PLC SERVICE ARBITRATION ACT
AMENDMENT BILL.
Passed from the House of Assembly and first reading.

Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I move:
This Bill be now read a second time.

Principal object is to enable officers in the Public Service to hold appointments as arbitrators.

Clause 4 accordingly strikes out the existing proviso and inserts a fresh one to the effect that the arbitrator must hold any appointment in the same capacity as his office of arbitrator and that in the event of remuneration of £4,800, in which case would clearly be reasonable that he should not be denied that higher remuneration.

In other words, an officer should not be required to lose money by holding the appointment of arbitrator.

Clause 5 amends section 8 of the principal Act to enable parties to a claim to negotiate with respect to the claim before its automatic reference to the arbitrator.

As provided at present, the effect of subsections (2) and (3) of section 8 is that, unless a claim is accepted by either the Commissioner or the officer, organization or group, the matter must automatically go to the arbitrator. This leaves no room for negotiation. Accordingly, clause 5 amends both subsections (2) and (3), which contemplate and allow for negotiations between the parties in case they should be able to reach agreement between themselves.

I do not go into details in so many words in the Bill for the sake of completeness.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly without amendment.

MINES AND WORKS INSPECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly without amendment.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the House of Assembly without amendment.

BRANDING OF PIGS BILL.
Second reading.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I move:
That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to render compulsory the branding of pigs. It is introduced following a request of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Pig Association. The reason for the compulsory branding of pigs is that the Agriculture Department officers will be able to trace pigs suffering from disease by inspection of their carcasses. The brand will indicate the area from which the pig comes. It is considered that in this way the incidence of disease will be materially reduced.

Clause 1 contains the short title, and clause 2 definitions of terms used in the Bill. The principal provision of the Bill is clause 5 (1) which provides that on and after a day to be fixed by proclamation a person must not sell or offer for sale any pig unless it is branded, in accordance with the regulations, with the owner's registered brand. Under clause 5 (2), however, no branding is required if the pig was bought from and delivered by the previous...
owner within the preceding seven days, and at the time of delivery was duly branded. Sub-clause (3) of this clause provides that an owner of three pigs or less may, upon obtaining a permit from the Chief Inspector of Stock, sell or offer for sale a pig that is not branded.

Clause 6 provides for the allotment and registration of pig brands, and under clause 3 the Registrar of Brands is constituted Registrar for the purposes of this Bill. Under clause 4 he is required to keep, and make entries in, a register in accordance with the regulations.

Clause 7 provides for the transfer of registered brands by the proprietor thereof, and clause 8 enables the personal representatives of a deceased proprietor to use his brand. Clauses 9 (1) and 9 (2) provide for the cancellation of a registered brand upon notice by the proprietor or at the instance of the Registrar himself. Subclause (3) makes appropriate provision for the winding-up of companies which are the proprietors of brands. Clause 10 provides for registration to be restored.

Clause 11 (1) confers on the Registrar, his deputy, inspectors of stock and members of the Police Force certain powers of entry and inspection. Clause 11 (2) makes provision for penalties. Clause 19 contains the necessary regulation-making power and clause 13 is a procedural provision. I commend the Bill to honourable members.

The Hon. A. F. Kneebone secured the adjournment of the debate.

**BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin (Chief Secretary): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It affects two amendments of substance to the principal Act. The first is contained in clause 4, which inserts into the principal Act a new section 4c authorizing the Treasurer to give a further guarantee to the Commonwealth Trading Bank of £500,000. The terms of the new section are identical with those of the existing sections 4, 4a and 4b. In connection with this amendment I should point out to honourable members that the bank approved in March of this year of a further advance of £1,000,000 to the company for the purpose of building bulk barley silos. The bank attached the usual condition to the advance, namely that the State Government should guarantee up to £500,000. The company has for some time been negotiating with the Australian Barley Board for a scheme for the bulk handling of barley in this State and such a scheme will be introduced; indeed, the other amendments of substance to the principal Act deal partly with the matter. Bulk barley silos have already been erected at Port Adelaide, Wallaroo and Port Lincoln and the company proposes to erect further silos in country barley and wheat centres.

The object of the remainder of the Bill can be summarized in a few words. It is to empower the company to receive, store, handle, transport and deliver not only wheat but also barley and oats. At the same time, the Bill will confer on the company sole rights in respect of barley as it now has in respect of wheat. It will not have sole rights in respect of oats, because this grain is not the subject of statutory schemes as the other two grains are.

What I have said indicates in brief terms the object of clauses 3 and 5 to 15 inclusive of the Bill. I shall not weary honourable members with an explanation of every clause, but most of the amendments are of a drafting and consequential nature as, for example, clauses 3, 6, 10, 12, 13 and 15. Clauses 5, 8 and 9 of the Bill repeal obsolete provisions. The principal amendments to the principal Act relating to its extension to barley and oats are made by clauses 7 and 14.

Clause 7 amends section 12 of the principal Act, mainly subsection (1) of that section, which gives the company the sole right of receiving, storing, handling, transporting and delivering wheat in bulk within this State. After the word "wheat" in subsection (1) the words "and barley" are inserted. The resulting amendments made by clause 7 are of a consequential nature, having the effect of bringing in the necessary references to barley into the Barley Board, and making provision for maltsters to erect bulk handling facilities for barley to be used in the course of their business, the amendment being along similar lines to paragraph (c) of the present section 12 (4), which preserves the rights of millers in respect to wheat.

Clause 14 amends section 33 of the principal Act, which at present empowers the company to handle bagged wheat or any other grain in bulk. The section, as amended, will permit the company to handle bagged wheat, bagged barley or oats in bulk. Paragraph (a) of clause 14 will insert a new subsection at the end of section 33 along the same lines as subsection (2), but applying to bagged barley. The effect of subsections (2) and (3) will be