

Mr. Joyce.

### INEBRIATES INSTITUTIONS.

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#### A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to provide for the Establishment of Institutions and Retreats for the Reception and Protection of Inebriates. Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

#### PART I.

##### PRELIMINARY.

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895." Short Title.

## Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context,—
- “Institution” means a house or building proclaimed under this Act for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of inebriates :
- “Retreat” means a house or building licensed under this Act for similar purposes : 5
- “Inebriate” means any person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of the habitual use in excess of intoxicating liquor or drugs, at times dangerous to himself or to others, or incapable of managing himself and his affairs : 10
- “Inspector” means an Inspector appointed for the purposes of Part III. of this Act :
- “Intoxicating liquor” means wines, spirits, beer, porter, ale, cider, perry, or any other spirituous or fermented fluid capable of producing intoxication : 15
- “Drugs” means opium, morphia, chloral, cocaine, and any other drug capable of producing mental aberration :

## PART II.

## INSTITUTIONS.

Governor in Council may proclaim institution for inebriates.

3. The Governor in Council may, so soon after the passing of this Act as he shall see fit, and may from time to time by order in Council, which shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, direct that any establishment, or any part of any establishment, or any other building named in such order, shall be an institution for inebriates, and he may from time to time alter or revoke any such order. 20

Appointment of Superintendent and officers.

4. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint for every institution for inebriates a Superintendent, and such other officers as he thinks necessary.

The Governor in Council may make regulations for management of an institution for inebriates.

5. The Governor in Council may from time to time make, alter, and repeal regulations, which shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, for the management, supervision, inspection, and regulation of institutions for inebriates, and for the care and treatment and release of, and for the discipline and conduct to be observed by, patients and residents therein, and for the fees payable by patients and residents therein. Such regulations shall, if the Governor think fit, provide for the separation of the said institution into two divisions, with a different scale of accommodation and of fees to be paid by patients and residents in each division, and such regulations may provide generally for the better carrying out the purposes of this Act as it affects the said institutions for inebriates, and the officers, patients, and residents therein. 30 35 40

Inebriates may apply for admission.

6. Any person desirous of being committed to an institution or retreat for inebriates may make application to any Judge of Supreme or District Courts, or to a Stipendiary Magistrate, and such Judge of Supreme or District Courts, or Stipendiary Magistrate, if he be satisfied that the applicant has habitually used excessive quantities of intoxicating drinks or drugs, and that he is at the time of his application sober, and that he fully understands the nature of his 45

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application, may make in the form in the *First* Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, an order authorising the conveyance of such person to some institution or retreat for inebriates, and his delivery to the Superintendent or other proper officer thereof, and his reception, 5 detention, and curative treatment therein for any term not exceeding twelve months.

7. Upon the application in the form or to the effect in the *Second* Schedule hereto of the husband or wife, or any relation or friend of any person addicted to the habitual use in excess of intoxicating 10 drinks or drugs, any Judge of Supreme or District Courts, or any Stipendiary Magistrate, may, upon proof to him of the reasonableness of the application, summon such person to appear before him on a day named at his chambers, to show cause why such person should not be 15 committed to an institution or retreat for inebriates, and such summons may be in the form or to the effect in the *Third* Schedule

8. If, upon the hearing of such summons in the presence or the absence of the inebriate, it appears that by reason of the excessive use by him of intoxicating drinks or drugs the person summoned is unable to control himself and incapable of managing his affairs, 20 or is dangerous to himself or to others, or is suffering under or recovering from *delirium tremens* or chronic alcoholism, or is in imminent danger of death from the continuous use of such drinks or drugs; and if two medical practitioners certify, by statutory declaration in the form or to the effect in the *Fourth* 25 Schedule hereto in writing, that such person requires curative treatment in an institution for inebriates, the Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate before whom such application is made may make an order in the form or to the effect in the *Fifth* Schedule hereto authorising the apprehension of such person, his conveyance to some institution 30 for inebriates, and his delivery to the Superintendent or other proper officer thereof, and his reception, detention, and curative treatment therein for any term not exceeding *twelve* months, or such summons may be dismissed with costs against the applicant.

9. Upon proof being made to any Stipendiary Magistrate that 35 any person is addicted to the habitual use, in excess, of intoxicating liquor or drugs, such Stipendiary Magistrate shall summon such person to appear before him on a day named, or, if such person be present on the occasion when such proof is made, may thereupon call upon him to show cause why he should not be committed to an 40 institution or retreat for inebriates, and such summons may be in the form or in the effect to the *Third* Schedule hereto :

Provided that, in cases where a prohibition order has been issued against any person as provided by section one hundred and sixty-seven of "The Licensing Act, 1881," such Stipendiary Magistrate may 45 thereupon, without any further proof whatsoever, make an order committing such person to an institution or retreat for inebriates for any period not exceeding *twelve* months.

10. Every order made in pursuance of this Act, until and unless the same be rescinded by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or any Judge 50 of District Courts, or any Stipendiary Magistrate, upon application made to him in chambers for that purpose, shall be a sufficient authority to all persons acting under and in conformity to such order ;

First Schedule.

Inebriates may be summoned to appear before Judge of Supreme or District Courts or Stipendiary Magistrate.  
Second Schedule.

Third Schedule.

Inebriates may be committed.

Fourth Schedule.

Fifth Schedule.

Compulsory committal.

Duration and effect of orders.

and any Judge of the Supreme Court or District Court, or Stipendiary Magistrate, as aforesaid, is hereby authorised, upon application in chambers by or on behalf of the person named in such order, to rescind the same order if he see fit to do so, and the Judge or Stipendiary Magistrate as aforesaid, upon such application, shall make such order as to costs as in each case he thinks fit. 5

Inebriates may be retaken during continuance of order after escape

11. Any person received into any institution for inebriates under any such order as is required by this Act may be detained until the expiration of the time named in such order, or until such order be rescinded, and in case of escape before the expiration of the time limited in such order, may by virtue of such order be retaken at any time after his escape and before the expiration of the time limited in such order by any officer or servant belonging to such institution for inebriates, or by any constable or by any person authorised in writing in that behalf by the Superintendent or other manager of the institution for inebriates, and be conveyed to such institution for inebriates and received and detained therein until the expiration or rescission of the said order. 10 15

Rate of payment.

12. In fixing the rate of payment for maintenance and treatment to be made by the inebriate, the Judge of Supreme or District Courts or Stipendiary Magistrate (as the case may be) making the order shall fix the scale of fees for maintenance and treatment to be paid by the inebriate in accordance with the scales fixed by the regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act; and in the case of any inebriate desiring to receive and being willing to pay for the higher scale of accommodation, if such be provided for in the regulations, if the Judge of Supreme or District Courts or Stipendiary Magistrate making the order be satisfied of the ability of the inebriate to pay for the same, the order for payment for maintenance and treatment shall be upon the higher scale, and in all other cases upon the lower. 20 25 30

Superintendent may take collateral security for maintenance and treatment of inebriate.

13. In any case in which a relative or friend of the inebriate is willing to enter into a security for the due payment by the inebriate of the whole or of any part of the expenses of his maintenance or treatment, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to accept such security as he deems advisable, and enforce the same by action in which the Superintendent shall be plaintiff. 35

Second or subsequent orders may be made.

14. In all cases in which, in the opinion of the Superintendent or of any Judge of the Supreme or District Court or Stipendiary Magistrate, it is necessary or desirable for the curative treatment or care of a patient that a second or other subsequent order for detention or treatment, and costs, charges, and expenses, should be made, the Superintendent or any Judge of the Supreme or District Court or Stipendiary Magistrate may make such second or any subsequent order either before or after the determination of the period of detention under any previous order made under similar circumstances and upon like evidence as are hereinbefore provided for in the case of an original order, and no recital of an original or any other order shall be necessary; and every such second or subsequent order shall be in the same form or to the like effect, and shall be dealt with in the same manner and shall confer the same powers as an original order under this Act. 40

15. If any person illtreats, or, being an officer, servant, or other person employed in or about an institution for inebriates, wilfully neglects any inebriate detained in such institution, or if any person induces or knowingly assists an inebriate detained in an institution  
 5 for inebriates to escape therefrom, or if any person without the authority of the Superintendent of the institution for inebriates brings into an institution for inebriates, or without the authority of the Superintendent of such institution, except in case of urgent necessity, gives or supplies to any person detained therein any intoxicating  
 10 liquor or drug, the person so offending shall, on conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds, or at the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *three* months with or without hard labour.

Penalties for improper treatment of patients or supplying intoxicating drinks, &c.

16. If any inebriate who, in the opinion of the medical officer,  
 15 is *compos mentis*, while detained in any institution, neglects or wilfully refuses to conform to the regulations for the time being in force therein, or is wilfully guilty of any violent, unruly, or destructive conduct, either while detained in any institution or in attempting to escape therefrom, he shall, on conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate,  
 20 be liable to a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds, or, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, to be detained for a period not exceeding *one fortnight* in the institution after the expiration of the original term of his detention, for the same purposes and on the same conditions as those on which he was originally detained, and  
 25 shall also be liable to make good or pay for any damage which he may have caused to property or furniture; and in reckoning the period of his detention, whether original or under this section, the time during which such person has been absent without leave of the Superintendent from the institution shall be excluded from computation.

Penalty on patient misconducting himself.

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PART III.

RETREATS.

17. The Colonial Secretary may, subject to any conditions which he shall deem fit, grant to any person, or to two or more persons jointly, a license for any period not exceeding two years to keep a  
 35 retreat; and may, from time to time, revoke or renew such license. The application for such license shall be in the Form No. 1 in the *Seventh* Schedule hereto, or to the like effect. The license shall be in the Form No. 2 in the same Schedule, or to the like effect. One at least of the joint licensees shall reside in the retreat and be responsible  
 40 for its management. A legally-qualified medical practitioner shall be employed as medical attendant of such retreat: Provided that when the licensee shall be duly registered in accordance with the provisions of "The Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1869," he may himself act as such medical attendant.

Establishment of retreats.

45 18. No license shall be given to any person who is licensed to keep a house for the reception of the insane.

To whom license not to be given.

19. If the licensee of any retreat becomes incapable, from sickness or otherwise, of keeping such retreat, dies, or becomes insolvent, or has his affairs liquidated by arrangement, or becomes mentally in-

Power of Colonial Secretary to transfer license.

capable or otherwise disabled, the Colonial Secretary, by writing under his hand, endorsed on the license, may transfer the license to another person, if the Colonial Secretary in his discretion shall think fit.

Licensee may  
appoint a deputy.

20. Subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary, the licensee of any retreat may from time to time appoint a deputy to act for him during his temporary absence, and such deputy shall, during the absence of the licensee, have and exercise all powers, and be subject to all the duties, disabilities, prohibitions, and penalties, imposed upon the licensee of such retreat: Provided always that the appointment of such deputy shall not entitle him to act for such licensee during any period or periods exceeding in all six weeks in any one year. 5 10

Persons may be  
admitted to retreats  
on their own  
application.

21. Any person desirous of being admitted into a retreat may make application in writing to the licensee of a retreat for admission into such retreat, and such application shall be in the Form No. 3 in the *Seventh* Schedule hereto, and shall state the time during which such applicant undertakes to remain in such retreat. Such application shall be accompanied by the statutory declaration of two persons to the effect that the applicant is an inebriate within the meaning of this Act. 15 20

The signature of the applicant to such application shall be attested by a Stipendiary Magistrate, previous to which the said Magistrate shall have satisfied himself that the applicant is an inebriate within the meaning of this Act, and have explained to him the effect of his application for admission into a retreat and his reception therein, and shall state in writing, and as a part of such attestation, that the applicant understood the effect of his application for admission and his reception into the retreat. 25

Such applicant, after his admission and reception into such retreat, unless discharged, shall not be entitled to leave such retreat till the expiration of the term mentioned in his application, and such applicant may be detained therein till the expiration of such term, provided that such term shall not exceed the period of twelve calendar months. 30 35

#### *Inspection of Retreats.*

Inspector and  
Assistant Inspector  
of Retreats may be  
appointed by the  
Colonial Secretary.  
Inspection of  
retreats.

22. The Colonial Secretary may from time to time appoint such person as he shall think fit, who may hold office during his pleasure, and shall be styled "The Inspector of Retreats." 40

23. Every retreat shall, from time to time, and at least twice in each year, be inspected by the Inspector of Retreats. The Colonial Secretary may at any time, on the recommendation of the Inspector of Retreats, or in his own discretion, order the discharge of any person detained in any retreat. 45

Rules as to  
management of  
retreats.

24. The Colonial Secretary may from time to time make rules for the management and inspection of retreats, and may from time to time cancel or alter such rules. 50

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of such rules for the management of retreats shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act.

A printed copy of rules purporting to be the rules of a retreat, signed by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Retreats, shall be evidence of such rules of the retreat.

25. A Judge of the Supreme Court, on an application *ex parte* at chambers, or a District Court Judge within whose district the retreat is situated, may at any time, by order under his hand, authorise and direct any person or persons to visit and examine a person detained in a retreat under this Act, and to inquire into and report on any matters which such Judge may think fit in relation to the person so detained. The Judge, on receiving such a report, may, if he shall think fit, order the discharge of any person so detained from any such retreat.

Judge of Supreme Court may make orders to inspect.

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Offences.

26. If any licensee of any retreat knowingly and wilfully fails to comply with the provisions of this Act, or neglects or permits to be neglected any inebriate placed in the retreat in respect of which he is licensed, or does anything in contravention of the provisions of this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

Offences by licensees of retreats.

27. If any person does any of the following things:—

Offences by officers, servants, and other person .

- (1.) Ill-treats, or, being an officer, servant, or other person employed in or about a retreat, wilfully neglects any inebriate detained in a retreat ;
- (2.) Induces or knowingly assists an inebriate detained in a retreat to escape therefrom ;
- (3.) Without the authority of the licensee or the medical officer of the retreat (proof whereof shall lie on him), brings into any retreat, or, without the authority of the medical officer of the retreat, except in case of urgent necessity, gives or supplies to any person detained therein any intoxicating liquor or sedative narcotic, or stimulant, drug, or preparation,—

he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

28. If an inebriate, who, in the opinion of the medical attendant is *compos mentis*, while detained in a retreat, wilfully neglects or wilfully refuses to conform to the rules thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds, or, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding *seven* days, and at the expiration of his imprisonment (if any) for such offence he shall be brought back to such retreat, there to be detained for curative treatment until the expiration of his prescribed period of detention in the retreat, and in reckoning such period the time during which such person was in prison shall be excluded from computation.

Offences by inebriates while detained in retreats.

29. If an inebriate escapes from a retreat, it shall be lawful for any Justice or Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place or district where he is found, or in the place or district where the retreat from which he is escaped is situate, upon the sworn information of the licensee of such retreat, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of such inebriate at any time before the expiration of his prescribed period of detention ; and such inebriate shall, after apprehension, be brought before a Justice or Magistrate, and may, if such Justice or Magistrate should so order, be remitted to the retreat from which he had so escaped.

Apprehension of inebriate escaping from retreat.

Proceedings on death of person detained.

30. In case of the death of any person detained in any retreat, a statement of the cause of the death of such person, with the name of any person present at the death, shall be drawn up and signed by the principal medical attendant of such retreat, and copies thereof, duly certified in writing by the licensee of such retreat, shall be by him transmitted to the Registrar of Deaths for the district, and to the Colonial Secretary, and to the person by whom the last payment was made for the deceased, or one at least of the persons who signed the statutory declaration under section *twenty-two* of this Act. 5

Penalty for neglect or omission.

Every medical attendant who shall neglect or omit to draw up and sign such statement as aforesaid, and every licensee of a retreat who shall neglect or omit to certify and transmit such statement as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act. 10

Penalty for offence against Act.

31. Any person, not being an inebriate detained in a retreat, who is guilty of an offence against this Act to which no other penalty is affixed, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds, or, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *three* months, with or without hard labour. 15

Summary jurisdiction Acts.

32. "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," shall apply to all offences in respect of which jurisdiction is given to any Court of summary jurisdiction by this Act, or which are directed to be prosecuted, enforced, or made before a Court of summary jurisdiction, or in a summary manner or upon summary conviction. 20

Appeals.

33. If any person thinks himself aggrieved by any conviction or order of a Court of summary jurisdiction, he may appeal therefrom, subject to the conditions and provisions with regard to appeal contained in "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882." 25

#### Miscellaneous.

Limitation of actions.

34. Any action against any person for anything done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act shall be commenced within two years after the thing done, and not otherwise. 30

Notice in writing of every such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action. 35

Fees to be prescribed.

35. The Colonial Secretary may, subject as herein mentioned, prescribe the fees to be paid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Schedules.

## SCHEDULES.

Section 6.

### FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### FORM OF ORDER FOR CONVEYANCE OF INEBRIATE UPON HIS OWN APPLICATION TO INSTITUTION FOR INEBRIATES.

To E.F., and all constables or peace officers, and to the Superintendent or other proper officer of the institution of inebriates at  
 WHEREAS on the            day of            , 189    , A.B., of            , came before me, C.D., a Judge of the            Court at            [or a Stipendiary Magistrate, or one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for            ], and applied to be committed under the provisions of "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895," to the institution situated at            And whereas it appears to me that the said A.B.



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has habitually used intoxicating drinks or drugs in excess, and that he was sober at the time of his application aforesaid, and that he fully understands the nature of his application and the consequences thereof: Now, therefore, I, the said C.D., a Judge of the Court at [or one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace as aforesaid], do, in pursuance of "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895," and by the authority on me thereby conferred, hereby order that you, the said , and all constables and peace officers to whom this warrant shall be shown, apprehend the said A.B., and convey him to the said institution, and deliver him to the said Superintendent or other proper officer thereof, and that you, the said Superintendent or other proper officer, receive him into your custody in the said institution, and him there safely keep and submit to curative treatment for the term of months, unless he be sooner discharged according to law; and I hereby by this order direct that the said A.B. shall pay to E.F. the sum of £ for the expenses of his conveyance to the said institution, and to the Superintendent the sum of £ for every month of his stay therein and a proportionate part of such sum for any fraction of a month, being the amount of the fees in that behalf ordered to be paid by the regulations made by the Governor in Council in pursuance of "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895." And for these there shall be a sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of , 18 .  
 C.D.,  
 Judge of the Court at  
 [or Stipendiary Magistrate].

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 7.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS.

In the matter of C.D., of , in the Colony of New Zealand, and the "Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895."

To , Judge of the Court at [or E.F., Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate].  
 I, A.B., of , in the Colony of New Zealand [occupation], being [father, brother, relation, or friend, as the case may be] of the above-named C.D., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare and state that the said is addicted to the habitual use in excess of intoxicating drinks [or drugs]; and I do hereby apply for a summons against the said , requiring to appear before you at a time therein to be named, calling upon to show cause why the said should not be committed under the provisions of "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895," to the institution for inebriates at , for the reasons hereunder stated.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intitled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882."

Declared before me at , in the Colony of New Zealand, this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A.B.,  
 [Father, brother, relation, or friend, as the case may be] of the said C.D.  
 Grounds of Application. [Here state grounds of application.]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 7.

FORM OF SUMMONS.

"The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895."

In the matter of an application of A.B., of , in the Colony of New Zealand [here state relationship of A.B to the patient, as in the application] of C.D., charged with the habitual use in excess of intoxicating drinks [or drugs].

To C.D., of , in the Colony of New Zealand.

You are hereby required to appear before [the Judge of the Court at his chambers, in the Court-house, Street [or E.F., Stipendiary Magistrate, at his chambers, at the place appointed for the holding of Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts at ] on , the day of , 18 , at o'clock in the noon, to show cause why you should not be

committed under the provisions of "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895," to an institution for inebriates, as being addicted to the habitual use in excess of intoxicating drinks [or drugs.]

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
Judge of the \_\_\_\_\_ Court at \_\_\_\_\_  
[or Stipendiary Magistrate].

Section 8.

#### FOURTH SCHEDULE.

##### FORM OF DECLARATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

I, M.N., in the Colony of New Zealand, do solemnly and sincerely declare: (1) That I am a legally-qualified medical practitioner; (2) that I have seen and examined C.D., of \_\_\_\_\_, who is at present suffering from the habitual use in excess of intoxicating drinks [or drugs]; (3) that I am of opinion that the said C.D. requires curative treatment in an inebriate institution as defined in "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895."

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882."

Declared before me at \_\_\_\_\_, in the Colony of New Zealand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

Section 8.

#### FIFTH SCHEDULE.

##### FORM OF ORDER.

"The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895."

To L.M. \_\_\_\_\_, and all constables and peace officers, and to the Superintendent or other proper officer of the institution for inebriates at \_\_\_\_\_  
WHEREAS upon the application to me, \_\_\_\_\_, a Judge of \_\_\_\_\_ Court of \_\_\_\_\_ [or Stipendiary Magistrate] \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, being a relation or friend of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, a person addicted to the habitual use in excess of intoxicating drinks [or drugs], and upon proof to me by the said applicant of the reasonableness of \_\_\_\_\_ application, I did summon the said \_\_\_\_\_ to appear before me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at my chambers [or at the Court-house in the \_\_\_\_\_], to show cause why \_\_\_\_\_ should not be committed to an institution: And whereas the said \_\_\_\_\_ appeared [or failed to appear] at the time and place specified in the said summons: And whereas upon the hearing of such summons in the presence of the said \_\_\_\_\_ [or in the absence of the said \_\_\_\_\_], and upon proof of the service upon \_\_\_\_\_ of the said summons], it appears to me that by reason of \_\_\_\_\_ abuse of intoxicating drinks [or drugs] the said \_\_\_\_\_ is unable to control self, and is incapable of managing \_\_\_\_\_ affairs [or is dangerous to self or to others, or is suffering from *delirium tremens* or chronic alcoholism, or is recovering from *delirium tremens* or chronic alcoholism, or is in immediate danger of death from the continuous use of intoxicating drinks] [or drugs]: And whereas \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, being two medical practitioners, have certified by a statutory declaration in writing that the said \_\_\_\_\_ requires curative treatment in an institution.

Now I, the said \_\_\_\_\_, Judge of \_\_\_\_\_ Court [or Stipendiary Magistrate], do, in the pursuance of the "The Inebriates Institutions Act, 1895," and by the authority on me thereby conferred, hereby order that you the said \_\_\_\_\_, and all constables and peace officers to whom this warrant may be shown, apprehend the said \_\_\_\_\_, and convey \_\_\_\_\_ to the said institution for inebriates at \_\_\_\_\_, and deliver \_\_\_\_\_ to the said Superintendent or other proper officer thereof; and that you the said Superintendent or other proper officer receive \_\_\_\_\_ into your custody in the said institution, and \_\_\_\_\_ there safely keep and submit to curative treatment for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ months, unless \_\_\_\_\_ be sooner discharged according to law. And I hereby by this order direct that the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall pay to \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds \_\_\_\_\_ shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ pence for the expenses of \_\_\_\_\_ conveyance to the said institution, and to the said Superintendent the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds \_\_\_\_\_ shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ pence for every month of \_\_\_\_\_ stay therein, and a proportionate part of such sum for any fraction of a month, being the amount of the



