

duce. The Act also provides for the destruction of diseased stock or infected produce, and regulates the export of dairy produce. Part II. of the Act provides for Government advances of money to dairy companies, the total of all advances not to exceed £30,000 in any year, and the advance to any one company not to exceed £2,000. The advances, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, are repayable by instalments extending over not more than fifteen years, and are secured by a first charge over the assets and uncalled capital.

No. 23. The Kauri-gum Industry Act.—Providing for the creation of kauri-gum districts, and the issue of licenses to gum-diggers and gum-buyers therein. Gum-diggers' licenses are special or ordinary. The qualification for a special license is that the applicant must be: (1) The holder of a freehold estate in land, or of a leasehold estate having an unexpired term of not less than three years; or (2) a Native; or (3) a person who has been lawfully engaged in gum-digging for three months prior to the coming into operation of the Act; or (4) a British subject by birth or naturalisation. In the case of an ordinary license the applicant must (1) have resided in the colony for three months; or (2) be a British subject, by birth or naturalisation. A special or ordinary gum-digging license entitles the holder not only to dig for kauri-gum within any district, but also to take up and occupy as a residence or business site any area not exceeding two acres of unoccupied Crown land. The Act also provides for the creation of kauri-gum reserves in the neighbourhood of small settlements for the sole use of such license-holders as are members of the settlement or Natives resident in its vicinity. The Act is to be administered by the local authorities, and all license-fees received and penalties recovered are payable to them.

No. 24. The Fencing Act Amendment Act.—Providing that the consideration of the benefit receivable from the erection of a rabbit-proof fence shall not apply within the Middle Island, or any such county in the North Island as the Governor appoints in that behalf on petition of the Council of the county. The Act also amends in other respects the existing legislation on the subject of fencing.

No. 25. The Pharmacy Act.—Consolidating and amending the law relating to the registration of chemists and the sale of drugs.

No. 26. The Homing-pigeons Protection Act.—Making it unlawful to kill or injure homing-pigeons, and providing for the registration of their owners.

No. 27. The Mining Companies Acts Amendment Act.—Exempting from the annual license duty any company whilst engaged exclusively in mining operations, notwithstanding that other purposes may be included in its articles. The Act also amends in other respects the existing law relating to mining companies.

No. 28. The Native Townships Act Amendment Act.—Providing that Native townships may be formed within ten miles of each other.

No. 29. The Rabbit-proof Wire-netting Fences Act.—Providing for the creation of districts and Boards for the erection of wire-netting fences and the abatement of the rabbit-nuisance; also for Government loans to the Boards.

No. 30. The Land Drainage Amendment Act.—Making better provision for the removal of obstructions to watercourses; also empowering the Governor in Council to place drainage-works under exclusive control of one or more specified local authorities, with provision for apportioning the cost of management amongst all the local authorities concerned.

No. 31. The Stock Act Amendment Act.—Providing for compensation in the case of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine destroyed by an Inspector by reason of their being diseased. The Act also makes provision for the appointment of special Inspectors of slaughterhouses, alters the dipping period in the North Island, and extends the definition of "brand."

No. 32. The Road Boards Act Amendment Act.—Enlarging the functions and powers of Road Boards, and extending the principal Act to a certain Road Board.

No. 33. The Admiralty House Act.—Empowering the Auckland Harbour Board to erect, furnish, and maintain a residence in or near Auckland for the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Australasian Squadron: and providing for a Government grant of £1,000 in aid of the work, as also for the gift to the Board of the existing Admiralty House and grounds.

No. 34. The Law Practitioners Act Amendment Act.—Providing that solicitors in practice for five years may be admitted to practise as barristers.

No. 35. The Juries Act Amendment Act.—Limiting trial by special jury to cases where all the parties consent, or the Judge is of opinion that expert knowledge is required; also extending the list of exemptions from juries, reducing the size of jury districts, giving to the Queen the same right of challenge as any other party possesses, reducing peremptory challenges from twelve to six, and providing for the discharge of the jury when they have deliberated for four hours or upwards and are unable to agree.

No. 36. The Canterbury College Powers Act.—Empowering the college to borrow moneys for specified purposes and under specified restrictions.

No. 37. The Public Revenues Acts Amendment Act.—Extending until the 31st March, 1904, the currency for which Treasury bills may be issued; also providing that to the appropriation for Working Railways there may be added a sum equal to the excess of the actual over the estimated revenue from railways; and otherwise amending the Public Revenues Acts.

No. 38. The Mining Act.—Consolidating and amending the law relating to mines and mining (other than in respect of coal). The Act gives greater security of tenure, reduces rents, relaxes the labour conditions, makes fuller and better provision for the safety of mines and the persons engaged therein, and otherwise amends the existing law and makes general provision for the administration of the Act.

No. 39. The Reserves, Endowments, and Crown and Native Lands Exchange, Sale, Disposal, and Enabling Act.—Providing for the creation, exchange, and cancellation of reserves in various parts of the colony; the investigation and settlement of various Native and other claims in respect of land; and the disposal of certain lands.