that Act, by making provision for the reorganization of share capital of companies.

1920, No. 35.—The Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, in various particulars. New rates of land and income tax are fixed, subject to special provision in the annual taxing Act for any year. Sections 3 to 5 increase the exemptions from land-tax in respect of mortgages, cases of hardship, and of widows with dependent children. Section 6 makes special provision as to land-tax on unimproved land. By sections 11 to 13 increased or special exemptions from income-tax are made with respect to dependent children, premiums of insurance, and contributions towards the support of widowed mothers. The exemption from income-tax of income earned out of New Zealand by owners of shipping is abolished. By section 21 two or more companies with substantially the same shareholders may be treated as one company for the purposes of income-tax. By section 23 income-tax is payable in respect of contracts of insurance effected with any persons or foreign companies not carrying on business in New Zealand. Section 24 makes local and public authorities agents of their debenture-holders for purposes of income-tax. Section 25 provides for an allowance by way of refund of tax to debenture-holders in certain cases. Sections 26, 27, and 30 make provision respectively as to floating rates of interest on debentures, the income of co-operative dairy companies, and payment of income-tax by racing clubs.

1920, No. 36.—The Master and Apprentice Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act is divided into parts as follows:—

- Part I. Immigrant Farm Apprentices.
- Part II. Farm Apprenticeship of New Zealand Boys.
- Part III. General.

Part I (Immigration Farm Apprentices) provides for the execution in the United Kingdom, by the High Commissioner and boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years, of indentures of apprenticeship to be served in New Zealand. The consent of a parent or guardian is not required. The Minister of Immigration is empowered to nominate the employer of an apprentice. Section 3 makes provision as to the operation of indentures, and section 4 provisions as to evidence of indentures.

Part II (Farm Apprenticeship of New Zealand Boys): Indentures under this part are to be executed by the boy and his parent or guardian, or the Minister of Lands if there is no parent or guardian, and the employer.

Part III (General): Part I of the Master and Apprentice Act, 1908, is applied, with certain modifications, to indentures under this Act. Section 9 makes special provisions to be applied in the event of a breach of duty by an apprentice.

1920, No. 37.—The Imprest Supply Act, 1920 (No. 5).—This Act applies the sum of £3,131,500 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £40,400 out of other specified accounts, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1921.

1920, No. 38.—The Electric-power Boards Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Electric-power Boards Act, 1918, in various particulars. Its provisions deal almost entirely with matters of machinery.

1920, No. 39.—The Offenders Probation Act, 1920.—This Act repeals the First Offenders Probation Act, 1908, and re-enacts the principal provisions thereof with certain amendments. Under this Act probation is not restricted to first offenders.

1920, No. 40.—The Gaming Amendment Act, 1920 (No. 2).—This Act provides for the appointment of a Commission to determine the racing clubs to which totalizator licenses shall be issued in the racing-year commencing on the 1st August, 1921, and the number of days on which the use of the totalizator is to be authorized by each license. Provision is also made for the issue of an additional eight licenses to hunt clubs.

1920, No. 41.—The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act constitutes as the South Otago Hospital District the Counties of Bruce and Clutha, now forming part of the Otago Hospital District.

1920, No. 42.—The Death Duties Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Death Duties Act, 1909, by providing increased scales of estate duty (with increased exemptions in the case of small estates), increased rates of succession and gift duty, and exempts from gift duty contributions by employers to superannuation funds for employees.

1920, No. 43.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes various amendments of the law relating to the disposition of land belonging to the Crown. Section 4 consolidates the law fixing the order of preference of applicants at ballots under the Land Act, 1908. Section 11 makes special provisions with respect to national-endowment lands required for special settlement. It provides that no land shall hereafter become national-endowment land by virtue of section 258 of the Land Act, 1908; that the Governor-General may declare that certain classes of land shall cease to be national-endowment land, and that such lands may be disposed of in the manner provided by this section. Section 12 provides for the constitution of a National Endowment Trust Administration Board. Section 23 extends the provisions of section 23 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, relating to the remission of rent due by disabled soldiers. Section 33 contains special provisions for investigations with reference to acquisition of land in contravention of law. The Governor-General is empowered to appoint Commissioners for the purposes of this section, such Commissioners being vested with power to make all necessary inquiries. No witness called by the Commissioners is excused from answering any question on the ground that his answer might criminate him, or on the ground of privilege, but a witness who answers fully and faithfully all questions put to him is entitled to a certificate of indemnity from the Commissioners.

1920, No. 44.—The Explosive and Dangerous Goods Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act repeals sections 19 to 45 and the Second Schedule to the Explosive and Dangerous Goods Act, 1908, and makes new provisions for controlling and keeping, storing, and using of dangerous goods which are defined as fuel-oil when kept or stored in receptacles holding more than 200 gallons, and any petroleum spirit and petroleum oil, and such other goods as the Governor-General by Order in Council declares to be dangerous goods. Sections 4 and 5 restrict the storage and use of dangerous goods, and require receptacles containing dangerous goods to be specifically marked. Section 10 provides for the licensing by certain local authorities of premises to be used for the keeping, storing, or using of dangerous goods. Section 14 confers special powers on Harbour Boards. Section 15 gives the Minister of Internal Affairs power to require local authorities to make by-laws, or to revoke, alter, or amend by-laws, under this Act, and in default the Governor-General may make regulations which shall have the effect of by-laws within the district affected. Section 21 confers on the Governor-General very full power to make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

1920, No. 45.—The Health Act, 1920.—This Act repeals the Public Health Act, 1908, and the other enactments mentioned in the Fourth Schedule. While consolidating the present law, this Act not only reconstructs its form, but makes many new provisions with respect to matters of health. It is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I. Administration.

Part II. Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.

Part III. Infectious and Notifiable Diseases.

Part IV. Quarantine.

Part V. Regulations.

Part VI. Miscellaneous.

Part I (Administration): Section 4 constitutes the Department of Health, comprising the divisions of Public Hygiene, Hospitals, Nursing, School Hygiene, Child Welfare, Maori Hygiene, and such other divisions as the Minister of Health may appoint. The Department is to consist of the Minister, the Board of Health, and the various officers mentioned in this section

Section 7 provides for the constitution of the Board of Health. Sections 15 to 19 deal with the constitution of health districts, and the appointment of Medical Officers of Health.

Part II (Powers and Duties of Local Authorities): The object of this part is to define clearly the powers and duties of local authorities in respect of public health. Care has been taken to avoid as far as possible the division of power and responsibility with respect to the same matters between the Department and local authorities, which militated against the successful administration of the Public Health Act, 1908. The general principle of this part is that each local authority is to be responsible within its district for the exercise of certain powers and the performance of certain duties respecting sanitary works, nuisances, refuse, night-soil and sanitary services, buildings, offensive trades, animals, and pollution of watercourses, &c., and that the function of the Department is to supervise the activities of local authorities, to take care that they do exercise their powers and perform their duties. Sections 20 and 21 define the general powers and duties of local authorities, and authorize the Governor-General to exempt certain of them from the performance of all or any of such duties, and in any such case to limit the powers. Section 22 requires a local authority to provide such sanitary works as the Board of Health may require. By section 23 provision is made for appeal against the Board's requirements. Section 24 empowers local authorities to borrow, without the consent of ratepayers, moneys for sanitary works. Sections 26 to 32 make provision for dealing with nuisances, and sections 33 to 35 with respect to refuse, &c. Sections 36 to 53, as to buildings, contain, *inter alia*, provisions for closing of insanitary premises, and in certain cases for their demolition. A Medical Officer of Health is empowered in certain cases to issue closing-orders and to make requisitions for the destruction of insanitary premises. Sections 54 to 56 require the consent of the local authority and of a Medical Officer of Health to be obtained before an offensive trade may be established in any district, and provide for the registration of premises used for offensive trades. By sections 57 to 60 local authorities are empowered to restrict the keeping of animals within their districts, and to register and restrict the establishment of cattle-saleyards. Sections 61 to 65 make provision for preventing the pollution of watercourses. By section 66 the Governor-General is empowered to declare districts constituted under the Maori Councils Act, 1900, to be special districts within which the Maori Councils shall be Health Councils, with such powers as may be prescribed. Sections 67 to 73 deal with local authorities' power to make by-laws. The purposes for which by-laws may be made are set out in paragraphs (a) to (y) of section 67 (1), and, *inter alia*, comprise such as the fixing of minimum frontages and areas of land on which dwellinghouses may be erected, in addition to other purposes more directly affecting the public health. Section 74 makes special provisions as to the powers of Harbour Boards.

Part III (Infectious and Notifiable Diseases): The experience of twenty years' working of the original Public Health Act of 1900, and in particular the experience of the epidemic of 1918, have been drawn upon in framing this part of this Act. The general and special powers of Medical Officers of Health and Health Inspectors have been carefully defined, and the various provisions made as elastic as possible to enable outbreaks of infectious disease to be coped with adequately and expeditiously. Infectious diseases are, in the First Schedule to this Act, divided into notifiable infectious diseases and other infectious diseases, with power to the Governor-General to declare any other infectious disease to be a notifiable infectious disease. Certain non-infectious diseases are in the Second Schedule declared to be notifiable, and the Governor-General has power to add to the list. The obligation to notify disease rests on medical practitioners, but any case not attended by a medical practitioner must be notified by the occupier of the premises in which the person affected is living. Sections 85 and 86 create offences with regard to infectious diseases. Adequate powers to order disinfection of persons and premises are conferred on various officers, and local authorities may be required by the Board of Health to establish mortuaries and disinfecting-stations. Section 94 provides for the payment of compensation to persons injuriously affected by the destruction, pursuant to this part, of any animal, building, or thing.

Part IV (Quarantine): The general remarks made with respect to Part III apply equally to this part. The Governor-General is empowered to proclaim quarantine grounds and stations and any port to be an infected place, and certain ships, persons, and goods are declared to be liable to quarantine. Section 104 prescribes the restrictions to be operative while a ship remains liable to quarantine. The duties of the masters with reference to the inspection of ships liable to quarantine, and provisions applicable to persons liable to quarantine, are detailed in sections 107 and 111 respectively. Section 126 prescribes the duty of the owners of any ship with respect to persons in quarantine.

Part V (Regulations): Very wide powers to make, by Order in Council, regulations for the purposes of this Act are conferred on the Governor-General by this part, the underlying principle being that the interests of public health demand the utmost freedom of action compatible with the legislative supremacy of Parliament. The purposes for which regulations may be made are set out at length in thirty-one paragraphs of section 132 (1).

Part VI (Miscellaneous): This part contains miscellaneous provisions, mostly of the nature of machinery, but includes powers to medically examine school-children, to remove infirm and neglected persons to suitable institutions, and for the Board of Health, in default of action by a local authority, to do any sanitary works and to recover the cost thereof from the defaulting local authority.

1920, No. 46.—The Statutes Drafting and Compilation Act, 1920.—This Act provides for the appointment of an office of Parliament to be called the Law-drafting Office, and the appointment of a Law Draftsman and Compiler of Statutes, and defines the duties of those officers.

1920, No. 47.—The Counties Act, 1920.—This Act is a consolidation and amendment of the Counties Act, 1908, and the other enactments mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act. The form of the original Act has been preserved, but a number of verbal alterations have been made in the provisions consolidated, together with a large number of machinery amendments. Many new powers are also conferred on County Councils. Section 15 enables neighbouring islands to be included in a county. Section 30 makes further provisions regarding the merger of road districts. The provisions dealing with electors and elections have been amended, particularly with regard to the miner's-right qualification and the date of county elections. Defaulting rate-payers are disqualified from voting. Section 123 removes the limit on sanitation rates. Section 129 confers on County Councils the power to borrow by way of temporary loan. The half-yearly balance-sheet has been abolished, and various other amendments of the provisions dealing with county accounts have been made. Section 178 considerably extends the powers of County Councils to make drainage by-laws. Section 182 enables the Governor-General to confer on County Councils certain powers of Borough Councils. The powers of County Councils with respect to fire-prevention, supply of electricity, workers' dwellings, cemeteries, public libraries, and other institutions have been extended, and they are empowered to contribute towards the cost of war memorials, to purchase and sell rabbit-proof wire netting, and to establish cattle-dips. A number of the provisions of the 1908 Act respecting counties in which the Act is suspended have been omitted as no longer necessary.

1920, No. 48.—The Municipal Corporations Act, 1920.—This Act consolidates and amends the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908, and the other enactments mentioned in the Twelfth Schedule to this Act. The form of the original Act has been preserved. A large number of machinery amendments have been made, and the powers of Borough Councils have been considerably extended. Borough Councils are empowered to leave unfilled vacancies occurring within six months before a biennial election. When the biennial election falls on Anzac Day (25th April) it is to be held on the following day. The limit of the general rate that may be levied by a Borough Council is raised from 2s. on the annual or 6 farthings on the capital value to 2s. 6d. and 2d. respectively. The limit of the sanitation rate has been removed. A separate drainage rate may be made, and authority is given by section 95 to consolidate general and other rates. Section 96 empowers Borough Councils rating on the unimproved or the capital value to make their own valuations of new buildings. Important new provisions are contained in Part XIII (Accounts). Borough Councils are required to keep profit and loss accounts in respect of their trading undertakings. They are empowered to establish fire-insurance funds, and (in respect of their trading undertakings) accident, renewal, and reserve funds; the provisions as to constitution and alteration of boroughs are extended, and the division of a borough into wards may be declared to be for purposes of representation only. Section 164 (f) authorizes the borrowing and expending of moneys for the purpose of improving and developing borough endowments. Section 166 confers a power to purchase land on a system of time-payment. By sections 172 (3) and 180 respectively it is provided that no street or private street with a grade of more than 1 in. in 12 in. shall be laid out without the consent of the Minister of Public Works. The powers of Councils with respect to the removal of overhanging trees have been extended by section 205 (1) (c). The powers of Councils with respect to common private drains have been extended by sections 224 and 226. The hours within which Council officers may enter private premises to inspect water appliances are extended by section 237. By section 267 Councils may light private streets at the public expense, and section 269 contains additional provisions respecting the supply of gas and electricity to private persons. Section 288 (g) enables Councils to purchase land, erect buildings, provide plant, and purchase stock in connection with the supply of milk. Paragraphs (a) to (e) of section 322 (1) are taken from section 13 of the Cost of Living Act, 1915, but paragraph (f) is an important new provision enabling the Governor-General to authorize the establishment by Borough Councils of any other trading undertakings deemed to be necessary or desirable in the interests of the citizens. The powers of Councils with regard to workers' dwellings have been extended. Part XXXIX contains important new town-planning provisions. Under it no land in a borough may henceforth be subdivided for sale or lease or other disposal without the consent of the Council. By section 374 (2) references in the Town Boards Act, 1908, and its amendments to provisions in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908, are deemed to be references to the corresponding provisions in this Act, and, except as may be otherwise specifically provided, those references shall include amendments of or additions to the relative provisions of this Act that may hereafter be made.

1920, No. 49.—The Housing Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Housing Act, 1919, and the rent-restriction provisions of Part I of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916. Section 2 empowers the Crown to acquire a leasehold interest in land acquired for workers' dwellings. Section 3 confers special leasing-powers on the Board constituted under the principal Act. The maximum prices of dwellings are increased to £900 and £1,000 by section 4. Section 8 adds to section 29 of the principal Act certain other purposes for which moneys in the Housing Account may be expended. By section 12 public servants are empowered to promote companies for the purposes of Part II of the principal Act. Section 13 provides for the giving of assistance to public-utility societies to carry out schemes for the provision of workers' homes. Section 14 empowers the State Advances Office to lend money for the acquisition of land for workers' dwellings, and section 15 empowers Harbour Boards to borrow money for the acquisition of land and erection of workers' dwellings. Sections 16 to 22 contain modifications and extensions of Part I of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916, and other enactments

restricting rent and the recovery of possession of tenements. That legislation is declared not to apply with respect to dwellinghouses that may be first let as such after the passing of this Act. Section 17 empowers Magistrates to increase standard rent to allow net income of 7 per cent. on capital value. Section 18 provides that rent paid in excess of standard rent may be recovered by the tenant. By section 19 the demand or acceptance of a bonus, fine, or premium, either as an addition to rent or as a consideration for obtaining any dwellinghouse for the occupation of any person, is declared to be an offence punishable by a fine of £100. Section 20 extends the grounds on which an order for possession of a dwellinghouse may be made. Section 21 applies Part I of the War Legislation Amendment Act, 1916, to the subletting of separate rooms in dwellinghouses. Section 22 allows Magistrates in determining "undue hardship" in actions for recovery of possession of tenements to consider the hardship that may be suffered by applicants in default of orders being made.

1920, No. 50.—The Incorporated Societies Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes provision for the incorporation of branches of incorporated societies. The Act provides, *inter alia*, that the incorporation of the branch of a society does not relieve the members of that branch from their liabilities or obligations as members of the society itself.

1920, No. 51.—The Iron and Steel Industries Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends by seven years the various times prescribed by the Iron and Steel Industries Act, 1914, within which bounties on the production of iron and steel in New Zealand may be paid.

1920, No. 52.—The Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Workers' Compensation Act, 1920, the most important being an increase to £750 of compensation payable to dependants in respect of the death of a worker, increased compensation in respect of total or partial incapacity, and an increase to £750 of the maximum compensation in actions for negligence.

1920, No. 53.—The Mining Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes amendments of the Mining Act, 1908, none of which are of outstanding importance.

1920, No. 54.—The Animals Protection Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes provision for regulating the taking or killing of opossums, and the purchase, sale, import, and export of opossum-skins.

1920, No. 55.—The Nurses Registration Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Nurses Registration Act, 1908, by prescribing fresh qualifications for persons seeking registration under that Act, and by providing for the issue of nurses' badges only to nurses trained in New Zealand.

1920, No. 56.—The Land Drainage Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Land Drainage Act, 1908, by making provision for representation of subdivisions of drainage districts, by restricting travelling-expenses of members of Drainage Boards, by conferring on those Boards additional powers to make by-laws, by applying the Fencing Act, 1908, as between Drainage Boards and occupiers of lands adjoining public drains, and by making provision for financial adjustments on the merger in boroughs of drainage districts or parts thereof.

1920, No. 57.—The Rotorua Town Lands Act, 1920.—This Act confers on Crown tenants in the Town of Rotorua the right to acquire the freehold, subject to existing encumbrances. Sublessees or underlessees may in certain cases acquire the freehold. The freehold of reserves and of land known to contain mineral springs, &c., may not be disposed of, and the right is reserved to the Crown to reserve any land on which mineral springs, &c., appear after the freehold has been acquired.

1920, No. 58.—The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the directors to transfer £1,125,000 from the bank's Reserve Fund to its Capital Account, to cancel the existing capital, and issue 3,375,000 shares of £1 each credited as fully paid up, and divided into three classes, namely: (a) Preference A shares (500,000); (b) preference B shares (625,000); (c) ordinary shares (2,250,000). Preference A and B are the new shares to be issued to the Crown in lieu of the A and B preference shares issued to the Crown under the Bank of New Zealand Acts of 1903 and 1913 respectively. Preference A shares are henceforth entitled to a fixed preferential dividend of 10 per cent.; preference B shares to dividend as provided by section 13 of the Act. The general effect of the provisions of this Act is to confer considerable benefits on the Crown.

1920, No. 59.—The Orchard and Garden Diseases Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act enables the Governor-General to authorize the sale in New Zealand of fruit affected by apple-scab or pear-scab.

1920, No. 60.—The District Railways Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the District Railways Act, 1908, by repealing section 35 thereof, fixing the gauge of district railways at 3 ft. 6 in., and providing that the gauge of every such railway shall be fixed by the Governor-General in Council.

1920, No. 61.—The Local Railways Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Local Railways Act, 1914, by providing for the alteration of districts constituted under that Act for the fixing by the Governor-General in Council of the gauge of every local railway.

1921, No. 62.—The Stone-quarries Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Stone-quarries Act, 1910, in various particulars, and makes further provision for securing the safety of persons working in quarries.

1920, No. 63.—The Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1910.—This Act amends in various particulars the law relating to Native land, and confers upon the Native Land Court and the Native Appellate Court respectively jurisdiction to hear and determine certain claims and disputes in relation to Native lands.

- 1920, No. 64.—The Education Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes a number of miscellaneous amendments of the Education Act, 1914, and in particular makes provision with respect to—
- (1.) Education Board accounts:
 - (2.) Establishment of special classes for physically infirm and other children:
 - (3.) Extension of school age from fourteen to fifteen years:
 - (4.) Appointment and transfer of teachers:
 - (5.) The making of regulations prescribing staffs of secondary schools and their rates of salaries and allowances, and the rates of salaries and allowances for technical-school teachers:
 - (6.) National Scholarships:
 - (7.) Management of technical schools.
- 1920, No. 65.—The Marriage Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Marriage Act, 1908, in various particulars. Women may be appointed as Registrars of Marriages. Notice of the dissolution of a marriage is to be entered in the Marriage Register-book. The hours during which marriages may be solemnized are extended. By section 7 it is made an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine of £100 to impugn the validity of lawful marriages or to allege the illegitimacy of the issue of any lawful marriage.
- 1920, No. 66.—The Government Railways Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides a new schedule of salaries and increments to officers and servants of the Government Railways Department.
- 1920, No. 67.—The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes a number of miscellaneous amendments of the Shops and Offices Act, 1908. Section 9 defines the powers of the Court of Arbitration with respect to shops, and section 11 makes shop-assistants liable for breaches of provisions as to hours of employment.
- 1920, No. 68.—The Coal-mines Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Coal-mines Act, 1908, in various particulars. Section 3 empowers the Governor-General to make regulations as to sanitary conveniences in coal-mines. Section 7 amends the provisions of the principal Act relating to ventilation of mines. Section 9 amends section 6 of the Coal-mines Amendment, 1914, relating to qualification of miners in charge of places.
- 1920, No. 69.—The Births and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes provision for the registration of unregistered births.
- 1920, No. 70.—The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1908, by providing additional grounds of divorce—namely, failure to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; and separation for three years, whether pursuant to a decree of judicial separation, or a separation order, or a deed or agreement, or separation by mutual consent. Section 5 of this Act amends those provisions of section 21 of the principal Act constituting as grounds of divorce imprisonment for certain offences, and insanity.
- 1920, No. 71.—The Greymouth Harbour Board Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes provision for the assistance of the Greymouth Harbour Board and the maintenance of the Port of Greymouth.
- 1920, No. 72.—The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1920 (No. 2).—This Act amends in various particulars the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909. The principal provisions are section 10 (defining the borrowing-powers of Hospital Boards), section 11 (conferring additional powers of expenditure in certain cases), and section 18 (extending the powers of inspection of institutions).
- 1920, No. 73.—The Railways Authorization Act, 1920.—This Act authorizes the construction of the railways mentioned in the schedule thereto.
- 1920, No. 74.—The Rabbit Nuisance Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Rabbit Nuisance Act, 1908. The principal provisions are sections 4 (authorizing Boards constituted under Part III of the principal Act to rate on an acreage basis), section 5 (authorizing certain Boards to borrow by way of bank overdraft), section 8 (extending the powers of certain Boards), and section 9 (authorizing the Governor-General to make regulations for certain purposes, including the purchase, sale, and export of rabbit-skins).
- 1920, No. 75.—The Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act provides for the exchange, sale, reservation, and other disposition of certain reserves, Crown lands, endowments, and other lands; validates certain transactions; and confers certain powers on certain public bodies.
- 1920, No. 76.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1920.—The principal provisions of this Act are section 2 (which enables employers and workers engaged in the same industry to be heard in any proceedings relating to that industry) and section 8 (which modifies section 18 of the War Legislation and Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, empowering the Arbitration Court to amend certain awards or industrial agreements with respect to hours of employment and rates of wages). The effect of this modification is that the Court, before amending an award, must be satisfied that it is just and equitable to both employers and workers that the award should be amended, and that the economic continuance of the industry concerned will not be unduly imperilled by the effect of any such amendment upon the cost of production.
- 1920, No. 77.—The Commissions of Inquiry Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends the purposes for which a Commission of Inquiry may be appointed to cover an inquiry concerning the proceedings of or the judgment of any Court-martial.
- 1920, No. 78.—The Anzac Day Act, 1920.—This Act constitutes Anzac Day (25th April) a national holiday. Licensed premises are to be closed, and horse-racing is prohibited on that day.

- 1920, No. 79.—The Apiaries Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends section 9 of the Apiaries Amendment Act, 1913, by authorizing the charging of fees for the registration of apiaries.
- 1920, No. 80.—The Law Practitioners Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act enables solicitors to count the period of their military service for the purpose of qualifying for admission as barristers.
- 1920, No. 81.—The Tramways Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act provides for the inspection of private tramways, and authorizes the making of regulations for securing, with respect to public or private tramways, the safety of passengers of tramways, employees, and of the general public.
- 1920, No. 82.—The Legislature Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act postpones the coming into effect of section 25 of the Legislature Amendment Act, 1914, relating to the preparation of Maori electoral rolls, amends the definition of "contractor" in sections 2 and 24 of the Legislature Act, 1908, and increases the country quota.
- 1920, No. 83.—The Finance Act, 1920.—This Act is divided into parts as follows :—
- Part I. Pensions.
 - Part II. Loans for Public Works.
 - Part III. Public Revenues.
 - Part IV. Local Authorities and Public Bodies.
 - Part V. General.

Part I: Section 2 provides for the constitution of a War Pensions Medical Appeal Board to hear appeals on certain grounds from decisions of the War Pensions Board. Section 3 makes provision for increased payment up to a total amount of £50,000 in any year to totally disabled members of the Expeditionary Forces. Sections 4 to 11 make various amendments of the Pensions Act, 1913, and other enactments dealing with civil pensions, the general effect of which is to modify the restriction imposed by those Acts on the income that may be received by pensioners without affecting the amount of pension payable to them, and to make permanent certain bonuses. Section 12 increases the amount of pensions payable under the Miners' Phthisis Act, 1915.

Part II: This part authorizes the raising of certain loans, including one of £6,000,000 for electric-power works and other purposes, authorizes the issue of Post Office investment certificates, and modifies the procedure as to the issue of Government debentures.

Part III: Section 21 makes provision for the disposal of canteen profits and other regimental funds, and section 22 for the distribution of the Imperial Government's bonus on wool. Sections 23 and 24 authorize the Minister of Finance to guarantee advances made by banks to producers and for investment in discharged soldiers settlement loans. Section 24 enables banks to be registered as holders of inscribed stock for which they have advanced the purchase-money, and section 31 amends the law relating to stamp duty on agreements for the sale of land.

Part IV contains a number of miscellaneous provisions relating to local authorities and public bodies. Section 33 authorizes the Minister of Finance to increase the rate of interest to be paid by local authorities in respect of certain loans. Section 45 authorizes local authorities, subject to conditions, to use credits in loan accounts in lieu of bank overdraft.

Part V: Section 46 amends the Trustee Act, 1908, by authorizing the investment of trust funds on deposit at interest with institutions approved under this section. Section 48 makes it an offence for any person, without the consent of the Minister of Finance, to melt down or use gold and silver coin, except as currency. Sections 51 to 53 make certain provisions with respect to superannuation funds.

- 1920, No. 84.—The Life Insurance Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act is divided into parts as follows :—

- Part I. Amendments of Law as to Life Insurance.
- Part II. Industrial Insurance.

Part I: Section 2 provides for the reversion or vesting in certain cases of policies assigned to the husband or wife of a policyholder. Sections 3 and 4 amend the law relating to insurances by parents on the lives of children, and to insurances by minors.

Part II: The object of this part is to control industrial insurance. Section 8 requires industrial companies to deposit with the Minister of Finance forms of policy tables, rates, and other documents. Section 9 requires industrial-insurance policies to contain only such provisions and conditions as may be approved by the Governor-General in Council. Section 10 restricts the forfeiture of industrial policies. By sections 11 to 15 further provisions are made for controlling the activities of these companies.

- 1920, No. 85.—The Appropriation Act, 1920.—This Act appropriates for the use of His Majesty the moneys required for the purposes of the current financial year. In addition it contains certain miscellaneous provisions, of which the most important are the following :—

- (1.) Sections 11 and 12 validate expenditure on butter subsidy for the seasons 1918-19 and 1919-20, and authorize certain payments for the seasons 1920-21.
- (2.) Section 13 makes provision for expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund to meet any emergency which may arise affecting the public-health interests or safety, in providing for such essential supplies as foodstuffs, coal, and raw materials. The total emergency expenditure in any year is limited to £750,000.
- (3.) Section 14 authorizes additional payments in respect of Government House at Auckland.
- (4.) Sections 15 and 16 increase the salaries payable to the Controller and Auditor-General, the Public Service Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners.
- (5.) Section 19 authorizes the Governor-General in Council to make new scales of salaries for the Professional and Clerical Divisions of the Public Service.

- (6.) Section 23 authorizes the payment of cost-of-living bonus to certain annuitants.
- (7.) Section 25 authorizes the payment of £50,000 to the Government Railways Superannuation Fund.
- (8.) Sections 30 and 31 authorize the transfer of certain moneys to the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account, and section 33 the transfer of £1,000,000 from the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Fund.
- (9.) Section 39 validates certain payments to Lord Liverpool, and section 44 payments by local authorities in respect of the visit of the Prince of Wales.
- (10.) Section 45 authorizes the Governor-General to reduce the rates of Customs duty on tea.

Local Acts.

- 1920, No. 1 (Local).—The Wanganui Borough Council Empowering and Acquisition Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Wanganui Borough Council to pay certain moneys to the Wanganui Fire Board for the acquisition of certain lands and the creation of a fire-station; fixes the amount payable to insurance companies carrying on business in the Wanganui Fire District at the time of the dissolution of the Fire Board thereof; and vests certain land in the Corporation of the Borough of Wanganui.
- 1920, No. 2 (Local).—The Ocean Beach Public Domain Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Ocean Beach Public Domain Act, 1892.
- 1920, No. 3 (Local).—The Hawke's Bay Rivers Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Hawke's Bay Rivers Act, 1919, by repealing the provision of that Act enabling the River Board to raise a loan without the consent of ratepayers.
- 1920, No. 4 (Local).—The Napier Harbour Board Empowering and Loan Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes further provision with respect to the borrowing of certain moneys by the Napier Harbour Board.
- 1920, No. 5 (Local).—The Lyttelton Harbour Board Loan Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Lyttelton Harbour Board to borrow £150,000 for the works mentioned in the schedule thereto.
- 1920, No. 6 (Local).—The New Plymouth Recreation and Racecourse Reserve Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the New Plymouth Recreation Reserve Act, 1887.
- 1920, No. 7 (Local).—The Tauranga Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Tauranga Harbour Board to reissue certain redeemed debentures.
- 1920, No. 8 (Local).—The Waimakariri Harbour District and Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act redefines the Waimakariri Harbour District, and provides for the constitution of a new Board thereof.
- 1920, No. 9 (Local).—The Whakatane Harbour Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Whakatane Harbour Act, 1912.
- 1920, No. 10 (Local).—The Auckland Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act authorizes the Auckland Harbour Board to borrow £60,000 to pay off debentures to the amount of £60,000 issued under the Auckland Harbour Board Empowering Act, 1899, and to dispose of all timber not required by the Board for its own purposes.
- 1920, No. 11 (Local).—The Christchurch District Drainage Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Christchurch District Drainage Act, 1907, in various particulars. Sections 13 and 14 introduce a new principle by providing that where a poll on any proposal has not been carried, the Governor-General, on petition of the Board, and after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, may by Order in Council declare that the proposal may be given effect to as if it had been carried.
- 1920, No. 12 (Local).—The Dunedin City Corporation Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Corporation of the City of Dunedin to construct a drain or weir in the Waipori River for the purpose of impounding the water of the river for generating and supplying electricity; subject to the saving of certain existing mining privileges and the payment of compensation for rights injuriously affected.
- 1920, No. 13 (Local).—The Thames Harbour Board Loan and Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Thames Harbour Board to borrow the sum of £275,000, and to expend that sum for certain purposes, subject to certain conditions.
- 1920, No. 14 (Local).—The Wanganui River Trust Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act gives the Wanganui River Trust further leasing-powers, makes provision for filling vacancies on the trust, and empowers it to sell ground.
- 1920, No. 15 (Local).—The Christchurch Tramway District Act, 1920.—This Act consolidates and amends in various particulars the law relating to the Christchurch Tramway District and the Board thereof.
- 1920, No. 16 (Local).—The Bay of Islands Harbour Act, 1920.—This Act constitutes the County of the Bay of Islands a harbour district, makes provision for a Harbour Board for that district, empowers that Board to borrow on the security of a special rate moneys for the construction of harbour-works, to levy differential dues, to purchase from the Crown a certain railway-wharf, and vests in it certain other wharves.
- 1920, No. 17 (Local).—The Gisborne Harbour Board Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends the Gisborne Harbour District, vests certain lands in the Gisborne Harbour Board, and amends in various particulars the Gisborne Harbour Board Enabling Act, 1919.
- 1920, No. 18 (Local).—The Wanganui Borough Council Empowering Act, 1920.—This Act empowers the Wanganui Borough Council to acquire certain interests under the will of the late Henry Sarjeant in certain properties situate in the Borough of Wanganui.
- 1920, No. 19 (Local).—The Nelson Harbour Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act repeals, on and from the 1st April, 1919, section 6 of the Nelson Harbour Act, 1905.

1920, No. 20 (Local).—The Taieri River Improvement Act, 1920.—This Act is in effect a consolidation and amendment of various enactments making provision for the improvement of the waterway of the Taieri River and its tributaries, and the protection and drainage of certain lands in Otago Province. The Board constituted by this Act will have the powers of a River Board under the River Boards Act, 1908, of a Drainage Board under the Land Drainage Act, together with certain special powers conferred on it by this Act.

No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 203.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 20th December, 1920.

With reference to your despatch, Dominions, No. 419, of the 29th September, with regard to wireless telegraphy on merchant ships, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the question of introducing the necessary legislation next session for making provision for the requirements, as laid down by the Imperial Act, applicable to shipping registered in New Zealand, is receiving the consideration of my Ministers.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

No. 26.

New Zealand, No. 204.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 20th December, 1920.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, in accordance with the suggestion contained in your despatch, No. 227, of the 21st October, the system of accounting in connection with the parcel-post service between New Zealand and the United States of America will be held in abeyance in the meantime.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

No. 27.

New Zealand, No. 205.

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 26th December, 1920.

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 97, of the 28th May, with regard to the standardization of longitudes, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of New Zealand have recently authorized the erection of a high-powered wireless receiving outfit at the Government Observatory; but, as the question of finding a permanent situation for the Observatory is now under consideration, my Ministers, while expressing their sympathy with the Empire scheme, are not prepared at present to incur any further expenditure in the provision of the additional equipment, staff, and housing required for the carrying-out of this work.

I have, &c.,

JELLICOE,

Governor-General.

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

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (500 copies), £27 10s.

By Authority: MARCUS F. MARKS, Government Printer, Wellington.—1921.

Price, 9d.]