

Allen Saline Co. (N.Z.), Ltd.—
Rhusal Salts.
Bi-sal indigestion powder.
Frusaline health saline.

Aspro Ltd.—

Aspros.

A. and W. Baxter, Ltd.—

Baxter's lung preserver.

The Bell Tea Co., Ltd.—

"Bell" Tea.

Geo. Bonnington, Ltd.—

Bonnington's Irish Moss.

Cadbury, Fry, Hudson, Ltd.—

"Bournville" cocoa, Bournvita.

Colgate, Palmolive, Peat Co., Ltd.—

Soap, dental preparations, &c.

Palmolive soap, &c.

Coloseptic Co. (N.Z.), Ltd.—

Coloseptic.

Digest Tea, Ltd.—

Tea, &c.

T. J. Edmonds, Ltd.—

Baking and custard powders.

Fletcher, Humphreys, and Co., Ltd.—

"Amber Tips" tea.

Kemphorne, Prosser, and Co.'s N.Z. Drug Co., Ltd.—

K.P. life salt.

Kruses fluid magnesia.

Lane Medicine Co., Ltd.—

Lane's emulsion.

Osborne Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—

Certain "O.M.C." products.

Proteena Milling Co., Ltd.—

Proteena products.

Potter and Birks (N.Z.), Ltd.—

Johnson's baby powder.

Salmond and Spraggon, Ltd.—

As agents for—

Q-tol liniment.

Q-tol shaving-cream.

Q-tol tooth-paste.

Salmond and Spraggon, Ltd.—

As Agents for—

Fluenzol.

Scott's emulsion.

Sharland and Co., Ltd.—

Nazol.

Gibbs' dentifrice.

Tobacco manufacturers and agents (tobacco and cigarettes)—

Amalgamated Tobacco Manufacturers, Ltd.

Bagrie and Howie, Ltd.

Barlow Bros.

Claude W. Batten and Co.

British and Dominion Traders, Ltd.

A. de Beer.

T. E. Clayton and Co.

Dix and Hampton.

Dominion Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Fairbairn, Wright, and Co.

General Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Godfrey Phillips (N.Z.), Ltd.

H. E. Haines.

P. Horspool and Co.

J. M. Hyams (N.Z.), Ltd.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of N.Z., Ltd.

Harold Lightband, Ltd.

London Distributors, Ltd.

Loyal, Ltd.

Maling and Co., Ltd.

Mardon Tobacco Co.

National Tobacco Co., Ltd.

National Dairy Association of N.Z., Ltd.

Nelson Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Sargood, Son, and Ewen, Ltd.

Tait, Carlisle, Simpson, Ltd.

Traders Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Wakefield Tobacco Co., Ltd.

W.D. and H.O. Wills (N.Z.), Ltd.

Wilson Malt Extract Co., Ltd.—

Malt-extract.

W. E. Woods, Ltd.—

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Mr. O'Leary.] Quite a large list where the prices are fixed.

You hope that this amendment will enable the Proprietary Articles Trade Association to be formed and operate in New Zealand?—Yes.

You know, I suppose, that that association and this proposal to function in New Zealand was considered in 1927 by a Committee of inquiry set up under the Board of Trade Act?—Yes.

And at its sittings evidence was given using the very arguments that you have put forward—grocers and others cutting and slaughtering lines to the detriment of the small trader—all these arguments were put forward before that Committee?—Yes.

This is what the complete majority of the Committee found (page xvii of the report of the P.A.T.A.):

The P.A.T.A. proposes to arrange for the fixation of resale prices and to maintain those prices by a system of boycott, the effect of which is to withhold supplies of all articles registered with the P.A.T.A. should a trader sell one article below the fixed selling-price." That is what you want to operate?—As to the P.A.T.A., it was assumed that the matter would be gone into very fully before the Government passed any legislation.

Apparently the association has the same methods wherever it operates—in New South Wales and in England. It was put in in Mr. Barker's evidence yesterday: "The essence of the Proprietary Articles Trade Associations plans for dealing with cutting is that if the fixed minimum prices of a single manufacturer are cut all manufacturers (and also wholesalers where prices are cut by a retailer) undertake to withhold supplies of all listed goods." That is the evidence?—Yes.

This is what the Committee said (p. xvii, P.A.T.A.): "In view of the foregoing, the majority of the members of the Committee believes that the proposals of the association constitute a danger to the public, are too far-reaching in effect, and are not justifiable under existing conditions. The element of force obtained by the boycott is a weapon which no body of citizens could use without coming sooner or later into serious conflict with public opinion. The possibility of abuse and private vengeance cannot be ignored."

Mr. O'Leary.] Can you give the Committee any reason why there should be a change in view towards the association between 1927 and 1935?—I am not in a position to give an extra detailed statement, but I would like to say this: that if that Committee were sitting to-day after these eight years' experience they may not have put forward the same views.

Mr. O'Leary said that he understood he would have an opportunity of summarizing, but he really did not feel that it was necessary to burden the Committee further—he had taken up a great deal of the Committee's time at the commencement, and he would be only too happy to supply any further information desired. Mr. Wilkinson had asked for particulars from Mr. Sutherland in regard to bread prices, and that would be handed in on the arrival of Mr. Sutherland, jun.