

*The Council meets at 2.30 p.m.*

## ORDER PAPER.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 11th Day of July, 1895.

#### QUESTIONS.

1. The Hon. Mr. DOWNIE STEWART to ask the Attorney-General, Whether his attention has been directed to the provisions of "The Destitute Persons Act, 1894," by which an order made under such Act is made a charge on all land belonging to the person against whom such order is made, and whether the Act should not be so amended as to require registration against such land so as to protect innocent purchasers and others dealing in good faith with such land?
2. The Hon. Mr. JENKINSON to ask the Government, If they will, in view of the proposed revision of the tariff, consider the advisableness of adjourning both Houses of Parliament for one week at the end of August; thus affording members an opportunity, by visiting the Industrial Exhibition about to be opened in Christchurch, of making themselves fully and practically acquainted with many colonial industries?

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. The Hon. Mr. BOLT to move,—(1.) That, seeing that the continued and ever-increasing advance in the efficiency of machinery and other industrial appliances means increased production, and a more or less displacement of manual labour; and seeing also that, though this efficiency in the means of production is supremely beneficial to the community at large, and must be regarded as a force which is destined to raise humanity to a higher plane of social life than that as yet attained, it must nevertheless be admitted that, pending the extension of industrialism into new fields of operations, or the otherwise readjustment of industrial conditions thus periodically disturbed, a large number of wage-earners are forced to suffer great, and in some cases lasting, want and privation, this Council desires to record its opinion that no man should be rendered destitute from a cause which benefits the whole community, and therefore it becomes the duty of the Government, as representing the whole people, to see that those who are out of work through no fault of their own be employed, and receive fair and reasonable remuneration. (2.) That in the opinion of this Council the history of State action as a means of relieving the labour market clearly shows that no effort on the part of the State is likely to be of any lasting benefit to the labourers or satisfactory to the country if it does not have as its primary object the permanent removal of the men from the labour market and their settlement upon the lands of the colony. (3.) That, while settlement upon the land is undoubtedly the true solution of this grievous social question, yet experience

has shown that, in a large majority of cases, it is useless to expect men, without capital, and many of them with no knowledge of agricultural pursuits, to "carve out for themselves homes in the country," and, therefore, as a means of solving the difficulty the Council would suggest a more complete application of the principle of co-operation than has hitherto prevailed, and more generous financial aid than has yet been given, as being essentially necessary to success. (4.) That, in the opinion of this Council, in order to give effect to the views above expressed, it would be necessary to establish simultaneously in the colony at least four co-operative settlements, the State to provide the land, the machinery, the management, and the supervision; each settlement to be of such area as would warrant the most efficient machinery being used in carrying on agricultural and pastoral operations, and also such other mechanical industries as would give variety of employment in the settlement, and tend as far as may be to make it self-supporting. (5.) That such settlements should be viewed as the State's temporary home for the many unfortunate men and women who are periodically thrown helpless on the world by the ever-recurring convulsive fluctuations of trade and commerce, and also as places for the compulsory employment of those who, dissolute and lazy, are seeking their livelihood in barely reputable ways. The remuneration, in the opinion of the Council, should be on a minimum scale, and every encouragement given, and every effort made, to enable the more deserving to take up their former means of livelihood. (6.) That, in order to carry out the principle embraced in the second resolution, it is the opinion of this Council that, to those who so desire, and who are in a position to furnish proofs of their honesty, sobriety, and perseverance, an opportunity should be afforded to enter settlements of similar extent and similarly equipped with the implements of production and under State control: the whole to be used by the settlers on as easy terms as possible, and, with the exception of the land, to be held for purchase by them whenever they were in a position to do so.

2. The Hon. Mr. MACGREGOR to move, For leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law of evidence.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Divorce Bill—second reading. (Hon. Mr. MacGregor.)
2. Defamation Bill—second reading. (Hon. Mr. Feldwick.)
3. Hikutaia No. 1. Block Boundary Bill—to be committed. (Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.)
4. Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill—second reading. (Hon. Mr. Montgomery.)
5. Contagious Diseases Act 1869 Repeal Bill—second reading. (Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.)
6. Sale of Goods Bill—to be further considered in Committee. (Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.)
7. Judicial Practice and Procedure Bill—adjourned debate upon the Question, That the Bill be now read the second time, and the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Pharazyn to omit the word "now," with a view to insert the words "this day six months." (Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.)
8. Adulteration Prevention Acts Amendment Bill—to be committed. (Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.)

#### *Contingent Notice of Motion.*

The Hon. SIR P. A. BUCKLEY, K.C.M.G., in committee, to move the following new clauses:—

#### (2.) *As to Margarine.*

A. "Margarine" includes all substances, whether compound or not, prepared or manufactured from any form of animal fats (other than butter-fat or milk), or of animal, mineral, or vegetable oils, and intended to be used as a substitute for butter, or capable of being so used.

B. (1.) It shall not be lawful to prepare or manufacture margarine except in pursuance of a license to be granted by the Minister of Agriculture.

(2.) Every such license—

(a.) Shall continue in force for one year only, but may be renewed from year to year;

(b.) Shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(3.) There shall be paid in respect of the grant of each license, and of each annual renewal thereof, the fee of *one* pound.

C. It shall not be lawful—

(1.) To mix, colour, stain, or powder margarine with any ingredient or material so as to imitate butter; nor

(2.) To mix margarine with butter, butter-fat, or milk; nor

(3.) To manufacture, sell, or offer for sale as butter, any margarine or other substance which contains or with which is mixed any animal fats, or animal, mineral, or vegetable oils, or extraneous butter-fat, or oil; nor

(4.) To export or attempt to export margarine, unless the same is distinctly shipped and invoiced as margarine.

D. It shall be the duty of every manufacturer of margarine to cause every keg, box, or package containing margarine to be distinctly and durably branded or marked "Margarine" on the top and on one side, in printed capital letters not less than one and a half inches square, before the same leaves his premises.

E. Every person who in any manner contravenes any of the provisions of the *last three* preceding sections of this Act is liable to a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds, and if he is the holder of a license under this Act the license may be forfeited.

F. If any person ships or attempts to ship for export from the colony any margarine, in breach of any of the provisions of the said *three* preceding sections of this Act, then, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore prescribed, the margarine may be seized by any officer of Customs, and shall be forfeited to the Crown, and sold, or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioner of Customs directs.

G. (1.) Every person who sells margarine by either wholesale or retail, save in a keg, box, or package branded or marked as aforesaid, shall deliver such margarine to the purchaser in or with a wrapper on which is distinctly printed "Margarine," in capital letters not less than a quarter of an inch square.

(2.) Every person who in any way contravenes this section is liable to a penalty not exceeding *one* pound.

H. (1.) The Governor, by Order in Council gazetted, may, from time to time, make regulations prescribing—

(a.) The conditions and restrictions subject to which any license under this Act shall be granted, and for the breach of which it may be forfeited, if he so prescribes;

(b.) All such other matters and things as he deems necessary in order to give full effect to the provisions of this Act relating to margarine.

(2.) In and by such regulations the Governor in Council may impose a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds for the breach of any such regulation, and such penalty may be irrespective of and additional to the forfeiture of the license.

I. (1.) Sections *eight* to *sixteen* of this Act shall be read with "The Dairy Industry Act, 1894."

(2.) All the powers of inspection and other powers by that Act conferred upon an Inspector, concerning the manufacture, packing, and export of butter, shall apply to margarine.