

of preventing bookmakers from plying their calling at race-meetings under the control of such clubs. Provision is also made for the reduction of the number of days on which the totalizator may be used at race-meetings throughout the year, and the Governor is authorized to appoint a Commission to determine the number of totalizator licenses to be issued during the year 1911-12. No investment is to be made on the totalizator otherwise than by way of money, bank-notes, or cheque.

Certain other less important amendments of the Gaming Act, 1908, are also made.

No. 57. The Slaughtering and Inspection Amendment Act, 1910: Amends the provisions of the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908, with respect to the amount of compensation payable to the owners of stock condemned by Inspectors under the authority of the principal Act and not fit for human consumption. Certain other amendments of the principal Act are also made.

No. 58. The Imprest Supply Act, 1910 (No. 6): Applying the sum of £250,000 from the Public Account, and the sum of £17,900 from other specified accounts, to the service of the year ending 31st March, 1911.

No. 59. The Legislature Amendment Act, 1910: This Act amends the Legislature Act, 1908, by making more complete provision for the taking of the poll at general elections of members of Parliament, and for securing the secrecy of the ballot. Provision is also made for the more thorough purging of the rolls preparatory to the holding of an election.

No. 60. The Rating Amendment Act, 1910: This Act makes Native freehold land liable to rating and subject to the provisions of the Rating Act, 1908, in the same manner as if it were European land; but the Governor may, by Order in Council, exempt any Native land so liable to be rated from that liability. The Act also makes several general amendments of the principal Act.

No. 61. The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1910: This Act extends to hotels and restaurants as therein defined, and to the employees therein, the provisions of the principal Act relating to shops and shop-assistants. Other miscellaneous amendments of the principal Act are also made.

No. 62. The Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910: This Act repeals the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1908, and in lieu thereof makes better provision for the erection and disposal of workers' dwellings. The Act provides for the setting-aside of land as sites for workers' dwellings, and for the erection, improvement, or enlargement of such dwellings thereon. Such dwellings are not to exceed in capital value the sum of £600, and may be disposed of by way of weekly tenancy, or renewable lease for a term of twenty-one years, or by way of sale, the purchase-money being paid by instalments distributed over a period of 25½ years.

The Act is to be administered by a Superintendent of Workers' Dwellings acting under the authority of the Minister of Labour, and for each land district there is established a Board having control of the dwellings within that district.

All dispositions of dwellings acquired under this Act are to be invalid unless approved by the Board.

No. 63. The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1910: Amends in various particulars the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909.

No. 64. The Census and Statistics Act, 1910: This Act provides for the appointment of a Government Statistician, whose duty it shall be to take all steps necessary for the taking of the quinquennial census of New Zealand. The Act also repeals the Statistics Act, 1908, and makes better provision for the taking of the census aforesaid, and also for the taking of annual statistics with respect to the industrial, commercial, and social development of New Zealand.

No. 65. The Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1910: This Act provides for the abolition of the office of School Commissioners under the principal Act, and for the transfer to the Crown of all lands vested in those Commissioners. The lands so transferred are to be administered by the Land Board of the district in which they are situated, and may be leased by the Board by way of renewable lease for terms of thirty-three years. The revenues derived from the lands so leased are to be paid to the Education Board of the district in which those lands are situated, or to the governing bodies of secondary schools in that district, in the manner and proportion specified in section 2.

The funds in the hands of the School Commissioners at the commencement of this Act and all investments representing the same are to be paid to the Public Trustee, and by him to be held and administered by him in trust for the same purposes as those for which the funds were held by the School Commissioners. Existing leases and other rights over the lands affected by this Act are preserved.

No. 66. The Public Works Amendment Act, 1910: This Act authorizes the construction and maintenance of water-races and other water-supply works by the Minister of Public Works, and confers upon the Minister with respect to those works the powers of a Water-supply Board under the Water-supply Act, 1908. The water-supply works so constructed are to be utilized for the purposes of irrigation, and in certain cases the Governor may take compulsorily land which is capable of irrigation by means of the water-supply works constructed under this Act, but in respect of which neither the occupier or the owner is willing to enter into any contract with the Minister for the supply of water.

The Act also makes several miscellaneous amendments of the principal Act.

No. 67. The Factories Amendment Act, 1910: Amends in various particulars the provisions of the Factories Act, 1908.

No. 68. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1910: This Act provides for the alteration of the name of an industrial union registered under the principal Act, without affecting in any way the entity of that union.

No. 69. The Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1910: This Act repeals the Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1908, and makes other provision in lieu thereof. By section 3 restrictions are imposed