

Mr. Fisher.

SUNDAY LABOUR.

ANALYSIS.

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A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to restrict the Employment of Labour on a Sunday. Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Sunday Labour Act, 1909. Short Title.
2. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context,— Interpretation.

“Sunday” means the period of time which begins at twelve o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at twelve o'clock on the following afternoon:

“Employer” includes every person to whose orders or directions any other person is by his employment bound to conform.

3. Except in cases of emergency, it shall not be lawful for any person to require any employee to do on Sunday the usual work of his ordinary calling unless such employee is allowed, during the next six days of such week, twenty-four consecutive hours without labour. Substitution of another day for Sunday.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained herein any person may, on the Sunday, do any work of necessity or mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression “work of necessity or mercy,” it is hereby declared that it shall be deemed to include the following classes of work:— Works excepted.

(a.) Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine worship.

(b.) Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances.

(c.) The continuance to their destination of trains and vessels in transit when the Sunday begins, and work incidental thereto.

(d.) The delivery of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and watchmen.

Violation of this Act.

Penalty.

Employer authorising.

Penalty.

5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, for each offence, be liable on summary conviction to such fine as may be determined by the Magistrate, but not exceeding *five* pounds sterling, together with the costs of the prosecution.

6. Every employer who authorises or directs anything to be done in violation of any provision of this Act shall, on summary conviction, be subject to the penalties of the *last preceding* section. 5

7. Every Corporation which authorises, directs, or permits its employees to carry on any part of the business of such Corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to such fine as may be determined by the Magistrate, but not exceeding *twenty-five* pounds sterling, together with the costs of the prosecution. 10