

Part II (Farm Apprenticeship of New Zealand Boys): Indentures under this part are to be executed by the boy and his parent or guardian, or the Minister of Lands if there is no parent or guardian, and the employer.

Part III (General): Part I of the Master and Apprentice Act, 1908, is applied, with certain modifications, to indentures under this Act. Section 9 makes special provisions to be applied in the event of a breach of duty by an apprentice.

1920, No. 37.—The Imprest Supply Act, 1920 (No. 5).—This Act applies the sum of £3,131,500 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £40,400 out of other specified accounts, for the financial year ending 31st March, 1921.

1920, No. 38.—The Electric-power Boards Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Electric-power Boards Act, 1918, in various particulars. Its provisions deal almost entirely with matters of machinery.

1920, No. 39.—The Offenders Probation Act, 1920.—This Act repeals the First Offenders Probation Act, 1908, and re-enacts the principal provisions thereof with certain amendments. Under this Act probation is not restricted to first offenders.

1920, No. 40.—The Gaming Amendment Act, 1920 (No. 2).—This Act provides for the appointment of a Commission to determine the racing clubs to which totalizator licenses shall be issued in the racing-year commencing on the 1st August, 1921, and the number of days on which the use of the totalizator is to be authorized by each license. Provision is also made for the issue of an additional eight licenses to hunt clubs.

1920, No. 41.—The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act constitutes as the South Otago Hospital District the Counties of Bruce and Clutha, now forming part of the Otago Hospital District.

1920, No. 42.—The Death Duties Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Death Duties Act, 1909, by providing increased scales of estate duty (with increased exemptions in the case of small estates), increased rates of succession and gift duty, and exempts from gift duty contributions by employers to superannuation funds for employees.

1920, No. 43.—The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act makes various amendments of the law relating to the disposition of land belonging to the Crown. Section 4 consolidates the law fixing the order of preference of applicants at ballots under the Land Act, 1908. Section 11 makes special provisions with respect to national-endowment lands required for special settlement. It provides that no land shall hereafter become national-endowment land by virtue of section 258 of the Land Act, 1908; that the Governor-General may declare that certain classes of land shall cease to be national-endowment land, and that such lands may be disposed of in the manner provided by this section. Section 12 provides for the constitution of a National Endowment Trust Administration Board. Section 23 extends the provisions of section 23 of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1915, relating to the remission of rent due by disabled soldiers. Section 33 contains special provisions for investigations with reference to acquisition of land in contravention of law. The Governor-General is empowered to appoint Commissioners for the purposes of this section, such Commissioners being vested with power to make all necessary inquiries. No witness called by the Commissioners is excused from answering any question on the ground that his answer might criminate him, or on the ground of privilege, but a witness who answers fully and faithfully all questions put to him is entitled to a certificate of indemnity from the Commissioners.

1920, No. 44.—The Explosive and Dangerous Goods Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act repeals sections 19 to 45 and the Second Schedule to the Explosive and Dangerous Goods Act, 1908, and makes new provisions for controlling and keeping, storing, and using of dangerous goods which are defined as fuel-oil when kept or stored in receptacles holding more than 200 gallons, and any petroleum spirit and petroleum oil, and such other goods as the Governor-General by Order in Council declares to be dangerous goods. Sections 4 and 5 restrict the storage and use of dangerous goods, and require receptacles containing dangerous goods to be specifically marked. Section 10 provides for the licensing by certain local authorities of premises to be used for the keeping, storing, or using of dangerous goods. Section 14 confers special powers on Harbour Boards. Section 15 gives the Minister of Internal Affairs power to require local authorities to make by-laws, or to revoke, alter, or amend by-laws, under this Act, and in default the Governor-General may make regulations which shall have the effect of by-laws within the district affected. Section 21 confers on the Governor-General very full power to make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

1920, No. 45.—The Health Act, 1920.—This Act repeals the Public Health Act, 1908, and the other enactments mentioned in the Fourth Schedule. While consolidating the present law, this Act not only reconstructs its form, but makes many new provisions with respect to matters of health. It is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I. Administration.

Part II. Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.

Part III. Infectious and Notifiable Diseases.

Part IV. Quarantine.

Part V. Regulations.

Part VI. Miscellaneous.

Part I (Administration): Section 4 constitutes the Department of Health, comprising the divisions of Public Hygiene, Hospitals, Nursing, School Hygiene, Child Welfare, Maori Hygiene, and such other divisions as the Minister of Health may appoint. The Department is to consist of the Minister, the Board of Health, and the various officers mentioned in this section