

1913, No. 41. The Judicature Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 2 provides for the appointment of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court at a salary of £1,800 per annum.

Section 4 makes better provision for the superannuation allowances payable to Judges on their retirement.

Sections 5 to 10 relate to the constitution of the Court of Appeal. The said Court is to consist of two divisions (each of five members), the members of each division being Judges of the Supreme Court. A Judge may be a member of both divisions at one and the same time. The divisions are to sit separately, but the Governor in Council may authorize the two divisions to sit together for the purpose of determining any appeal deemed to be of special difficulty or importance.

1913, No. 42. The Stamp Duties Amendment Act, 1913: Section 2 of this Act provides for payment of stamp duty on instruments of exchange at the same rate and in the same manner as if the said instruments were conveyances on sale of the properties affected. The remaining sections make various amendments of the principal Act.

1913, No. 43. The Footwear Regulation Act, 1913: This Act prohibits the manufacture or sale within New Zealand of boots or shoes unless the soles are made wholly of leather, or unless they are legibly stamped with a description of the materials of which the soles are made.

1913, No. 44. The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the principal Act. Section 9 relates to the use of wireless-telegraph apparatus by merchant ships, not registered in New Zealand, while within the territorial waters of New Zealand. The other amendments relate principally to matters of administration.

1913, No. 45. The Naval Defence Act, 1913: This Act provides for the establishment in New Zealand of a Naval Force, and for that purpose authorizes the Governor to appoint officers and issue commissions. The Naval Force is to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. The Naval Force so raised is to be subject to the Imperial Naval Discipline Acts and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the time being in force.

In time of war the New Zealand Naval Force (including the ships, vessels, or boats acquired for naval defence purposes) are to be at the disposal of the Government of Great Britain.

Section 15 provides that members of the Naval Forces may be required to serve for training or on any naval service either within or beyond the limits of New Zealand.

Section 17 provides for the training of members of the New Zealand Naval Forces on board any ship of the King's Navy, or of the navy of any part of the British dominions, or in any naval establishment or school connected with any such navy.

Section 20 provides for the transfer of ships, officers, and men from the New Zealand Naval Forces to the naval forces of any other part of the British dominions.

Section 21 provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve.

1913, No. 46. The Distress and Replevin Amendment Act, 1913: This Act includes the furniture of a debtor in the list of exemptions from seizure under distress for rent, and increases the value of exempted articles from £25 to £50.

1913, No. 47. The Railways Construction and Land Amendment Act, 1913: This Act extends to local authorities the provisions of the principal Act relating to the construction of railways by companies, and increases from £5,000 to £10,000 a mile the maximum expenditure permissible in respect of such construction.

1913, No. 48. The Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1913: The main provision in this Act authorizes the Governor in Council to determine certain leases of education reserves or endowments in cases where the land comprised therein is required for subdivision. In any such case the lessee is entitled to compensation in the same manner as if the land had been taken for a public work under the Public Works Act, 1908.

1913, No. 49. The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Amendment Act, 1913: This Act provides for the sealing of patents after the prescribed time where, in consequence of the neglect or failure of the applicant to pay a fee, the patent has not been duly sealed. The machinery provisions are similar to those of the principal Act relating to applications for the restoration of lapsed patents.

1913, No. 50. The Temporary Employees Act, 1913: This Act provides for the continuance of the employment of certain officers who have hitherto been temporarily employed in the Public Service.

1913, No. 51. The Fire Brigades Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in several particulars the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act, 1908.

1913, No. 52. The Police Offences Amendment Act, 1913:

Section 2 of this Act is designed to prevent unlawful intimidation.

Section 3 makes punishable on summary conviction, by fine or imprisonment, the offence of inciting others to the commission of offences.

1913, No. 53. The Counties Amendment Act, 1913: This Act amends in several particulars the provisions of the principal Act.

Section 3 provides for the alteration of the boundaries of contiguous counties.

Sections 6 to 11 provide for the preparation of the county electors' roll.

Section 23 provides that all drainage rates on special rates for drainage purposes are to be levied on a graduated scale according to a classification of the lands deriving benefit from the drainage operations.

Sections 31 and 32 authorize County Councils to erect workers' dwellings on land acquired or appropriated for the purpose, and to let or otherwise dispose of the same in manner provided in the said section.