And whereas it is expedient that the boundaries of the said diocese should be altered and amended as herein-after mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Bishopric of Bristol Amendment Act, 1896.

Amendment of schedule to 47 & 48 Vict. c. 66.

2. Section two of the schedule to the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884, is hereby repealed, and there shall by virtue of this Act be substituted for it the following section, that is to say:—

The diocese to consist of—

(*a.*) The deaneries of Bristol and Stapleton;

(*b.*) The deaneries of Malmesbury or Malmesbury North, Chippenham or Malmesbury South, and Cricklade, in the county of Wilts (except the parishes of Kemble and Poole Keynes in the deanery of Malmesbury and the parishes of Somerford Keynes and Sharncote in the deanery of Cricklade, which four lastly-mentioned parishes shall form part of the rural deanery of Cirencester) and the deanery of Bitton in the county of Gloucester;

and all other provisions of the said Act as amended by the Bishopric of Bristol Amendment Act, 1894, and all other enactments having reference in any manner to the section aforesaid shall be read and have effect accordingly.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 21.

CHAPTER 30.

An Act to make better Provision for the Prevention and Settlement of Trade Disputes. [7th August 1896.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Registration and powers of conciliation boards.

1.—(1.) Any board established either before or after the passing of this Act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorised by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this Act referred to as a conciliation board), may apply to the Board of Trade for registration under this Act.

(2.) The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, byelaws, and regulations of the conciliation board, with such other information as the Board of Trade may reasonably require.

(3.) The Board of Trade shall keep a register of conciliation boards, and enter therein with respect to each registered board its name and principal office, and such other particulars as the Board of Trade may think expedient, and any registered conciliation

board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Board of Trade a written application to that effect.

(4.) Every registered conciliation board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Board of Trade may reasonably require.

(5.) The Board of Trade may, on being satisfied that a registered conciliation board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

(6.) Subject to any agreement to the contrary, proceedings for conciliation before a registered conciliation board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board in that behalf.

Powers of Board of Trade as to trade disputes.

2.—(1.) Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely,—

(*a*) inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;

(*b*) take such steps as to the Board may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Board of Trade or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;

(*c*) on the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation;

(*d*) on the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator.

(2.) If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

(3.) If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Board of Trade.

Exclusion of 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.

3. The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to the settlement by arbitration of any difference or dispute to which this Act applies, but any such arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with such of the provisions of the said Act, or such of the regulations of any conciliation board, or under such other rules or regulations, as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties to the difference or dispute.

Power for Board of Trade to aid establishing

4. If it appears to the Board of Trade that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a conciliation board for the district or trade, they may appoint any

conciliation boards.

person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with the employers and employed, and, if the Board of Trade think fit, with any local authority or body, as to the expediency of establishing a conciliation board for the district or trade.

Report to Parliament.

5. The Board of Trade shall from time to time present to Parliament a report of their proceedings under this Act.

Expenses.

6. The expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Repeal 5 Geo. 4. c. 96, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 105, 35 & 36 Vict. c. 46.

7. The Masters and Workmen Arbitration Act, 1824, and the Councils of Conciliation Act, 1867, and the Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act, 1872, are hereby repealed.

Short title.

8. This Act may be cited as the Conciliation Act, 1896.

CHAPTER 31.

An Act to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. [7th August 1896.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1896.

Re-vesting of lands.

2. Any land acquired by a local authority for the purposes of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Acts, 1875 to 1880, and still held by and vested in them shall be deemed to be held by and vested in them for the purposes of Part I. and relative provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, without the necessity of expeding or recording any notarial or other instrument.

53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.

Defining 53 & 54 Vict. c. 70. s. 96 (2).

3. Section ninety-six, sub-section two, of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, shall be read and construed as if the words "and any Acts amending the same" had been inserted after "1871" and as if the words "in the case of a rural sanitary authority" had been inserted after the words "provided that" occurring in that sub-section.

Repeal of 55 & 56 Vict. c. 22.

4. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1892, is hereby repealed.