

missioner, but officers in charge of stations may mount any Constable in cases of emergency.

337. As mounted men are at times called upon to act as escorts to His Excellency the Governor, only smart well-drilled men of good appearance should be selected.

It is also necessary that they should have experience, and be able to frame an intelligent report, as they will often be called upon to investigate cases in the country without assistance.

338. They will be held responsible for the cleanliness of the stable and saddlery, as well as for the care of the horses entrusted to them, and any neglect of either will render them liable to be punished and dismounted.

339. They shall attend stables at such times as they are directed by the officer in charge of the station.

340. Mounted Constables, when going on or returning off mounted duty, shall parade mounted in some specially appointed place on the station premises so that the Senior or other Sergeant in charge for the time being may inspect them.

Naval Deserters and Offenders.

341. Members of the Force must exert themselves to the utmost in tracing and arresting naval deserters.

342. Where upwards of a year has elapsed from the time of desertion before the deserter is located, he should not be arrested until the senior naval officer in the Dominion has been communicated with, as a deserter may not be wanted unless arrested within a given time.

343. When a deserter is arrested the officer in charge of the district shall communicate, by telegram if necessary, with the nearest warship in New Zealand waters, and request instructions as to his disposal. Should there be no warship in New Zealand he must report to the Commissioner, who shall communicate with the proper naval authority.

344. The cost of placing a deserter on board a warship shall be borne by the Police Department, and not collected from the ship.

345. A report from the arresting Constable, giving date, time, and place of arrest, the circumstances under which the deserter was living, and any other information that would assist the naval authorities in dealing with the offender, must be forwarded with the prisoner to his ship, or wherever it is decided to send him.

346. When any seaman belonging to the navy is arrested on any charge not connected with his ship, the Police shall at once notify the commander of his ship of the time and place when and where the charge will be heard, so that the commander can attend the Court if he considers it necessary. This need only be done when the ship is at the place where the case is to be heard.

Numbers.

347. Every member of the uniform Force below the rank of Senior Sergeant shall in each district be distinguished by a number to be worn on each side of the collar of his frock and overcoat.

348. Each district shall have its own numbers, and they shall be issued, as nearly as possible without constant changing, according to the seniority of the member receiving them.

349. Each member of the Force shall have a register number allotted to him on appointment, which must be used after his name and rank in all official reports: Provided that when a member is

promoted to commissioned rank he shall cease to have a register number.

Offences Return.

350. The annual return of offences shall include all offences shown on the printed form supplied for the compilation of the return. Should there be any offences other than those mentioned in the form for which offenders could be arrested, they shall be returned under headings to be written in at end of return. By-law and other petty offences for which proceedings can be taken only by summons should be omitted, and also references to mental defectives.

351. Particular care must be observed in preparing this return, and the figures should be checked in every way possible.

Offences and Punishments.

352. Any member of the Force who shall be found guilty of any of the offences enumerated in the following regulation shall, according to the gravity of the offence, be liable to the following disciplinary punishments irrespective of any punishment that he may be liable to by law:—

- (1.) Dismissal or discharge from the Force under the authority of the Minister or the Commissioner.
- (2.) Reduction in rank or seniority.
- (3.) Such other punishment as the Commissioner shall award, including, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, a fine not exceeding £5.
- (4.) Such punishments as the Superintendents and Inspectors are authorized by the Police Force Act, 1913, to award.

353. List of disciplinary offences with which a member of the Force is liable to be charged:—

- (1.) Disobedience of the lawful orders of a superior.
- (2.) Striking a superior.
- (3.) Behaving with contempt towards, or speaking or writing disrespectfully of, a superior.
- (4.) Mutinous or insubordinate conduct or making use of mutinous words.
- (5.) Overholding any complaint.
- (6.) Assault on a comrade.
- (7.) Oppressive or tyrannical conduct towards an inferior.
- (8.) Drunkenness or intoxication, however slight.
- (9.) Tippling.
- (10.) Entering, while on duty, any house or premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, not being required there by any duty.
- (11.) Knowingly making false return or statement, or signing any false certificate, or being privy thereto.
- (12.) Making an alteration or erasure in any public document, or in any official book or record, for the purpose of fraud or deceit.
- (13.) Wilfully making any false entry in any official book, or diary, or document.
- (14.) Wilfully omitting to make an entry in any official book or diary as to the performance of any duty, matter, or thing which ought to be so entered.
- (15.) Prevarication before any Court or any inquiry.
- (16.) Soliciting a gratuity.
- (17.) Directly or indirectly receiving any gratuity without the Commissioner's sanction.
- (18.) Refusing or omitting to make a true and faithful return of all moneys received by