

No. 20. The Imprest Supply Act, 1910 (No. 5): Applying the sum of £702,000 from the Public Account, and the sum of £17,900 from other specified accounts, to the service of the year ending 31st March, 1911.

No. 21. The Defence Amendment Act, 1910: This Act makes various amendments of the Defence Act, 1909, principally with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of Lord Kitchener with respect to the reorganization of the Defence Forces of New Zealand. An important amendment in the scheme of defence is given effect to in section 6, which imposes a liability to be trained in the General Training Section of the Defence Forces upon men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, instead of as formerly only upon men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

No. 22. The Animals Protection Amendment Act, 1910: This Act makes various amendments of the Animals Protection Act, 1908.

No. 23. The River Boards Amendment Act, 1910: This Act authorizes River Boards to purchase lands liable to be injuriously affected by the construction of protective works, and otherwise amends the River Boards Act, 1908.

No. 24. The Land-tax and Income-tax Act, 1910: This Act imposes a land-tax and an income-tax for the year ending 31st March, 1911.

No. 25. The Aid to Water-power Works Act, 1910: This Act authorizes the raising of a loan of £500,000 towards the cost of establishing a scheme for the utilization of the water-power of New Zealand for irrigation and other purposes.

No. 26. The Companies Amendment Act, 1910: This Act adopts the provisions of section 104 of the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908 (Imperial), and authorizes the reissue by a company of its redeemed debentures. The Act applies to the reissue of such debentures before as well as after the passing thereof.

No. 27. The Judicature Amendment Act, 1910: This Act makes various amendments in the Judicature Act, 1908. Section 3 empowers the Supreme Court to make an order authorizing any person appointed for the purpose by the Court to execute any document required by the Court to be executed, if the person otherwise bound to execute that document fails to do so.

Section 4 amends the provisions of the Imprisonment for Debt Limitation Act, 1908, by adopting the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1878 (Imperial).

No. 28. The By-laws Act, 1910: The purpose of this Act is to avoid the upsetting of the by-laws of a local authority by reason only of formal or technical objections. Provision is made for the confirmation by the Minister of Internal Affairs of any such by-laws within three years from the date thereof. Such confirmation is to constitute conclusive evidence as to the validity of the by-laws confirmed, except so far as that validity depends upon the powers of the local authority making the by-laws, or except so far as such by-laws are repugnant to the laws of New Zealand.

Provision is also made for allowing applications to be made to the Supreme Court to determine the validity of by-laws, and for the Supreme Court on the hearing of any such application to quash or amend the by-laws as it thinks fit. In certain cases, where the provisions of the by-law are separable, the whole of a by-law is not to be deemed invalid merely because part of that by-law is invalid.

No. 29. The Justices of the Peace Amendment Act, 1910: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

No. 30. The Opium Amendment Act, 1910: This Act further restricts the use of opium and of preparations containing opium for the purposes of smoking, and in certain cases casts upon the defendant who has been found in possession of opium the onus of proving that he came into possession thereof in a manner not prohibited by law.

No. 31. The Inspection of Machinery Amendment Act, 1910: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Inspection of Machinery Act, 1908.

No. 32. The Commercial Trusts Act, 1910: The purpose of this Act is to prevent the establishment and growth of monopolies with respect to the goods specifically referred to in the schedule. A maximum penalty of £500, recoverable at the suit of the Attorney-General, is imposed in respect of offences against the provisions of the Act, but the Supreme Court may in any case remit such part of the penalty as it thinks fit.

In the case of an offence committed by a commercial trust (as defined by section 2) or by a corporate body, every person being a member of that trust or corporation is to be deemed guilty of an offence and severally liable in respect thereof accordingly, and the corporation itself is also to be deemed liable in respect of the offence so committed.

No. 33. The Contagious Diseases Act Repeal Act, 1910: This Act repeals the Contagious Diseases Act, 1908, which was not at the date of its repeal in operation in New Zealand.

No. 34. The Noxious Weeds Amendment Act, 1910: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1908.

No. 35. The Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1910: Provides for the issue by the Commissioners of Crown Lands of licenses to dig for kauri-gum, instead of by the local authorities of the district, as heretofore. The Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1908, is also amended in various other respects.

No. 36. The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1910: The most important provisions of this Act are those which give to the Governor the power to take and retain possession of telegraph-stations in times of war or at any other time when war is reasonably to be apprehended; and also to utilize the services of the operators and other members of the staff at such times. The Act also makes various amendments of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1908.

No. 37. The Counties Amendment Act, 1910: This Act brings the Counties Act, 1908, into operation in those counties where it has been suspended or otherwise not in force.

No. 38. The Destitute Persons Act, 1910: This Act repeals the Destitute Persons Act, 1908, and also certain provisions of the Infants Act, 1908, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act,