

- (4.) Section 7 provides for a right of appeal by teachers against transfers. Such appeal is to be to the Teachers' Court of Appeal established under the Education Act, 1908.

No. 29. The Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1911: Provides for the exchange, sale, reservation, or other disposition of certain reserves, endowments, and Crown and other lands. In addition, provision is made as follows:—

- (1.) For a concession in respect of rates and taxes payable by the holders of pastoral lands of the Crown in the South Island, pending a revaluation of those lands (section 10).
- (2.) For the remission, on the recommendation of the Land Board, of the rent and general rates payable by certain Crown tenants, on the ground of exceptional circumstances which render unprofitable the present occupation of the land held by those tenants (section 25).

No. 30. The Dentists Amendment Act, 1911: Extends the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1908, and the Dentists Amendment Act, 1910, with respect to persons entitled to registration under the principal Act either with or without further examination.

No. 31. The Military Pensions Act, 1911: Authorizes the grant of military pensions in lieu of old-age pensions to persons who have at any time served His Majesty as a soldier in any war.

No. 32. The Mining Amendment Act, 1911: Amends in various particulars the provisions of the Mining Act, 1908. In particular those provisions are extended so as to apply to the prospecting and mining for, and to the storage of, mineral oils and natural gas.

With reference to the Gold-miners' Relief Fund, established under section 16 of the Mining Amendment Act, 1910, section 10 of the present Act authorizes the Public Trustee to contribute from that fund towards the relief of miners incapacitated by reason of pneumoconiosis, or towards the relief of the dependants of miners who have died as the result of that disease.

No. 33. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1911: This Act amends in various particulars the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908. The most important amendments are the following:—

- (1.) Section 3 makes provision for an industrial agreement being transformed by the Court into an industrial award in cases where that agreement is binding on the employers who employ a majority of the workers in the industry to which it relates.
- (2.) Section 4 provides for the extension of an award to two or more industrial districts; and section 6 provides for the making of Dominion awards, the operation of which extends throughout the whole of New Zealand.

No. 34. The Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1911: This Act amends in various particulars the Workers' Compensation Act, 1908. *Inter alia*, it extends the benefits of the Act to persons employed in domestic service.

No. 35. The Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1911: This Act determines certain claims and disputes in respect to Native lands, and also confers jurisdiction in respect of certain specified matters upon the Native Land Court and the Native Appellate Court.

No. 36. The Appropriation Act, 1911: This Act appropriates and applies certain sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund, the Public Works Fund, and other specified accounts to the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1912, and also appropriates the supplies granted from time to time during the session of Parliament ending the 29th October, 1912.

No. 37. The Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1911: The most important amendment provided for by this Act relates to the provisions made for seamen left on shore in New Zealand by reason of illness or accident. This amendment replaces section 119 of the principal Act, the interpretation of which was very doubtful, and had been made the subject of adverse criticism by the Supreme Court.

Section 9 enacts that bills of lading or other documents relating to contracts for the carriage of goods from New Zealand are to be governed by the law of New Zealand for the time being in force, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary by the parties.

Local and Personal Acts.

No. 1. The Methodist Charitable and Educational Trusts Act, 1911: This Act incorporates the trustees of the Three Kings Institution (being an institution or school carried on for the past fifty years under the general superintendence of the Methodist Church of Australasia in New Zealand) under the name of the Board of the Wesley Training College. The land formerly held in trust for the purposes of the said institution is vested in the said Board to be held by it subject to the former trusts, and the Board is declared to be a leasing authority under the Public Bodies' Leases Act, 1908, with respect to those lands. Certain other powers are conferred upon the Board, and their limits are defined by the said Act.

No. 2. The Wanganui School Sites Amendment Act, 1911: Authorizes the Wanganui Education Board to borrow from the Public Trustee the sum of £1,500, secured by way of first mortgage on certain land vested in that Board. The money so raised is to be expended for educational purposes within the Wanganui Education District.

No. 3. The Hauraki Plains Amendment Act, 1911: Increases the amount that may be expended by the Minister of Lands for the purposes of drainage and other works in connection with the settlement of the Hauraki Plains. The Act also confers rating-powers upon the Minister to provide funds for the maintenance of those drainage-works and for the purposes of the general administration of the principal Act.

No. 4. The Oamaru Municipal Exchange and Market Reserve Leasing Act, 1911: Authorizes certain land vested in the Corporation of the Borough of Oamaru in trust for purposes of public utility to be exchanged for certain freehold land within the borough. The Act also extends the leasing-powers of the Oamaru Borough Council with respect to Market Reserve.