

wherever the word "lifebelt" occurs in the last-mentioned regulations, of the 27th day of July, 1914, it shall be taken to mean a "life-jacket" as referred to in these regulations.

2. *Inspection of Life-jackets.*—No life-jacket inspected on or after 1st July, 1917, may be passed (except as specified in paragraph 3) as part of the statutory equipment of a vessel, unless—

(a.) It is of a type approved by a certificate of approval issued on or after 1st January, 1915, by the Imperial Board of Trade or by the Marine Department of New Zealand;

(b.) It complies with the specification annexed to the certificate; and

(c.) It is in good condition and generally fit for the service intended.

Makers of life-jackets who wish to obtain approval for their life-jackets should make application as indicated in paragraph 10. On 1st January, 1917, all certificates of approval dated earlier than 1st January, 1915, will be cancelled.

3. *Life-jackets previously passed.*—Until 1st July, 1918, any life-jacket which has been previously passed by a Marine Department Surveyor as part of the statutory equipment of a vessel may be accepted as part of the statutory equipment of the same vessel so long as it remains in good condition. On and after that date no life-jacket should be passed unless it complies with the conditions stated in paragraph 2.

4. *General.*—Life-jackets intended to form part of the statutory equipment of a vessel must be of approved material and construction, and those intended for use by adults must be capable of supporting 15 lb. of iron in fresh water for twenty-four hours. Life-jackets intended only for use by children must in general be capable of supporting 12 lb. of iron in fresh water for twenty-four hours.

The required buoyancy may be supplied by cork, kapok, or other approved substance, but no life-jackets which depend on air compartments for their buoyancy will be accepted.

The cork used in the manufacture of life-jackets should not weigh more than 12 lb. per cubic foot, and must be of good quality, cleaned, and in pieces of not less than 20 cubic inches, except for shoulder or other special pockets.

Kapok must be pure Java kapok of good quality, free from seeds or other foreign matter, and well cleaned. At least 24 oz. of kapok must be in each life-jacket whose buoyancy is derived from this material.

5. *Covers.*—The covers may be of cotton, linen, or other approved material, subject to the following conditions:—

Covers of all linen Tecklenburg with no admixture of other material must weigh not less than 6 oz. to the yard with a width of 27 in., must have at least twenty-eight threads to the inch in the warp and in the weft, and must be unglazed and unmingled, and free from all dressing. It may be bleached or unbleached, but no artificially coloured material is to be used. This material may be used for covering either cork or kapok.

The minimum standard for covers of all cotton with no admixture of other material will be grey-cotton duck thirty-eight double warp and fifty-four in weft, weighing not less than 5 oz. to the yard, with a width of 27 in. This material may be used for covering kapok; and during the war it may also be used for covering cork.

Any other material must be submitted for approval.

6. *Tapes.*—The tapes must be of linen or cotton thread web 1½ in. wide, and capable of bearing a strain of 200 lb., and must be securely attached to the cover; the ends of the tapes where they are attached to the cover must be doubled, and the ends displayed.

The method of affixing and tying the tapes must be simple and easily understood, and capable of being rapidly carried out.

7. *Sewing.*—The tops of the cover must be sewn with doubled material, and must be at least as strong as No. 25A five-cord Whittemore cord.

All other sewing is to be made with linen thread not less than No. 25.

8. *Marking.*—All jackets must be marked "Adult's Life-jacket," "Child's Life-jacket," or "Adult or Child's Life-jacket," as the case may be, and must also be marked in such a manner as will indicate clearly the FRONT and BACK in bold letters not less than 2 in. deep.

The maker's name or trade-mark should be on all life-jackets.

Life-jackets suitable for children only should be encircled with a broad RED band not less than 2 in. wide.

9. *Distribution of Buoyancy.*—The buoyancy must be so distributed in the life-jacket that when worn by a person in the water it will comply with the following conditions:—

(a.) When the wearer is inert the position of the body should be as near the vertical as possible, and if there is any tendency to depart from the vertical it should be to throw the head backwards.

(b.) The buoyancy of the jacket should be so arranged that it will keep the wearer's head clear of the water when floating in the inert position.

(c.) In the event of the wearer through any cause being rendered unconscious the head should be so supported that it would not fall forward and the face become submerged.

The "adult's" jacket should satisfy these conditions when worn by a man of average size, weighing 10½ to 11 stone, and the "child's" when worn by an average-sized boy about eight years of age.

10. *Approval of Life-jackets.*—Application for test and approval of life-jackets should be made to the Secretary, Marine Department, Wellington, New Zealand, by ship-owners desirous of adopting any special type of life-jacket, or by makers; a sample jacket should be forwarded for a test, arrangements for which may then be made, the makers or their representatives usually being notified so that they may be present.

When the test is completed a specification form will be supplied by the Marine Department, which must be correctly filled in and duly signed by the maker, who must also submit sample photographs in various positions of adjustment, with instructions for adjustment.

The specification and photographs, and report on the test by the Department's Surveyors will then be submitted for the consideration of the Department, the result of which will be communicated to the makers, and if the jacket is approved they will be requested to supply a number of copies of the specification and photographs for distribution amongst the Department's Surveyors, and to undertake to provide with all jackets supplied a minimum number of photographs showing adjustment.

All life-jackets must strictly comply with the specification and original sample approved by the Marine Department, and be inspected at the maker's works or warehouse, or elsewhere, by a Surveyor, when a percentage of each batch will be tested by floating them in fresh water with the required amount of iron suspended from them. If found satisfactory they should be stamped with the Surveyor's initials or number, and date of examination.

All life-jackets found on board ship may be tested by the Department's Surveyor, whether previously approved or not, and may be tested as to condition, or to ascertain what weight of iron they will support, and if found deficient a report will be made to the Marine Department, who reserve the power at any time to withdraw their approval of an approved life-jacket.

A fee of 20s., with the Surveyor's expenses, will be charged when application is made for testing any special type of life-jacket for the Department's approval.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Clerk of the Executive Council

Consenting to the Borrowing of Moneys by Way of Temporary Loan within the Limits prescribed by Section 96 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908, by the Councils of the Borough of Woolston and the City of Auckland.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this eighteenth day of September, 1916.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section twenty-six, subsection one, of the Appropriation Act, 1915, it is provided that, notwithstanding any Act to the contrary, it shall not be lawful or competent for any local authority or for any Harbour Board, during the present war with Germany, to borrow or contract to borrow any money (otherwise than by way of bank overdraft within the limit of its powers, if any, in that behalf), whether from the State Advances Office or from any other source whatever, and whether in pursuance of a special Act or under any other authority whatever, without the precedent consent of the Governor in Council:

And whereas application has been made for the consent of the Governor in Council to enable the Auckland City Council and the Woolston Borough Council to borrow moneys from any corporation or persons by way of temporary loan within the limits set out in section ninety-six of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1908:

And whereas it is expedient that the precedent consent of the Governor in Council should issue:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby consent to the borrowing by the Auckland City