

19. *The Chattel Securities Act* consolidates the existing laws of the colony relating to securities affecting personal chattels.
20. *The Adulteration Prevention Act* consolidates the existing laws for the prevention of adulteration of articles of food or drink, or drugs, and regulates the manufacture of bread.
21. *The Marriage Act* consolidates the existing laws of the colony relating to marriages and their registration.
22. *The Banks and Bankers Act* consolidates the laws of the colony relating to persons carrying on the business of banking, and regulates the mode of proclaiming bank holidays.
23. *The Bills of Exchange Procedure Act* is the last of the fourteen Acts of the Revision Commission. It consolidates the existing laws of the colony, providing a summary procedure for recovery of sums due on bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, and other contracts in writing.
24. *The Dog Registration Act*, in substitution of the various enactments in force in different parts of the colony, provides an uniform law for the whole colony compelling the registration of dogs, and authorizes the destruction of such as are unclaimed.
25. *The Brands and Branding Act* provides an uniform law for the colony regulating the branding of stock and the registration of brands.
26. *The Pharmacy Act* is an adaptation of the Imperial Statutes 15 and 16 Vict., c. 56, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 121, for the registration of pharmaceutical chemists to the circumstances of the colony.
27. *The Crown Grants Amendment Act* is a verbal amendment to a previous Act more distinctly defining the liability of persons to pay the fees due on Crown grants.
28. *The Imprest Supply Act (No. 4)* authorizes, in the same manner as the Imprest Supply Act, a further advance of £200,000.
29. *The Diseased Cattle Proclamations Validation Act* validates certain proclamations which were issued before the coming into operation of the Acts authorizing the same.
30. *The Joint Stock Companies Act 1860 Amendment Act* provides for the particular registration of companies formed for special objects, the profits whereof are applied to such objects; and otherwise amends the principal Act in various details.
31. *The Execution Against Real Estate Act*, in substitution of a previous Act in force, provides more fully in respect to sales of land of debtors, and for the protection of other parties who may be prejudicially affected by memorials registered against such lands.
32. *The New Zealand University Reserves Act* removes some ambiguity of language in the previous Act and renews a power which had lapsed.
33. *The District Courts Act* defines the powers of the Court in respect to granting probates and administration, and amends the details of the principal Act.
34. *The Dentists Act* is an adaptation to the circumstances of the colony of the Imperial Statute 41 and 42 Vict., c. 33, for the registration of dentists.
35. *The High Schools Reserves Act* defines the powers in respect to the administration of lands set apart for High Schools or their endowment.
36. *The Election Petitions Act* is an adaptation to the circumstances of the colony of the Imperial Statute 31 and 32 Vict., c. 125, for the trial of election petitions: provides that two Judges of the Supreme Court shall be required to try every such petition.
37. *The Rabbit Nuisance Act*, in substitution of previous Acts, confers larger powers for the purpose of dealing with the nuisance of the increase of rabbits.
38. *The Native Land Court Act* provides an amended constitution of the existing Native Land Court, and regulates its procedure in accordance with requirements ascertained to have become necessary.
39. *The West Coast Settlement (North Island) Act* empowers the Governor to carry out certain recommendations made by the Commissioners appointed for the investigation of the claims of Natives in relation to the confiscated lands on the West Coast of the Northern Island, and provides special powers during a temporary period for the maintenance of law and order in the said district whilst the above recommendations are being carried into effect.
40. *The Waikato Confiscated Lands Act* renews a power which had expired, of providing reserves of land in the Waikato District for Natives willing to return to the Queen's allegiance and reside on such lands.
41. *The Customs Tariff Act* effects certain alterations in the duties of Customs to be levied, and imposes an increased duty of threepence per gallon on beer imported into the colony.
42. *The Stamp Act Amendment Act* amends certain details of the principal Act in respect to stamp duties and their exemptions.
43. *The Stamp Fee Act* provides for the collection of all public moneys by means of stamps within any department of the Civil Service as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.
44. *The Beer Duty Act* provides for the registration of brewers within the colony, and the collection of an Excise duty of threepence per gallon on all beer brewed therein.
45. *The Property Assessment Act Amendment Act* authorizes the Governor in Council to modify the form of the particulars to be stated in relation to any property liable to tax under "The Property Tax Act, 1879."
46. *The Counties Act Amendment Act* confers powers on County Councils for the erection of tramways, and amends the details of the principal Act.
47. *The Electric Telegraph Act 1875 Amendment Act* defines the precedence to be granted to press telegrams; and extends all powers under the principal Act to the object of telephones and their construction.
48. *The Municipal Corporations Acts Amendment Act* further amends the principal Act in relation to the granting of powers discovered to be required.
49. *The Lodgers' Goods Protection Act* is to exempt the goods of lodgers from distress for rent due by the immediate landlord to the superior landlord, on declaration that such goods are the lodger's own.
50. *The Native Schools Sites Act* transfers to Her Majesty land set apart by Natives for school purposes, so that proper buildings may be erected thereon for such purposes by the Queen.