



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

G. GREY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Intestate Estates Act Amendment Act, 1866," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, from time to time to divide the Colony for the purposes of "The Intestate Estates Act, 1865," and "The Intestate Estates Act Amendment Act, 1866," into such and so many districts as he shall think fit, it being provided that every such district shall be called by a distinct name and shall be a Curator's district, and in like manner from time to time to abolish any such district or alter or vary the boundaries of any district, or increase the number of districts, provided that the Provinces in this Colony for which Curators had before the passing of the Act now in recital been appointed, should be deemed to be districts defined pursuant to that Act subject in every respect for the purposes of the Acts aforesaid to be abolished or to be varied and altered as if defined under the Act now in recital; and that the Curators appointed for such Provinces shall be deemed to have been appointed under and pursuant to "The Intestate Estates Act Amendment Act, 1866." And whereas before the passing of "The Intestate Estates Act Amendment Act, 1866," I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Colony, did, by Order in Council bearing date the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, appoint William Robert Edward Brown, of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, to act as Curator of estates of deceased persons in and for the said Province of Wellington. And whereas it is expedient to abolish the Curator's district of the Province of Wellington, and to establish the Curator's district hereinafter defined:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in that behalf do hereby abolish the Curator's district

of the Province of Wellington, and do hereby define the district to be called

THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT,

including as well all that portion of the Colony comprised within the boundaries of the Province of Wellington, as also the Chatham Islands and islands adjacent thereto, to be a Curator's district for the purposes of "The Intestate Estates Act, 1865," and "The Intestate Estates Act Amendment Act, 1866."

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. GREY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Protection of Certain Animals Act Amendment Act, 1866," it is amongst other things enacted that the Act shall not come into force in any Province until proclaimed by the Governor in the *New Zealand Gazette*, and in the *Gazette* of the Province in which it shall be designed that it shall be brought into force, and only from a date to be fixed therein:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me by the above recited Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that "The Protection of Certain Animals Act Amendment Act, 1866," shall come into force in the Province of Hawke's Bay, on and from the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. GREY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and late Legislative Council of New Zealand, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, in the seventh Session of the said Council, and numbered Seven, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Prisons," His Excellency the Governor is empowered, from time to time by proclamation, to declare any House, Building, Enclosure, or Place other than those then used as Public Gaols, to be a Public Gaol:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare the House, Building, or Enclosure following, that is to say, the Building situated on the Section numbered fifty-five (55) of the Township of Clyde (Wairoa), in the Province of Hawke's Bay, to be a Public Gaol.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. GREY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Resident Magistrates' Jurisdiction Extension Act, 1862," it is enacted that the limits of jurisdiction of any Resident Magistrate's Court within the Colony may be extended in manner therein set forth; and it is further enacted that the second and third sections of the said Act shall come into force in respect of any Resident Magistrate's Court, on a day to be determined by a proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, pursuant to an Order of the Governor in Council:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of an Order in Council of even date herewith, do hereby proclaim and declare that the first day of July next, shall be the day on and from which the second and third sections of the said "Resident Magistrates' Jurisdiction Extension Act, 1862," shall come into force in respect of the Resident Magistrates' Courts at Hokitika and Greymouth, in the Province of Canterbury, and at Brighton, Charleston, and Westport, in the Province of Nelson. And I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the limit of jurisdiction of such Courts respectively shall, on and after the said first day of July, extend to one hundred pounds.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the

Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, the twenty-first day of May, 1867.

Present:

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Resident Magistrates' Jurisdiction Extension Act, 1862," it is enacted that the limits of jurisdiction of any Resident Magistrate's Court within the Colony may be extended in manner therein set forth; and it is further enacted that the second and third sections of the said Act shall come into force in respect of any Resident Magistrate's Court, on a day to be determined by a proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, pursuant to an Order of the Governor in Council:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, doth hereby order and direct that the first day of July next shall be the day on and from which the second and third sections of the said "Resident Magistrates' Jurisdiction Extension Act, 1862," shall come into force in respect of the Resident Magistrates' Courts at Hokitika and Greymouth, in the Province of Canterbury, and at Brighton, Charleston, and Westport, in the Province of Nelson. And doth hereby further order and direct that the limit of jurisdiction of such Courts respectively shall, on and after the said first day of July, extend to one hundred pounds.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, the twenty-first day of May, 1867.

Present:

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865," it is provided that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, frame regulations for the conduct of business under "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," or the said "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1865," by Registrars of the Supreme Court, sequestrators, trustees, inspectors, attorneys and solicitors, agents, auctioneers, and other persons employed in the management or winding up of sequestered estates, and may impose penalties on persons disobeying such regulations not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence; and all registrars, sequestrators, trustees and inspectors, and all receivers, attorneys, solicitors, agents and auctioneers employed as aforesaid, shall be bound to do, observe, and perform all matters and things whatever, enjoined and required by such regulations; and the Governor may from time to time rescind, alter or vary any such regulations.

And whereas by an Order in Council made the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, certain regulations were made and put into force for the conduct of business under "The

Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," and "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865." And whereas by an Order in Council made the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, certain variations and alterations were made in the regulations by the said first in part recited Order in Council, made and put into force as aforesaid.

And whereas it is expedient to rescind the said regulations so made and put into force as aforesaid by the said in part recited Order in Council of the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and varied and altered by the said in part recited Order in Council of the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to make and put into force other regulations for the conduct of business under the said in part recited Acts:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and in exercise of the said power and authority for this purpose vested in him, doth hereby rescind the said regulations by the said in part recited Order of the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, made and put into force as aforesaid, and the alterations and variations thereof, and the varied regulations by the said in part recited Order of the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, declared, made and put into force, and in further pursuance and in exercise of the powers and authorities in him vested for this purpose, doth hereby make and put into force the following regulations for the conduct of business under the said "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," and the said "Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865," by Registrars of the Supreme Court, sequestrators, trustees, inspectors, receivers, attorneys and solicitors, agents, auctioneers and other persons employed in the management or winding up of intestate estates.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

#### I.—Registrars.

1. It shall be the duty of every Registrar to forward notices to every sequestrator or trustee appointed by the Court, informing him of his appointment, and requiring from him an intimation as to whether he will accept the office or decline it; and should any such sequestrator or trustee refuse or neglect to accept the office within a reasonable period, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to report the same to the Supreme Court.

2. Every Registrar shall, immediately after the filing of a petition and schedule, furnish to the Inspector in Bankruptcy a copy of the same, as well as a notice of the registration of any deed or instrument registered in the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Debtors and Creditors Acts, containing the date of the deed, the date of registration, and the names of the parties to the said deed, so far as such names appear therein.

#### II.—Inspectors.

3. Every Inspector shall keep a book of register, as well as a book that shall show a statement of all receipts and expenditure relating to the several estates under administration, which books shall be open during office hours for the inspection of any creditor who has proved his debt, and shall be in the Forms 1 and 2 prescribed in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

4. When any Inspector shall issue a summons for the attendance of any debtor, sequestrator, trustee, receiver, attorney, solicitor, agent, auctioneer, or other person employed in the management or winding-up

of a sequestered estate, it shall be in the Form B. prescribed in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

5. Before payment of costs, charges, or expenses, by any sequestrator or trustee, an account of them shall be submitted for approval to the Inspector, who may certify to the same.

6. Every Inspector shall, at the expiration of each calendar month, forward to the Colonial Treasurer or the Sub-Treasurer of his district, a statement showing the amount of fees payable by sequestrators or trustees upon the assets realized each month in respect of the estates under his inspection, such statement to be in the Form C. prescribed in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

#### III.—Sequestrators, Trustees, Etc.

7. Every interim sequestrator, sequestrator, or trustee, shall, immediately after the date of his appointment as sequestrator or trustee of any estate, place himself in communication with the Inspector, and shall also lodge with the said Inspector, within seven days after appointment, an inventory of all the real and personal property of the insolvent, with the valuation of the same, as well as a list of the books and documents connected with the estate of the said insolvent: Provided however, on cause shown, the Inspector may grant an extension of the last-mentioned term.

8. Every trustee shall, within a period of three months immediately succeeding appointment, furnish to the Inspector a detailed account of receipts and expenditure in any estate which he may hold in trust, together with a statement of the balance then in the bank belonging to such estate, with such other information as may be likely to affect the position of the estate. All further accounts shall be furnished within three months after the date of the immediately preceding account.

9. Before any sequestrator or trustee shall dispose of an insolvent estate, he shall first communicate with the Inspector and obtain his sanction thereto.

10. Every trustee before commencing an action at law with reference to matters having relation to any estate held in trust by him, shall first communicate his intention so to do to the Inspector and obtain his sanction thereto.

11. Every sequestrator shall, on or before the fifth day after the expiration of every calendar month, pay into the Colonial Treasury the fees payable under section twenty-eight of "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865," and trustees shall, within three months from the date of their appointment, pay into the Colonial Treasury all fees due on assets realized during the last aforementioned period, and all subsequent payments shall be made within the time prescribed by section number eight of these Regulations.

12. In the event of any meeting of the creditors in any estate being convened otherwise than under and by virtue of a rule or order of the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof, it shall be the duty of such sequestrator or trustee to give to the Inspector at least one clear day's notice in writing of such meeting having been convened, stating the time and place for holding the same, as well as the business to be considered at such meeting.

13. Before the declaration of any dividend by the sequestrator or trustee of any estate, the accounts of the estate shall first have been examined and audited by the Inspector, and sanction obtained as to the payment of a dividend.

14. Before the payment of any dividend at least ten days' notice of the same shall be given by all trustees, and such notice shall be published in one of the local newspapers.

15. Every trustee being thereto instructed by the Inspector shall, after the declaration of any final

dividend in any estate, pay into the Colonial Treasury all unclaimed dividends to the credit of a fund to be called "The Unclaimed Dividend Fund," to be withdrawn by the parties entitled thereto, upon the production of a certificate from the Inspector in Bankruptcy acting for the estate.

16. Every sequestrator or trustee shall, being thereto required by the Inspector in Bankruptcy, verify, by declaration in the manner and form provided by "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866," the final accounts of any estate administered by him.

17. Every sequestrator or trustee, receiver, attorney, solicitor, agent, auctioneer, or other person employed in the management or winding up of sequestered estates, who shall receive an order from the Inspector relative to any insolvent estate shall comply with the same.

18. Every sequestrator or trustee shall keep possession of all the books and documents of an insolvent debtor until the final winding up of the estate, when the said books and documents shall be lodged with the Inspector; and in the event of the estate of any insolvent debtor being sold by a sequestrator or trustee, the books and documents of such debtor shall be lodged with the Inspector, who shall, upon an order signed by a sequestrator or trustee, permit the temporary use, for the purpose of proof of debts, of any of the said books and documents; and, in like manner, shall permit the person purchasing the said estate to make any extract from the said books and documents which he may require. Books and documents thus obtained under order of the trustee shall, at the expiration of the time during which their use was requested, be returned forthwith to the Inspector.

*General.*

19. Every debtor shall, immediately upon filing his petition, furnish the Inspector with correct information as to his place of abode, and shall, in case he shall at any time change such place of abode before his final discharge, report the same to the Inspector.

20. Every debtor shall attend, whenever required by the Inspector, for the purpose of assisting in the realization of the estate.

21. Persons disobeying these regulations shall be liable to the following penalties:—

For each and every breach of regulation numbered 9, a penalty of £50.

For each and every breach of any of these regulations, numbered 7, 11, 13, 14, and 18, a penalty of £10.

For each and every breach of any of these regulations, numbered 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20, a penalty of £2.

**SCHEDULE.**

*Form 1.*

REGISTER of Insolvent Estates.

Number.	Name of Insolvent.	Occupation and Residence.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Name of Sequestrator or Trustee.		Dates of Hearing.				Remarks.	Folio.	
					Sequestrator.	Trustee.	Trustee, how appointed.	First Hearing.	Second Hearing.	Third Hearing.			Special Hearing.

*Form 2.*

Assets ... .. £ : :  
 Liabilities ... .. £ : :  
 In the Estate of.....

No. .... Trustee.

RECEIPTS. DISBURSEMENTS.

Date:	Particulars.	Total Receipts.	Amount of Fees paid under Act 1866.	Expenses paid.	Dividend paid.	Total Disbursements.	Balance.		Remarks.
							In hands of Trustees.	In the Bank.	

*Form B.*

Under "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," and "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865."

SUMMONS.

*In the Estate of*

You are hereby required to attend at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon, before me, to give any explanation or information that may be required of you in reference to the above Estate, and then and there have and produce \_\_\_\_\_ and all other papers and books and accounts relating to the said Estate which may be in your custody, possession or power.

In default of your attendance, you will be liable to penalty imposed by the 25th section of "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865."

To

*Inspector in Bankruptcy.*

N.B.—The penalty is a fine of any sum not exceeding £100 for every offence.

*Form C.*

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees payable to the Colonial Treasurer under the provisions of "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865," upon the Amount of Assets realized in respect of the several Estates under Inspection during the Month ended \_\_\_\_\_

Estate of	Trustee.	Amount of Assets realized during the Month.	Fees payable thereon under "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865."

Remarks :

*Inspector in Bankruptcy.*

G. GREY, Governor.  
**ORDER IN COUNCIL.**

At Wellington, this twenty-first day of May, 1867.

Present :

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Debtors and Creditors Acts Amendment Act, 1866," it is enacted that it

shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council, from time to time to direct and declare that all or any of the powers by the said Acts therein mentioned, or by either of them, or by the Act now in recital, vested in the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, and the jurisdiction and functions of the Supreme Court, or of the Judges, or of any Judge thereof, under the said Acts or the Act now in recital, may be exercised by the Judge of such District Court within his district, or by a Resident Magistrate having extended jurisdiction, as in such Order shall be named:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in him in this behalf, doth direct and declare that all the powers by "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," and "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1865," and "The Debtors and Creditors Act Amendment Act, 1866," or any of them, vested in the Supreme Court, or in a Judge thereof, and the jurisdictions and functions of the Supreme Court, or of the Judge, or of any Judge thereof, under the said Acts or any of them, may be exercised by

EDWARD CLARKE, Esq.,

Barrister-at-law, and Judge of the District Court at Westland, within the

WESTLAND DISTRICT,

as defined in and by a certain proclamation, dated the nineteenth day of March last, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* the twentieth day of March last.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, this twenty-first day of May, 1867.

Present:

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The District Courts Act Amendment Act, 1865," it is enacted that the powers conferred on Judges of District Courts in and by the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh sections of "The District Courts Act, 1858," shall be exercised only within such districts as shall from time to time be named by the Governor by Order in Council, published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, as districts within which such powers may be exercised:

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, doth hereby in exercise and pursuance of the power and authority vested in him in that behalf, name and declare

THE WESTLAND DISTRICT,

as defined in and by a certain proclamation, dated the nineteenth day of March last, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the twentieth day of March last, as a district within which the powers conferred by the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh sections of "The District Courts Act, 1858," may be exercised.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Wellington, the twenty-first day of May, 1867.

Present:

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

IN pursuance and in exercise of the power and authority in him vested for this purpose His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, doth hereby appoint the Town of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, to be the place at which

WILLIAM ROBERT EDWARD BROWN, Esq.,

the person appointed to be Curator of Intestate Estates within the Wellington District, shall keep his office.

FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

G. GREY, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal polling place for the district, and all or any of such polling places at any time to abolish and to appoint other polling places in lieu thereof. And whereas by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Town Hall, Lyttelton, was appointed a polling place for the district of the Town of Lyttelton, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives. And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the abovenamed polling place for the district of the Town of Lyttelton for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, and do appoint in lieu thereof—

THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, Lyttelton.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, at the Government House, at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

G. GREY, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal polling place for the district, and all or any of such polling places at any time to abolish and to appoint other places in lieu thereof. And whereas by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, bearing date the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Town Hall, Lyttelton, was appointed a polling place for the district of the Town of Lyttelton, for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Canterbury. And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:

Now know ye that I, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the

power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the abovenamed polling place for the district of the Town of Lyttelton for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, and do appoint in lieu thereof—

THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, Lyttelton.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, at the Government House, at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 6th June, 1867.

THE following Circular from the Board of Trade is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

[CIRCULAR NO. 245.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD.

(In addition to paragraph 38.)

*Seamen picked up at sea.*

IN the case of a vessel arriving with distressed British seamen on board who have been rescued or picked up at sea, the following course should be pursued:—

When the vessel in question is a foreign vessel, the master should be paid his claim for subsistence of the men on board his ship, if the claim appear fair and reasonable.

If no claim be made, or if the claim made appear unreasonable, the officer should tender the master a sum calculated at the rate of two shillings a day for a master, and one shilling and sixpence a day for each seaman subsisted on board, or in extraordinary cases such other sum as may appear fair and reasonable under the circumstances, bearing in mind that the repayment of the actual expenses incurred by the foreign vessel is the object to be attained.

When the vessel in question is a British or Colonial vessel, and no claim is made by the master, a sum calculated at the rate of two shillings a day for a master, and one shilling and sixpence a day for each seaman subsisted on board should be tendered to the master, and this rate is in no case to be exceeded.

Cases in which extraordinary expense has been incurred, either by a foreign, a British, or a Colonial vessel, and all cases of dispute should be referred to the Board of Trade for settlement.

Whenever a vessel with distressed British seamen on board who have been rescued or picked up at sea, arrives at the port, the officer should report to the Board of Trade as soon as possible the whole circumstances of the case, especially as to—

1. The risk (if any) incurred in the rescue.
2. The number of men rescued, and the number of days they were subsisted on board the rescuing ship.
3. The treatment of the distressed seamen on board.
4. The amount paid to or refused by the master of the rescuing ship.

Every sum paid for subsistence in cases of this nature should be charged in the officer's quarterly account with the Board of Trade, under the head of Travelling Expenses (Form CC. 13), and vouched for by the receipt of the master for the amount.

This circular is not intended to supersede in any

way paragraphs thirty-eight and thirty-nine of the original instructions, to which it is an addition.

T. H. FARRER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 6th June, 1867.

THE following Memoranda, received in a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 26th January, 1867, are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

MEMORANDUM ON DISINFECTION.

N.B.—It is to cleanliness, ventilation and drainage, and the use of perfectly pure drinking water, that populations ought mainly to look for safety against nuisance and infection. Artificial disinfectants cannot properly supply the place of these essentials; for, except in a small and peculiar class of cases, they are of temporary or imperfect usefulness. That no house refuse—not only no excremental matter, but also no other kind of dirt or refuse, should remain on or about inhabited premises, is a first rule against infection. That the air within the house should never in any part of the house be stagnant, but should always be in course of renewal from without by uninterrupted and abundant supplies of fresh air, is a condition of equal importance. And that all water meant to be used for drinking or cooking should be drawn from sources which cannot have been polluted by any kind of refuse matter, is a third most important rule for the avoidance of infection.

If dwelling-places have within them any odour of drainage, particular examination should be made (1) whether the filth which house drains are meant to carry away is retained in or near the premises in ill-made drains, or sewers, or cesspools, or perhaps is leaking from house-drains within the house; and (2) whether, inside the house, the inlets of drains and sinks are properly trapped; and (3) whether the drains and sewers are sufficiently ventilated outside the house. All water-closets within houses should have free openings for ventilation from and into the outer air. Of a cesspool, the only true disinfection is to abolish it. In country places, where proper drainage is not provided, the nuisance of open privies may be best avoided by the use of the so-called earth-closets.

If a sewer is much complained of, as stinking into the public way, generally the presumption is, that, from original ill-construction or some other cause, it does not properly fulfil its object, but has filth accumulated and stagnant in it; and such a sewer, besides occasioning nuisance in the public way, may be the source of serious danger to the inhabitants of houses which drain into it. It is most important that all sewers should be well ventilated at points where their effluvia will be least injurious; and ordinary drain-pipes may be used to conduct the effluvia to a distance.

For convenience, in this Memorandum, the word *disinfectants* is used to cover, not only those true disinfectants which permanently destroy infective matter, but also those agents which merely arrest the process, or absorb the offensive products, of organic decomposition.

For artificial disinfection on a large scale, the agents which most commonly prove useful are—quick-lime, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, sulphate of iron, perchloride of iron, and chloride of manganese. The following are also efficient disinfectants, but, as being dearer, are less suited for large operations: sulphate of zinc, chloride of zinc, chloride of soda, and permanganate of potash. In certain cases chlorine gas, or nitrous acid gas, or sulphurous acid

gas, may advantageously be used; and, in certain other cases, powdered charcoal or fresh dry earth.

Quick-lime ought to have been recently burnt, and may be used, either in the form of dry powder, or, stirred up with about ten times its bulk of water as milk of lime. Chloride of lime is best used with water, and thoroughly mixed with it, in the proportion of a pound to the gallon; or, of the solution, as commonly sold, about two pints may be mixed with a gallon of water. Carboic acid (in the fluid form in which it is commonly sold) should be dissolved in about eighty times its volume of water, with which it must be mixed by strong shaking in a closed vessel. Sulphate of iron should be dissolved in ten times its weight of water; a solution which is best effected by employing hot water and stirring. Of perchloride of iron and chloride of manganese, the common concentrated solutions may be used, diluted with ten or twelve times their bulk of water. Sulphate of zinc should be dissolved in about ten times its weight of warm water. Of chloride of zinc, the common concentrated solution may be diluted with eight or ten times its bulk of water.\* Of chloride of soda, the common solution may be used like that of chloride of lime. Of permanganate of potash an ounce may be dissolved in a gallon of water.†

All disinfectants must be used in quantities proportionate to the amount of matter or surface to be disinfected. When the matters requiring to be disinfected have an offensive smell, the disinfectant should be used till this smell has entirely ceased; and as often as the smell recurs, the disinfectant must again be used.

1. During the emptying of privies and cesspools, and whenever else temporary disinfection is required for them, carboic acid, or sulphate of iron, or perchloride of iron, or chloride of manganese, or chloride of zinc, will be found available. A dilute solution (as above) of one of those agents should be poured into the privy or cesspool, from a quart to a pailful at a time, till the desired effect is obtained. Especially where cholera or typhoid fever is present, privies and cesspools ought to be very frequently flooded in this manner. The best test of their being adequately disinfected, is the entire absence of fecal or ammoniacal odour.

2. Heaps of manure or other filth, if it be for the time impracticable or inexpedient to remove them, should be covered, to the depth of two or three inches, with a layer of freshly-burnt vegetable charcoal in powder. Freshly-burnt lime may be used in the same way, but is less effective than charcoal. If neither charcoal or lime be at hand, the filth should be covered with a layer, some inches thick, of clean dry earth. For a privy which has only solid contents, the same sort of treatment is applicable. Earth near dwellings, if it has become offensive or foul by the soakage of decaying animal or vegetable matter, should be treated on the same plan.

3. If running sewage, about to be used in agriculture, require to be disinfected, the chloride of manganese or perchloride of iron may be best used;‡ but if the sewage is to pass into a river, or into any pond or canal, where it might again become offensive, chloride of lime is to be preferred; and in this case a pound of good chloride of lime will generally suffice to disinfect 1000 gallons of the sewage. For

\* Or the preparations respectively known as Burnett's and Crewe's disinfectant solutions may be employed.

† Or Condy's disinfectant fluids, which contain manganic and permanganic salts, may be used.

‡ In some such cases McDougall's process, as practised by him at Carlisle, may be applicable. And his powder may also be applicable to cases mentioned in § 1.

foul ditches and other stagnant drainage, chloride of lime is also the proper disinfectant.

4. Where it is desirable to disinfect, before throwing away, the evacuations from the bowels of persons suffering from cholera or typhoid fever, some of the disinfectant (which here may best be chloride of lime) should be put into the bed-pan or other vessel before it is used by the patient, and some more should be added immediately after. Its thorough mixture with the evacuation should be ensured. Care should also be taken that portions of the discharges do not remain about the patient's body, or in his dress.

5. Linen and washing apparel requiring to be disinfected may be set to soak in water containing per gallon about an ounce either of the common clear solution of chloride of lime, or of that of chloride of soda. Or the articles in question may be plunged into boiling water, and afterwards, when at wash, be actually boiled in washing-water.

6. Woollens, bedding or clothing, which cannot be washed, may be disinfected by exposure for two or more hours, in chambers constructed for the purpose, to a temperature of F. 210°-250°. When this cannot be done, the natural disinfecting process of prolonged exposure to air, sun, and rain, ought to be had recourse to.

7. For the disinfection of the interior of houses, the ceilings and walls should be washed with warm quick-lime water. The wood-work should be cleansed with soap and water, and subsequently washed with water containing in each gallon about two ounces of the clear solution of either chloride of lime or chloride of soda.

8. A room no longer occupied may be disinfected by chlorine gas, or nitrous acid gas, or sulphurous acid gas. And for this purpose the gases may be produced in the room as follows:—chlorine gas, by pouring over a quarter of a pound of finely powdered black oxide of manganese, contained in a jar, half a pint of muriatic acid previously mixed with a quarter of a pint of water, or by pouring over a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime, contained in a jar, a quarter of a pint of muriatic or dilute sulphuric acid:—nitrous acid gas, by pouring over an ounce of copper shavings or turnings, contained in a deep jar, three ounces of concentrated nitric acid;—sulphurous acid gas, by burning an ounce or two of flower of sulphur in a pipkin. The process of disinfecting a room by any of these gases requires several hours; and while it is going on, all doors, chimneys, and windows of the room must be kept carefully closed. Precautions to this effect should have been taken before the chemicals are mixed, as the person who starts the process (having to avoid the gases) must not afterwards loiter in the room. When the process is at an end, doors and windows should be fully opened.

9. Ships (except the class of cattle ships, for which special treatment is required) may be disinfected on the same plan as houses. The process should be conducted as distantly as may be from the shore and from other vessels. All the compartments of the ship should first be fumigated with some disinfectant gas, best with chlorine or nitrous acid, and then all the accessible woodwork (in and out) should be washed with a solution of chloride of soda or lime. The bilges require particular attention, and before they are first pumped, some pounds of chloride of lime in water, or some gallons of solution of perchloride of iron, should be poured into them, for the purpose of disinfecting the bilge water. All permanent shingle and small-grained ballast should be replaced by fresh.

It is most frequently with reference to the infection of yellow fever that ships require to be disinfected,

and generally in such cases the cargo requires the same treatment as the ship. So far, therefore, as the cargo has not been completely disinfected in the course of the disinfection of the ship, and so far as is practicable, it ought, before it is landed, and part by part as it is moved, to be disinfected by free sprinklings with the solution of chloride of lime or soda. Also in these cases it is to be remembered that persons from on board the infected ship (especially those who have been most in its hold) may carry infection about their persons—in precaution against which danger it is desirable that the persons should have complete baths of soap and water, and that their clothes should partake of the general fumigation of the ship. The person who conducts the fumigation of a ship (especially where there is question of yellow fever) ought not at first to enter the hold, but merely to hang down the hatches, or otherwise place within the hold, the vessel which contains his chemical mixture.

JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,  
July, 1866.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE PROCEEDINGS  
WHICH ARE ADVISABLE IN PLACES ATTACKED OR  
THREATENED BY EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

1. Wherever there is prevalence or threatening of cholera, diphtheria, typhus, or any other epidemic disease, it is of more than common importance that the powers conferred by the Nuisances Removal Acts, and by various other laws for the protection of the public health, be well exercised by those in whom they are vested.

2. If the danger be considerable, it will be expedient that local authorities, in taking measures against it, avail themselves of the best medical advice which their district or its neighborhood can supply.

3. Proper precautions are equally proper for all classes of society; but it is chiefly with regard to the poorer population, therefore chiefly in the courts and alleys of towns, and at the labourers' cottages of country districts, that Local Authorities are called upon to exercise vigilance, and to proffer information and advice. Common lodging-houses, and houses which are sub-let in several small holdings, always require particular attention.

4. Wherever there is accumulation, stink, or soakage, of house refuse, or of other decaying animal or vegetable matter, the nuisance should as promptly as possible be abated, and precaution should be taken not to let it recur. Especially all complaints which refer to sewers and drains, or to foul ditches, and ponding of drainage, or to neglect of scavenging, should receive immediate attention. The trapping of house drains and sinks, and the state of cesspools and middens should be carefully seen to. In slaughter-houses, and other places where beasts are kept, strict cleanliness should be enforced.

5. In order to guard against the harm which sometimes arises from disturbing heaps of offensive matter, it is often necessary to combine the use of chemical disinfectants with such means as are taken for the removal of filth; and in cases where removal is for the time impossible or inexpedient, the filth should always be disinfected. Disinfection is likewise desirable for unpaved earth close to dwellings, if it be sodden with slops and filth. Generally, where cholera or typhoid fever is in a house, the privy requires to be disinfected.

6. Sources of water supply should be well examined. Those which are in any way tainted by animal or vegetable refuse, above all, those into which there is any leakage or filtration from sewers, drains, cesspools, or foul ditches, ought no longer to be

drunk from. Especially where the disease is cholera, diarrhoea, or typhoid fever, it is essential that no foul water be drunk.

If unfortunately the only water which for a time can be got should be open to suspicion of dangerous organic impurity, it ought at least to be boiled before it is used for drinking, but then not to be drunk later than twenty-four hours after it has been boiled. Or, under medical or other skilled direction, water in quantities sufficient for one day's drinking in the house, may be disinfected by a very careful use of Condry's red disinfectant fluid; which should be added to the water (with stirring or shaking) in such number of drops that the water, an hour afterwards, shall have the faintest pink colour, which the eye can distinctly perceive. Filtering of the ordinary kind cannot by itself be trusted to purify water, but is a good addition to either of the above processes.

It cannot be too distinctly understood, that dangerous qualities of water are not obviated by the addition of wine or spirits.

7. The washing and lime-whiting of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be pressed with all practicable despatch.

8. Overcrowding should be prevented. Especially where disease has begun, the sick room should, as far as possible, be free from persons who are not of use or comfort to the patient.

9. Ample ventilation should be enforced. It should be seen that window frames are made to open, and that windows are sufficiently opened. Especially where any kind of infective fever has begun, it is essential, both for patients and for persons who are about them, that the sick room and the sick house be constantly well traversed by streams of fresh air.

10. The cleanliest domestic habits should be enjoined. Refuse matter which have to be cast away should never be let linger within doors; and things which have to be disinfected or cleansed, should always be disinfected or cleansed without delay.

11. Special precautions of cleanliness and disinfection are necessary with regard to infective matters discharged from the bodies of the sick. Among discharges which it is proper to treat as infective, are those which come, in cases of smallpox, from the affected skin; in cases of cholera and typhoid fever, from the intestinal canal; in cases of diphtheria, from the nose and throat; likewise, in case of any eruptive or other epidemic fever, the general exhalations of the sick. The caution which is necessary with regard to such matters must, of course, extend to whatever is imbued with them; so that bedding, clothing, towels, and other articles, which have been in use by the sick, do not become sources of mischief, either in the house to which they belong, or in houses to which they are conveyed. Moreover, in typhoid fever and cholera, the evacuation should be regarded as capable of communicating an infectious quality to any night soil with which they are mingled in privies, drains, or cesspools; and this danger is best guarded against by thoroughly disinfecting them before they are thrown away: above all, they must never be cast where they can run or soak into sources of drinking water.

12. All reasonable care should be taken not to spread infective disease by the unnecessary association of sick with healthy persons. This care is requisite not only with regard to the sick house, but likewise with regard to day schools and other establishments wherein members of many different households are accustomed to meet.

13. Where dangerous conditions of residence cannot be promptly remedied, it will be best that the inmates, while unattacked by disease, remove to some safer lodging. If disease begins in houses where the sick person cannot be rightly circumstanced



and tended, medical advice should be taken as to the propriety of removing him to an infirmary or hospital. In extreme cases, special infirmaries may become necessary for the sick, or special houses of refuge for the endangered.

14. Privation, as predisposing to disease, may require special measures of relief.

15. In certain cases, special medical arrangements are necessary. For instance, as cholera in this country almost always begins somewhat gradually in the comparatively tractable form of what is called "premonitory diarrhoea," it is essential that, where cholera is epidemic, arrangements should be made for affording medical relief without delay to persons attacked, even slightly, with looseness of bowels. So again, where smallpox is the prevailing disease, it is essential that all unvaccinated persons (unless they previously have had smallpox) should very promptly be vaccinated; and re-vaccination should also be offered, both to persons above puberty who have not been vaccinated since childhood, and to younger persons whose marks of vaccination are unsatisfactory.

16. It is always to be desired that the people should, as far as possible, know what real precautions they can take against the disease which threatens them, what vigilance is needful with regard to its early symptoms, and what (if any) special arrangements have been made for giving medical assistance within the district. Especially in case of smallpox or cholera, such information ought to be spread abroad by printed handbills or placards. In any case where danger is great, house-to-house visitation by discreet and competent persons may be of the utmost service, both in quieting unreasonable alarm, and in leading or assisting the less educated and the destitute parts of the population to do what is needful for safety.

17. The present Memorandum relates to occasions of emergency. Therefore the measures suggested in it are all of an extemporaneous kind; and permanent provisions for securing the public health have not been in expressed terms insisted on. It is to be remembered, however, that in proportion as a district is habitually well cared for by its Sanitary Authorities, the more formidable emergencies of epidemic disease are not likely to arise in it.

18. For detailed advice on disinfection, see the office memorandum on that subject.

JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Council Office,  
July, 1866.

MEMORANDUM, BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, ON THE PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST CHOLERA, UNDER THE REGULATIONS RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL, AND OTHERWISE.

1. Asiatic Cholera, which for more than a year past has again been affecting in succession many parts of continental Europe, has recently shown some disposition to spread in a few parts of England. It is probable that henceforth, for some weeks or months to come, the disease will be seen, in more or less considerable groups of cases, in other parts of this country. It is possible that in some such parts, amid pre-disposing conditions, the disease may suddenly become of great local importance. And under these circumstances the Lords of Her Majesty's Council have seen fit (by Order dated July 14th) to put in force the provisions of "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855."

2. Also their Lordships have seen fit to issue Regulations under the Act. Those Regulations (contained in two Orders of Council, dated respectively the 20th and the 21st July) direct the appointed local authorities to do in their respective districts, so

far as necessary, certain things which are chiefly in the nature of medical relief. The authorities who have to give effect to those Medical Relief Regulations are as follows:—First, within the metropolis, with exception of the City of London, the respective Vestries or District Boards of the several parishes or districts; secondly, outside the Metropolis, and also in the three Unions of the City of London, the Boards of Guardians or Overseers of the Poor of the several unions, parishes, and places respectively. The main objects for which the regulations purport to provide are briefly, and in the words of the Statute, as follows:—"for the speedy interment of the dead; for house-to-house visitation; for the dispensing of medicines, guarding against the spread of disease, and affording to persons afflicted by or threatened with such epidemic, endemic or contagious, diseases such medical aid and such accommodation as may be required." In order that these objects should be promptly and adequately fulfilled in any district where cholera may show itself, it is necessary that all authorities who will be responsible for fulfilling them should betimes, in their respective districts, pre-consider and pre-arrange the measures which, in case of need, are to be taken. Therefore the Regulations require, that in all cases (not only in cases where cholera is actually present within the jurisdiction) an immediate meeting of the authority shall be held, and certain preparatory directions be given. But, except to this extent, no action under the Diseases Prevention Act is required of any district, unless cholera be actually present there.

3. There are other respects, however, in which local action has to be taken against cholera, and in which the interests of the public health require, above everything, that the action should be taken from beforehand. This precautionary action against cholera (as against many other diseases) is an object for which the Nuisances Removal Acts enable local provision to be made. The authorities who have to administer these Acts are in many places the same, but in many other places (chiefly wherever there are Town Councils, Improvement Commissioners, or Local Boards of Health) are not the same, as the authorities who have to act under the Medical Relief Regulations. The Lords of the Council have no authority to issue regulations or orders for any purposes of the Nuisances Removal Acts. But a year ago, in anticipation of the danger which now threatens the country, their Lordships drew the attention of nuisance authorities, and of the public generally, to the renewed presence of Asiatic cholera in Europe, and suggested the precautionary proceedings which under the circumstances were called for. It was their Lordships' hope, that, after this warning, the interval which might elapse before a re-appearance of cholera in England would be vigorously used by the nuisance authorities of the country in preparing their respective districts for the contingency which has now come. The paper which was circulated on the above occasion by the Lords of the Council (the "General Memorandum, on the proceedings which are advisable in places attacked or threatened by epidemic disease") is now again commended by their Lordships to the consideration of the nuisance authorities and of the public. And, on the present occasion, parts of it must be specially insisted on.

4. In relation to Asiatic cholera, as now threatening us, there are two principal dangers against which extreme and exceptional vigilance ought to be used. First, there is the danger of drinking water which is in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house-refuse or other like kinds of filth; as where there is out-flow, leakage or filtration, from sewers, house-drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches, or the like,

into streams, springs, or wells, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the sub-soil in which the wells are situate; a danger which may exist on a small scale, as at the pump or dip-well of a private house, or on a large scale as in the sources of supply of public water-works. And secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is made foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity. Information as to the high degree in which those two dangers affect the public health in ordinary times, and as to the extreme degree of importance which attaches to them at times when any diarrhoeal disease is epidemic, has now for so many years been set before the public, by this department and otherwise that the larger works of drainage and water-supply by which the dangers are permanently obviated for large populations, and also the minor structural improvements by which separate households are secured against the dangers, ought long ago to have come into universal use. It is to be feared that on a very large scale this wiser course has not been adopted, and that even yet, in very many instances, temporary security has to be found in measures of a palliative kind. So far as such is the case, attention is most earnestly called to those parts of the General Memorandum which relate to the matters in hand. All chief sources of the one danger may be held in check, as follows:—By immediate thorough removal of every sort of house-refuse and other filth which is now accumulated; by preventing future accumulations of the same sort; by attention to all defects of house-drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; by thorough washing and lime-whiting of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied; and by disinfection, very freely and very frequently employed, in and round about houses, wherever there are receptacles or conduits of filth, wherever there is filth-sodden porous earth, wherever anything else, in, or under, or about the house, tends to make the atmosphere foul. As provision against the other danger, it is essential that immediate and searching examination of sources of water-supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity; examination both of private and of public supplies; and that where pollution is discovered, everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. The examination of sources of water-supply should of course extend to all receptacles of water storage, such as the tanks and reservoirs of public supply, and the butts and cisterns of private houses.\*

5. That such precautions as the above (never unimportant where human health is to be preserved) are supremely important when the spread of cholera is to be prevented, is a truth which will best be understood when the manner in which cholera spreads is considered. Happily for mankind, cholera is so little contagious, in the sense in which smallpox and typhus are commonly called contagious, that, if proper precautions are taken where it is present, there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to

\* If unfortunately the only water which for a time can be got should be open to suspicion of dangerous organic impurity, it ought at least to be boiled before it is used for drinking, but then not to be drunk later than twenty-four hours after it has been boiled. Or, under medical or other skilled direction, water, in quantities sufficient for one day's drinking in the house, may be disinfected by a very careful use of Condy's red disinfectant fluid. This should be added to the water (with stirring or shaking) in such number of drops that the water, an hour afterwards, shall have the faintest pink colour which the eye can distinctly perceive. Filtering of the ordinary kind cannot by itself be trusted to purify water, but it is a good addition to either of the above processes. It cannot be too distinctly understood, that dangerous qualities of water are not obviated by the addition of wine or spirits.

persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar contagiousness of its own, now to be explained; which, where sanitary circumstances are bad, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It appears to be characteristic of cholera—not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhoea which the epidemic influence can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they, however, are comparatively non-effective at the moment when they are discharged, but afterwards, while undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum of infective power; that, if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle, in filth-sodden earth or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that, if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels, and like things, have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable (as the cholera patient himself would be capable, under the same conditions) of spreading the disease in places whither they are sent for washing or other purposes; that, in the above described ways, even a single case of disease, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, if local circumstances co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population. "If local circumstances co-operate, however, is the stated condition for that possibility; and it will be observed that the essence of the sanitary precautions, which have been recommended to nuisance authorities and others, is to annihilate those "local circumstances." The choleraic infection does not seem able largely to injure any population unless a filthy state of things be pre-supposed. It is pre-supposed that the atmosphere or the drinking water of the population is impure with the most loathsome of impurities, that the infective material has had opportunities of action which decent cleanliness would not have afforded it, that, in inefficient drains or cesspools or other like depositories, it has had time to develop its own infective power, and to render other stagnating filth equally infective with itself, and that, from such foci of infection, the disgusting leaven of the disease has spread, in air or water, to be breathed or swallowed by the population. In this view of the case, it will be understood that works of sewerage, house-drainage and water supply, properly executed and properly used, give to town populations an almost absolute security that cholera, if introduced among them, can have no means of spreading its infection. And equally it will be understood that, in the absence of those permanent safeguards, no approach to such security can be got without incessant cleansings and disinfections, or without extreme vigilance against every possible contamination of drinking water.

6. It is highly important that the public should not be under any misapprehension as to the course by which the above-defined sanitary objects (so far as the law provides for them) may be attained. The administration of the Nuisances Removal Acts is a matter of exclusively local jurisdiction. Over the various nuisance authorities, in whose hands it is vested, neither the Privy Council, nor any other department

of Her Majesty's Government, is empowered to exercise control. The authorities in question are elective bodies, chosen as their constituencies will; and each constituency, in exercising its electoral right, has, in effect, the means for deciding for itself whether the district which it inhabits shall be wholesomely or unwholesomely kept. The Lords of the Council have no other function appointed for them in this matter than to inquire, and afterwards report to Parliament, what, so far as the public health is concerned, is the working of that system of administration. Incidentally to the performance of that function, their Lordships have before them the result of much former experience, in this country and elsewhere, as to the circumstances by which the spread of cholera is determined; and having this experience, their Lordships have seen fit that its more important conclusions should be so set forth as to give to the nuisance authorities the best assistance which this department can supply towards the task of locally dealing with the removable causes of the disease. But here their Lordships' power terminates. Their Lordships can only hope that nuisance authorities, having undivided and sole responsibility in the matter, will justify that very ample trust which the Legislature has seen fit to repose in them. And for the inhabitants of places where the nuisance authorities do not take proper measures for the protection of the public health, the Lords of the Council, in the present state of the law, can only suggest that voluntary associations should as far as practicable, endeavour to supply the defect. Where as nuisances on private premises require to be summarily dealt with, complaint may be laid by any inhabitant of the parish or place before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction there; but complaints addressed to this or any other Government office cannot lead to coercive interference, and may involve loss of valuable time. Of course, too, it must be remembered that, however active may be the authority or any committee acting in its stead, every householder ought at least to be vigilant as to the state of his own premises and water supply.

7. Personal precautions against cholera consist essentially in avoiding the unwholesome circumstances which have been described; and where that avoidance can be secured, there need not be further thought on the subject. Even where cholera seems imminent, the danger is quite conspicuously one which ought not to give occasion to panic. Intelligence and cool decision are wanted against it. The case is no longer that of a mysterious pestilence coming (like the plagues of past centuries) on ignorant and but half-socialized populations; it is the case of a distinct and measurable attack against which definite precautions can be taken with success; and power to enforce those precautions is in the hands of local authorities throughout the country. But individual security cannot be promised apart from the security of districts; and for selfish safety, no less than for the general good, it is expedient that every man should do his utmost to promote where he dwells a vigorous sanitary administration over the largest possible area. Those who know that such an administration is at work around them need have but little apprehension as to the result.

8. As to personal precautions, in a narrower sense of the words, only one general rule can be laid down: a rule, however, which is most important for persons who unfortunately find themselves in the midst of local outbreaks of cholera, and which each individual must apply according to his experience of his own bodily habits: the rule of living as strictly as possible on that system which commonly agrees best with the health; to guard, as far as practicable, against all exhausting influences of privation, fatigue, exposure, and the like; and, as regards diet,

especially to avoid all acts of intemperance, and all such eating and drinking as are likely to disturb the stomach or bowels.\* But while faults of the latter kind are peculiarly apt to be hurtful, it must not therefore be supposed that the customary healthful habits need be changed. For instance, there is no reason to suppose that fruits and vegetables, of such kinds and in such states as would be wholesome in ordinary seasons, are unwholesome when cholera is present; nor (subject to what will directly be said about premonitory diarrhoea) is there any reason to believe that persons in good health ought in cholera times, with a notion of fortifying themselves against the disease, to take drugs or drams which they would not take in ordinary times. Anything to be wisely done in this direction ought to be done under the advice of skilled medical practitioners, and except with such advice, people ought to be most chary both of drugging themselves and of taking such pretended preservatives as are extensively offered for sale.

9. In places where cholera is present or threatening, one particular bodily ailment requires exceptional vigilance. The ailment is diarrhoea. For the most part, in this country, cholera begins somewhat gradually; so that for some hours, or even days, before the symptoms become alarming, a so-called "premonitory diarrhoea" may be observed. Where cholera is tending to be epidemic, there always exists, side by side with it in the district, a large amount of epidemic diarrhoea, representing in part the earlier stages, in other part the slighter degrees of the same insidious and infectious malady. The diarrhoea (painless and apparently trivial though it be) may in any case suddenly convert itself into cholera; and, apart from the very serious significance of the symptom as regards the patient himself, it must be remembered that every such diarrhoeal patient may be a well-spring of infection to others. It also seems probable that accidental diarrhoea, originally independent of the epidemic influence, is, of all known personal conditions, the one on which the cholera infection can most easily fix itself. And thus on all accounts it is of the most essential importance that no looseness of bowels should be neglected in places where cholera exists. A very important part of their Lordships' "Medical Relief Regulations" enjoins the making of local arrangements by which this object shall be secured for all the poorer inhabitants of infected districts; and other classes of the population are warned to be also vigilant for themselves. In any infected district, every looseness of bowels, or sickness of stomach, ought, as quickly as possible, to be brought under skilled medical treatment: and if the symptoms begin at all sharply, or if they (however mild) do not very promptly yield to treatment, the patient ought invariably to remain in bed.

\* Precautions against causing such disturbance to oneself by errors of diet will vary somewhat with different individuals. Every person of ordinary discretion knows the habits of his own body, and can be tolerably confident, within certain limits of food, that he gives himself no occasion of such illness. Apart from personal peculiarities (where each man must judge for himself), the chief dangers of diet appear to lie as follows: first, in those mere excesses of diet which (especially under circumstances of fatigue) occasion sickness to the stomach, or an increased labour of digestion; secondly, in taking food, solid or fluid, which is midway in some process of chemical transition—half-fermented beer and wine, water containing organic impurities, meat and game and venison no longer fresh and not completely cooked, fish and shell-fish in any state but the most perfect freshness, fruit and vegetables long-gathered or badly kept, and the like; thirdly, in the excessive or unseasonable use of refrigerant drinks or ice; fourthly, in partaking largely of those articles of diet which habitually, or by reason of imperfect cooking, pass unchanged through the intestinal canal; and fifthly, in the indiscreet use of purgative medicines, or in taking any article of diet which is likely to produce the same effect.

10. Too much importance cannot be attached to the duty of thoroughly disinfecting, without delay, with chloride of lime or otherwise, all discharges from the stomach and bowels of persons under the epidemic influence, as well as all bedding, clothing, towels, and the like, which such discharges may have imbued. And measures, as advised in section 4, for keeping all privies and like places in a thoroughly clean and uninfected state, become more and more important in proportion as the discharges in question are likely to have access to the places. [For detailed advice on Disinfection, see the Office Memorandum on that subject.]

11. With reference to the medical care of the sick, and to all such other kinds of medical action and organisation as the circumstances of infected districts may require, the Lords of the Council have every hope and belief that the appointed Medical Relief Authorities of the country will be duly conscious of the very grave responsibility which is thrown upon them by the Diseases Prevention Act and the Regulations thereunder issued, and will be anxious to acquit themselves of the responsibility in a manner commensurate with its importance. But if, unhappily, any particular district should suffer a sudden and extensive epidemic, it may be that the authority, though with every disposition to discharge its duty, will have difficulty in providing for all requirements of the case, and will be in danger of finding itself over-tasked. It is to be hoped that in any such crisis, if anywhere it should arise, voluntary local assistance will not be wanting to the authority. Among the duties which would have to be discharged, some do not require skilled officers, but may with equal propriety be devolved on any discreet and intelligent persons; and it might be of great local service that such persons, in committees or otherwise, should be ready to co-operate with the authority. Especially the authority would then be enabled to extend, beyond limits which would else be possible, that system of house-to-house visitation which in various ways may be the most important of local agencies for stopping the progress of an epidemic: not only as providing for the prompt medical treatment of the sick, but equally as spreading information and exercising influence against conditions which tend to multiply the disease. Apart from action which may be wanted to supplement any inaction of the nuisance authority, the room for voluntary work in aid of the Medical Relief Authority may, in the supposed circumstances, be very great:—the local arrangements for medical relief have to be told and explained; the proper use of disinfectants has to be taught and enforced; many other sorts of useful information have to be given; unreasonable alarm has to be quieted; the less educated and the destitute parts of the population have to be led and assisted to do what is needful for their safety. The larger the staff of competent visitors who can be employed in any infected district, the easier will be this task. And any educated person who would wish to take part in it can easily qualify himself to render in case of need, a really important service to his neighbourhood.

By direction of the Lords of the Council.

JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office;  
8, Richmond Terrace, London, S.W.  
24th July, 1866.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 5th June, 1867.

THE following Ordinance, passed by the Provincial Council of the Province of Southland, intitled "The Provincial Liabilities Confirmation Ordinance, 1867;"

which Ordinance was reserved for the signification of the Governor's pleasure thereon, having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to assent to the same.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 5th June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Honorable PONSONBY PEACOCKE,  
to be a Commissioner of Crown Lands.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 5th June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

The Honorable DANIEL POLLEN,  
Government Agent at Auckland, to be the Commissioner, under the Regulations published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 59, of the 23rd November, 1866, for the sale and disposal of the land taken in the Province of Auckland, for settlement under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," or "The New Zealand Settlements Amendment and Continuance Act, 1865."

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 5th June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM ROBERT EDWARD BROWN, Esq.,  
of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, to be Curator of Intestate Estates within the Colony, and as such to act within the Wellington District, as defined by a Proclamation of even date herewith.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 5th June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, Esq.,  
of his appointment of Deputy Sheriff for the District of Hawke's Bay.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 5th June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

MAXWELL LEPPER, and  
FREDERICK ROSS,  
of Patea, in the Province of Taranaki, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 3rd June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, viz.:—  
Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Kenny to be Inspector of the Volunteer Force in the North Island. Date of commission, 13th May, 1867.  
Captain William Griffin Stack to be an Instructor of Musketry in the Volunteer Force. Date of commission, 21st May, 1867.

*In the Auckland Engineer Volunteers.*

William John Gundry to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 25th January, 1867.

*In the No. 7 (Timaru) Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.*

William Whitwell Beswick to be Ensign. Date of commission, 19th December, 1866.

*In the No. 1 Company, Canterbury Rifle Volunteers.*

William de Troy to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 2nd April, 1867.

Charles Allison to be Ensign. Date of commission, 2nd April, 1867.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 3rd June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by the undermentioned officers:—

Captain J. Willcox, Union Company Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant H. Willcox, Union Company Rifle Volunteers.

Captain J. O. Meagher, Oamaru Rifle Volunteers.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 3rd June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointment, viz.:—

Dr. Courtney Nedwill to be Surgeon in the Canterbury Militia and Volunteers *vice* Dr. Fisher, left the Colony.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 3rd June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of the undermentioned corps, viz.:—

Motueka Rifle Volunteer Cadet Corps. Date of acceptance, 9th May, 1867.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

General Post Office,  
Wellington, 31st May, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Post Office at

CHARLESTON,

in the Province of Nelson, from this date, to be a Money Order Office for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

JOHN HALL.

General Post Office,  
Wellington, 31st May, 1867.

THE following Notice, received from the General Post Office, London, respecting the extension of, and alterations in, the Money Order System, is published for general information.

JOHN HALL.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

ENGLAND.

1. On the 1st of April, Money Order Offices will be opened in London and the suburbs, at—

Devons Road, Bromley .....	Postal District.	E.
Cedars Row, Wandsworth .....		S.
Mile End Road (424) .....		E.

2. During the past quarter Money Order Offices

have been opened at King Street, Cheapside, E.C., Bishop's Road, Paddington, W., and Westbourne Grove, W.; the offices at Gresham Street, E.C., and at 186, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W., have been closed; and the designation of the office at St. John's Wood, N.W., has been changed to Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

3. A Money Order Office has been opened at 76, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and the office at 42, Aldersgate, E.C., has been closed.

4. The office at Chigwell Road has been transferred from the Metropolitan to the Eastern District, and has been constituted a Head Office, and the office at Chigwell has been made subordinate to it.

5. The office at Harrow has been transferred from the Metropolitan to the South Midland District and has been constituted a Head Office, and the office at Sudbury has been made subordinate to it.

6. The offices at 57, Brick Lane, Shoreditch, and at 111, Shoreditch, have been transferred from the North-Eastern to the Eastern of the Metropolis District.

7. Money Order Offices will be opened in the country at—

	Head Office.	County.
Abbey Foregate, R.O.	Shrewsbury...	Salop.
Albury .....	Guildford ...	Surrey.
Askham .....	Ulverstone ...	Lancaster.
Blyth .....	Worksop.....	Nottingham.
Bowdon .....	Manchester...	Chester.
Bramley .....	Guilford .....	Surrey.
Bramshaw .....	Lymington ...	Hants.
Buckley .....	Flint .....	Flint.
Burringham .....	Doncaster ...	Lincoln.
Caldbeck .....	Wigton .....	Cumberland.
Caroline Street, R.O.	Hull .....	York.
Cawthorne .....	Barnsley .....	York.
Chorlton Bar, R.O.	Manchester...	Lancaster.
Dinas Cross.....	Haverfordwest	Pembroke.
Disley .....	Stockport ...	Chester.
East Cramlington ..	Cramlington..	Northumberland.
Ebenezer .....	Carnarvon ...	Carnarvon.
Gensing Station Road,	Hastings.....	Sussex.
R.O.		
Hayling Island .....	Havant .....	Hants.
King's Stanley .....	Stonehouse ...	Gloucester.
Liss .....	Petersfield ...	Hants.
Luddendenfoot .....	Manchester...	York.
Millbridge .....	Normanton...	York.
Mount Pleasant .....	Ferryhill .....	Durham
New Brampton .....	Chesterfield...	Derby.
New Malden .....	Kingston-on-	Surrey.
	Thames	
St. George's.....	Wellington...	Salop.
Scorrier (Railway	.....	Cornwall.
Sub-Office		
South Brent.....	Ivybridge ...	Devon.
West Houghton .....	Bolton .....	Lancaster.
West Meon.....	Petersfield ...	Hants.
Ystrad Rhondda ...	Pontypridd...	Glamorgan.

8. During the past quarter a Money Order Office has been opened at Bickley (Kent).

9. The Sub-Office at Redditch has been made a Head Office, and the Money Order Offices at Alcester, Alvechurch, Astwood Bank, Bidford, Feckenham, and Studley, are now served from it instead of, as formerly, from Bromsgrove.

10. The office at Bishopstoke is now served from Southampton instead of from Winchester:—Finedon from Wellingborough instead of from Higham Ferris:—Seghill from Dudley (Northumberland) instead of from Cramlington (Northumberland):—and Seaton Carew from Hartlepool instead of from Stockton-on-Tees.

## SCOTLAND.

11. Money Order Offices will be opened at—  
 Head Office. County.  
 Drymen ..... Glasgow ..... Stirling.  
 Macduff ..... Banff ..... Banff.  
 Sterling Road, R.O. ... Glasgow ..... Lanark.  
 12. The office at Portmahomack will be served from Inverness instead of, as hitherto, from Tain.

## IRELAND.

13. A Money Order Office will be opened at—  
 Head Office. County.  
 Gracehill ..... Ballymena ... Antrim.  
 14. The Sub-Office at Dromod has been made a Head Office, and the office at Mohill is now served from it instead of from Carrick-on-Shannon. The office at Poyntzpass is now served from Newry instead of from Banbridge.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs,  
 Wellington, 3rd June, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

M. T. CLAYTON, Esq.,  
 to be Surveyor of Passenger Ships under "The Passenger Act, 1855," at the Port of Auckland.

JOHN HALL,  
 (in the absence of Mr. Richmond).

CUSTOMS NOTICE.—The undermentioned person has been duly licensed to act as Custom House Agent at the Port of Wanganui:

MR. EDWARD CHURTON.  
 JAS. G. WOON,  
 Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Wanganui,  
 25th May, 1867.

NEW Zealand Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Wellington Athenæum, on Wednesday, the 19th June, at twelve o'clock, when the following special resolution will be proposed:—

"Whereas by 'The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860,' it is provided that a Company may be wound up voluntarily whenever the Company in General Meeting has passed and confirmed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

"It is hereby resolved that the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company (Limited), shall be wound up voluntarily."

(By order of the Board of Directors,)

R. J. DUNCAN, Manager.

Office of the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company (Limited), Custom House Quay, Wellington, 15th May, 1867.

TO the Trustees of the Savings Bank at Dunedin, New Zealand.

I, WILLIAM TREGEAGLE, of St. Mawes, in the County of Cornwall, England, hereby give you notice that I claim the amount of Twenty pounds, or thereabouts, with interest accruing thereon to date of payment, lodged in his own behalf in your Bank by Samuel Tregagle, late of Dunedin, fisherman, but now deceased, on the ground of my being the father of the said deceased Samuel Tregagle, and his next of kin.

W. TREGEAGLE.

Signed by the abovenamed Wm. Tregagle, this eighteenth day of February, 1867, in the presence of us—

C. W. CARLYON, Rector of St. Just in Roseland,  
 Cornwall, St. Just Rectory;  
 J. GANT, Congregational Minister, St. Mawes.

ROBERT ABBOTT, Esq., Registrar at Hokitika of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and Official Administrator, in account with the Estate of JOHN COCHBANE, late of Jones's Creek, Ross, miner, intestate.

1866.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 14.	Cash on deceased	35	9	6
Mar. 13.	Clothing sold to two brothers of deceased	1	0	0
" 23.	Net proceeds of share in claim sold at auction	84	11	0
" 26.	Balance of profits on share accounted for by Jugler and Macnamee	22	17	2
	Cash from police, found in bedding	19	15	6
Apr. 24.	Deposit receipt of £70 cashed	70	10	6
		£234	3	8

1866.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 2.	John Shepherd for burial	8	0	0
Mar. 9.	Swear and file and office copy, 12s.; two affidavits notice, 2s.; order to sell, 6s.; postage, 6d.	1	0	6
Apr. 12.	File and office copy, 4s.; affidavit notice, 2s.; order, 6s.; letters of administration, 60s.	3	12	0
" 23.	Grey River Argus	0	15	0
	Hokitika Chronicle	0	12	6
" 28.	Inventory, swear and file	0	5	0
June 1.	Paid father and next of kin, Jas. Cochrane, beamer, Little Byron Street, Melbourne	184	19	7
	Commission	14	11	1
Aug. 2.	John Horegan, a dividend on a share	19	15	6
	Account, swear and file	0	5	0
	Gazette fee	0	7	6
		£234	3	8

ROBERT ABBOTT, Esq., Registrar at Hokitika of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and Official Administrator, in account with the estate of JAMES LYNCH, late of Greymouth, miner, intestate.

1865.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 11.	Cash from Registrar at Christchurch	7	4	6
1866.				
Jan. 10.	Deposit receipt for £23 cashed	23	0	0
		£30	4	6

1866.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 9.	Fees: swearing one affidavit, 2s.; filing two affidavits, 6s.; notice to order, 6s.; letters of administration, 30s.; postage, 6d.	2	6	6
" 12.	West Coast Times	1	6	6
Feb. 8.	Grey River Argus	1	10	0
"	Commission	1	10	3
April 28.	Inventory, swear and file	0	5	0
Sept. 14.	E. Ashton, board and lodging and grave-digging	6	1	0
Nov. 1.	Dr. Foppoly (paid his agent, Dr. Drake), attendance and medicines	8	4	6
Nov. 5.	J. Sweeney, coffin expenses (£9 claimed)	8	8	3
1867.				
Feb. 13.	Account, swearing and filing	0	5	0
"	Gazette fee	0	7	6
		£30	4	6