

1920, No. 28.—The Treaties of Peace Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends for another year the operation of the Treaties of Peace Act, 1919.

1920, No. 29.—The Te Aroha Crown Leases Act, 1920.—This Act confers on certain Crown tenants in the Borough of Te Aroha the right to acquire the freehold. The price of lands to be acquired under this Act is ascertained in the manner provided by section 3. The fee-simple acquired under this Act does not include metals, precious stones, minerals, coal, or oil in or under the land.

1920, No. 30.—The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920.—This Act authorizes the raising of an additional sum of £6,000,000 for the purposes of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts. Of this sum, the amount of £2,500,000 may be raised by the issue of inscribed stock, which may be used for the payment of death duties. Section 6 provides machinery for obtaining compulsory contributions to the loan from taxpayers. Section 7 authorizes the establishment of a Depreciation Fund to be available for the purchase below par of securities issued under this Act.

1920, No. 31.—The Civil List Act, 1920.—This Act repeals, and re-enacts with amendments, the Civil List Act, 1908, and the other enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act. It is divided into parts as follows:—

- Part I. Governor-General.
- Part II. Executive Council and Ministers.
- Part III. Members of Parliament.
- Part IV. Officers of Parliament.

Part I (Governor-General) deals with the Governor-General's salary and allowances, the salary of the officer administering the Government in the absence or incapacity of the Governor-General, declares when the office of Governor-General is to be deemed vacant, and makes rules to be observed with respect to the maintenance of Government House.

Part II (Executive Council and Ministers): The salary of the Prime Minister is fixed at £2,000, that of each of ten other Ministers at £1,300, that of the Maori member of the Executive Council at £1,100. If there are two such members, each is to receive £500.

Part III (Members of Parliament): Annual salaries are fixed as follows: The Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, £800 and £500 respectively; the Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House of Representatives, £1,000 and £750 respectively; Legislative Councillors and members of the House of Representatives, £350 and £500 respectively.

Part IV (Officers of Parliament): Annual salaries are fixed as follows: The Clerk of each House, £750 respectively; the Clerk-Assistant of each House, £550.

1920, No. 32.—The Legislative Council Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the rules contained in section 16 of the Legislative Council Act, 1914, for fixing boundaries of electoral divisions, and the number of members to be elected for each division, and postpones the date of commencement of that Act.

1920, No. 33.—The Westport Harbour Act, 1920.—This Act abolishes the Westport Board, and vests the property of that Board and the control of Westport Harbour in the Crown.

1920, No. 34.—The Companies Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act extends the powers of dairy companies to engage in associated industries such as the manufacture of rennet, casein, sugar of milk, butter-boxes, and cheese-crates, and empowers such companies to acquire shares in other companies having for their objects, *inter alia*, the manufacture, exporting, marketing, or disposal of primary products, and the erection of cool stores or freezing-works. This Act also amends section 38 of the Companies Act, 1908, as from the commencement of that Act, by making provision for the reorganization of share capital of companies.

1920, No. 35.—The Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Land and Income Tax Act, 1916, in various particulars. New rates of land and income tax are fixed, subject to special provision in the annual taxing Act for any year. Sections 3 to 5 increase the exemptions from land-tax in respect of mortgages, cases of hardship, and of widows with dependent children. Section 6 makes special provision as to land-tax on unimproved land. By sections 11 to 13 increased or special exemptions from income-tax are made with respect to dependent children, premiums of insurance, and contributions towards the support of widowed mothers. The exemption from income-tax of income earned out of New Zealand by owners of shipping is abolished. By section 21 two or more companies with substantially the same shareholders may be treated as one company for the purposes of income-tax. By section 23 income-tax is payable in respect of contracts of insurance effected with any persons or foreign companies not carrying on business in New Zealand. Section 24 makes local and public authorities agents of their debenture-holders for purposes of income-tax. Section 25 provides for an allowance by way of refund of tax to debenture-holders in certain cases. Sections 26, 27, and 30 make provision respectively as to floating rates of interest on debentures, the income of co-operative dairy companies, and payment of income-tax by racing clubs.

1920, No. 36.—The Master and Apprentice Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act is divided into parts as follows:—

- Part I. Immigrant Farm Apprentices.
- Part II. Farm Apprenticeship of New Zealand Boys.
- Part III. General.

Part I (Immigration Farm Apprentices) provides for the execution in the United Kingdom, by the High Commissioner and boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years, of indentures of apprenticeship to be served in New Zealand. The consent of a parent or guardian is not required. The Minister of Immigration is empowered to nominate the employer of an apprentice. Section 3 makes provision as to the operation of indentures, and section 4 provisions as to evidence of indentures.