1913, No. 10. The Pensions Act, 1913: This Act consolidates the several Acts relating respectively to old-age pensions, widows' pensions, and military pensions. In the case of military pensions provision is made for an annual pension of £36 to all persons who have been resident in New Zealand for the ten years immediately preceding the date of application, and who have been awarded a medal for active service in any of the Maori wars.

1913, No. 11. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 4): This Act applies the sum of £853,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other specified accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914, and also provides for the transfer of £100,000 from the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Fund.

1913, No. 12. The Land-tax and Income-tax Act, 1913: This Act imposes a graduated land-tax and graduated income-tax.

1913, No. 13. The Land and Income Assessment Amendment Act, 1913: This Act authorizes a taxpayer to deduct from his income for the purposes of income-tax the sum of £25 in respect of each of his children under the age of sixteen years and dependent upon him.

1913, No. 14. The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1913: This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise the sum of £1,750,000, to be applied as follows:—

(1.) In respect of the construction of railways, £600,000.
(2.) For additional rolling-stock, &c., £500,000.
(3.) For the construction of roads, &c., with a view to promoting settlement and the development of goldfields, £500,000.
(4.) In respect of other public works, £150,000.

1913, No. 15. The New Zealand Institute of Architects Act, 1913: This Act establishes and constitutes a body corporate to be called the New Zealand Institute of Architects; it also provides for the registration of persons qualified to practise as architects, and fixes a fine not exceeding £50 for any person who, not being a registered architect or a member of the Institute, describes himself as such. The Act provides for the examination of persons desirous of being registered under the Act, and also provides for the recognition (without further examination) of persons holding certificates or diplomas in architecture "granted by any University, college, or other public institution in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any British possession or foreign country." The Act also permits the registration of persons who, not being the holders of such certificates or diplomas, have, in the opinion of the Registration Board, attained eminence in the profession of architecture.

1913, No. 16. The Local Elections and Polls Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of the Local Elections and Polls Act, 1908, principally with a view to bringing the last-mentioned Act into line with the provisions in the Legislature Act, 1908, relating to the conduct of elections under that Act. In particular, provision is now made for a scrutiny by the Returning Officer, after the close of the poll, of the several rolls used in the conduct of the poll, and for an official declaration of the result of the poll. Any candidate at an election who has reason to believe that the official declaration is incorrect may apply to a Magistrate for a recount of the votes recorded. Sections 16 to 22 (relating to offences at ballots) correspond with the provisions as to offences contained in the Legislature Act.

1913, No. 17. The Land Transfer Amendment Act, 1913: This Act makes various amendments of a technical nature in the Land Transfer Act, 1908.

1913, No. 18. The Imprest Supply Act, 1913 (No. 5): This Act applies the sum of £1,087,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £14,300 out of other specified accounts, for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1914, and also provides for the transfer of £100,000 from the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Fund.

1913, No. 19. The Public Trust Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Public Trust Act, 1908.

Section 3 alters the constitution of the Public Trust Office Board.

Section 4 authorizes the Public Trustee, in the administration of any trust estate, to act in conjunction with "advisory trustees" or "an advisory trustee," who may be appointed by the testator or settlor, or by the Court, or by any person having power to appoint a new trustee. Where the Public Trustee acts in conjunction with an advisory trustee the trust property remains vested solely in the Public Trustee, who may, however, consult the advisory trustee in matters relating to the administration of the estate, and the advisory trustee may advise the Public Trustee on any such matter. In the event of a difference of opinion the matter may be referred to a Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final.

Sections 5 to 9 refer to the appointment of the Public Trustee as custodian trustee in certain cases. In such case the trust property is vested in and administered by a managing trustee or managing trustees, and the sole function of the custodian trustee is "to get in and hold the trust property, and invest the funds, and dispose of the assets as the managing trustees in writing direct."

Section 11 provides for the investigation and audit of the accounts of estates administered by any person other than the Public Trustee. Such investigation may be made on the application of the trustee, or of a beneficiary, and shall be conducted by a solicitor of the Supreme Court or by a registered accountant.

Section 13 provides for the payment to the Public Trustee (unless otherwise ordered by the Court) of all moneys or damages received or awarded in any cause or matter on behalf of an infant or person of unsound mind. When moneys are so paid to the Public Trustee they form part of the common fund of the Public Trust Office, and bear interest accordingly, and the proceeds are applied by the Public Trustee towards the maintenance and education or otherwise for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.