

the rate should be the same throughout the whole district and should be fixed on the annual value. If a uniform rate were fixed, there would not be the bickering that takes place at present between the local governing bodies as to which of them bears the greater proportion of the cost. They would all pay the same rate and what they paid would be fixed on the value of the property in their area. Incidentally values are fixed by the geographical location of buildings because a structure on a 20-foot frontage in Hay-street, as members will realise, would be worth a thousand times as much as a house on the same frontage in say Queen's Park.

Because of the opportunities I have of gaining information, and of knowing the situation fairly well, I am convinced that in the interests of the community as a whole and in order that local authorities might receive fair play the Act should be revised and brought up to date. I do not desire to weary members. There are many other matters about which I would like to speak. For instance, I have not said a word about trolley buses, and I have not mentioned that we need a new Causeway. Other subjects require attention, but I shall have opportunities to deal with them at a future date. I assure members that all my remarks have been made with a view to having some improvements effected in the interests of the whole of the people of this State.

On motion by Mr. Abbott, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 8.2 p.m.

Legislative Council,

Tuesday, 22nd August, 1939.

	Page
Questions: Companies Act, as to investment trusts	206
Education, school desks	206
Leave of absence	207
Motion: Metropolitan Milk Act, to disallow regulations	207
Address-in-reply, seventh day	210

The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTION—COMPANIES ACT.

As to Investment Trusts.

Hon. H. SEDDON asked the Chief Secretary: 1, Will the Minister lay on the Table a list of companies operating in Western Australia purporting to be investment trusts? 2, What supervision, if any, is carried out in connection with these trusts? 3, Does the Government intend to introduce, at an early date, legislation under the Companies Act to provide for the control of this important branch of investment?

The HONORARY MINISTER (for the Chief Secretary) replied: 1, No, as to do so would necessitate an examination of the articles of association in respect to every registered company. Information as regards any company is available on search at the office of the Registrar of Companies, Supreme Court. 2, Supervision is provided for by Sections 56 and 61 of the Companies Act, 56 Vic., No. 8. 3, The introduction of any legislation such as is implied in this question might have the effect of interfering with the shareholders' control of the management and the investments of any company.

QUESTION—EDUCATION.

School Desks.

Hon. G. FRASER (for Hon. E. M. Heenan) asked the Chief Secretary: 1, How many State schools are still fully equipped with long desks? 2, How many State schools are partially equipped with the said desks? 3, When long desks are replaced by dual desks what further use, if any, is made of the long desks?

The HONORARY MINISTER (for the Chief Secretary) replied: 1, 410 schools equipped with long desks only. 2, 44 schools

partially equipped with long desks. 3, The long desks which are usable are sent to small new schools or when required to other schools which are still using that type of desk. (These schools are mostly Class VII. schools and assisted schools.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion by Hon. G. W. Miles, leave of absence for six consecutive sittings granted to Hon. J. J. Holmes (North) on the ground of private business.

MOTION—METROPOLITAN MILK ACT.

To Disallow Regulations.

HON. C. F. BAXTER (East) [4.36]: I move—

That Regulations 102, 103, 104, and 105, and new Sixth Schedule made under the Metropolitan Milk Act, 1932-1936, as published in the "Government Gazette" on the 9th June, 1939, and laid on the Table of the House on the 8th August, 1939, be and are hereby disallowed.

I wish to direct the attention of Parliament to the extension of the system of government by regulation. From time to time we in this Chamber give power under various measures to frame regulations, and those regulations frequently become the most important parts of our laws. As such they are passed without affording us the usual opportunity to consider them as we would the provisions of a Bill. Members are elected by the people to carry out their duties here, but year after year, by way of regulations, we are delegating our duties to boards.

Hon. G. Fraser: You would not suggest that all regulations be included in the Bills?

HON. C. F. BAXTER: My contention is that after a regulation has been operating for twelve months it should be embodied in the Act. Consider the position of anyone desirous of ascertaining his position under an Act of Parliament. He can obtain copies of the Act and its amendments, but there may also be regulations galore. How is he to know of them? He can get information about them only through the "Government Gazette" and would have to search the files of the "Government Gazette" for goodness knows how many years to ascertain the position. That is the most conflicting and dangerous aspect of regulations. No matter how one may try to interpret an Act of Parlia-

ment, one cannot learn, without making exhaustive search, what regulations are in existence. The regulations are often the vital portion of a law.

On the first day after the formal opening of Parliament, no fewer than 76 papers were laid on the Table of the House. What a gigantic task it would be for any member to wade through all those papers! Including the following four days of the session, or five days in all, 91 papers have been tabled for members to scrutinise. How can it be done? If members gave the whole of their time to perusing the papers tabled they would not be able to get through them. Regulations tabled in this way contain vital matters. I have had time to scrutinise only a few of the papers that have been tabled and there is no possibility of my dealing with the whole of them. It is time the House took a serious view of this matter of government by regulation, which has become indeed serious. There is one good feature about the laying of regulations on the Table this session. A motion of mine which the House wholeheartedly passed last session has brought about an immense improvement. Papers are now tabled in proper order, and the jacket or cover tells exactly what it contains. The former system was haphazard, and one jacket might include all sorts of Orders in Council, proclamations and regulations. I remember one jacket which contained a total of 59 papers. That system, fortunately, has been abolished.

If we are to delegate our powers as is now the case, what becomes of our democratic system of government? It simply goes by the board. What do the electors elect us for? To delegate our duties in such a manner? Week in and week out boards are appointed with almost unlimited powers. For what purpose are they appointed? To take responsibility off the shoulders of Ministers? What matters to Parliament is that duties entrusted to Ministers who are responsible to the House are delegated to boards which are not responsible to the House, boards over which this Chamber has no control. To a large extent that applies to regulations promulgated by the various departments.

Hon. H. Tuckey: But all the regulations are subject to the approval of the House.

HON. C. F. BAXTER: The further we keep away from the question of approval,

the better for all concerned. There are several points to which I must call attention in connection with the milk regulations. Firstly, they affect the health of the community, particularly that of children. The regulations were promulgated only three weeks ago. Parliament was called together on the 3rd August. The regulations have applied since the 1st August. Why promulgate regulations upsetting the whole system so very near to the beginning of the session? If the regulations are disallowed—and I feel sure they will be—the whole system will be upset, and there will have to be a complete alteration. Why could not a little more time be allowed before the regulations came into operation? When regulations are promulgated during the recess, they operate for some time before Parliament sits and for some time afterwards as well. That is a dangerous and unsatisfactory feature.

There are three important regulations. The first affects the health of the community, and particularly the health of children. The second allows an outside body to usurp the rights of the Industrial Arbitration Court. The third will further curtail the sale of fresh milk. We know perfectly well that milk, above all other articles of diet, is subject to contamination. Viewed from that aspect, it is a dangerous article of diet. We must bear in mind that the longer milk is kept, the greater the chance of its becoming contaminated. Contaminated milk is dangerous to adults, and highly dangerous to children. Milk which has been handled and transported for some time, eventually reaches the city and is then put into a refrigerator. The refrigerator has to keep the temperature of the milk down to a certain degree of coldness, and as a result of this the bacteria are at a standstill. Then the milk is taken out of the refrigerator into an entirely different atmosphere. That is a source of trouble, and may result in considerable danger. The times of delivery specified by the Milk Board in these regulations are subject to these considerations. One of the main sources of the supply to the city is the milk train, which arrives here between 7 and 8 a.m. That train carries the afternoon's milk. It will readily be seen that as a consequence 12 hours have elapsed, and that the milk is 12 hours old, on arrival in the city. Arriving between 7 and

8 a.m., the milk cannot be retailed within the hours specified by the Milk Board, between 1 a.m. on the day it reaches Perth and 9.30 a.m. on the next day. Therefore it has to go into cold store until early the next morning. That means another 20 hours' delay. Then it is taken out and delivered. By the time it is in use there would be, on the average, a delay of a further 20 hours. Thus the milk would be 52 hours old before being actually consumed.

The Honorary Minister: Do you guarantee the accuracy of that statement?

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: It is for the Honorary Minister to disprove it when he replies. The hours quoted by authorities are somewhat longer. This is what will happen under the regulation. But there is another evil. The regulation will lead to the mixing of morning and afternoon milk. If a milkman has half a can of milk left over in the morning, he will put it with half a can of afternoon milk. The mixing of morning and afternoon milk is highly undesirable.

Hon. G. Fraser: Do you know that Fremantle has not had an afternoon delivery of milk for 12 years?

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: I am aware of that, and something attaches to it. The Milk Board's argument in favour of these regulations is that if they are not applied retailers will have to increase the price of milk. If that is so, the Milk Board has been lacking in its duty in not ensuring that Fremantle consumers should get their milk at a lower price in view of the one delivery. Does Fremantle get its milk any cheaper than Perth does?

Hon. G. Fraser: No.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: That is my point. Next I wish to deal with the question of keeping milk according to a statement made by the chairman of the Milk Board himself. The milk is quite good, according to him. But he and his board have a lot to learn if they stand by this statement:—

It is common knowledge that many people possess refrigerators or ice chests; but these are not essential to keeping milk cool—the Coolgardie safe, an inexpensive item which costs nothing to maintain, is adequate for this purpose.

He goes on to say that milk can be kept in a billy, with a wet cloth around it. It is true that many people own refrigerators, but how many more cannot afford one? The majority of people cannot afford a refrigerator, which is an expensive item. Nor is

it satisfactory to keep milk in an ice chest for a long period; anyone with experience knows that there is no circulation of air in an ice chest, and that that is detrimental to milk. As for a Coolgardie safe, all I can say is that the chairman of the board knows very little about keeping milk. The Coolgardie safe is open to all infection possible. It consists of a framework, covered with canvas, which must be kept wet. Even so, many people have not even a Coolgardie safe. but why, I ask, should consumers of milk be put to all this trouble and expense? Any householder knows how difficult it is to keep milk fresh, more especially after it has been in cold storage. It certainly keeps for a reasonable period; but these regulations would result in the storage of milk in a refrigerator for too long a period.

Coming to my third point, I said that the regulations infringed the award of the Arbitration Court. That is the danger of establishing boards and letting them loose. Here we have a flagrant case of an outside body prescribing hours and conditions of labour which have not been fixed—but have purposefully been left open—by the Arbitration Court. That court consists of a representative of the employers, a representative of the workers, and a chairman, who is a judge. It is the Court's function to fix hours and conditions of labour. Yet the Milk Board says, "We shall put our own construction on this award and fix the hours which shall be observed." When shall we finish with interference of this kind in what should be the function of the Arbitration Court? We should not allow outside bodies to transgress in this way. Members know the strong stand I take on industrial matters. My cry has always been, "Hands off the Industrial Arbitration Act and the Arbitration Court. Keep the court free." There should not be any interference with the duties of the court by outside bodies, such as the Milk Board. I shall quote the following provision from the award of the Arbitration Court made in the matter of an application by the Amalgamated Road Transport Union of Workers. Clause 8 provides—

The starting time for the purpose of calculating overtime shall (with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned) be 7 a.m. or after; and the finishing time, on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, shall not be later than 6 p.m., and on Saturdays not later than 1 p.m.

Among the exceptions we find the following:—

(c) Milk carters, stablemen and yardmen. Milk carters are exempt from the provision regarding hours, and rightly so. They are dealing with a commodity which requires the exercise of the greatest care in the world, and which must be delivered under the best and most hygienic conditions possible. The court was bound to exempt those workers. Clause 6 of the award provides—

... (b) In any week in which there are one or more holidays the hours shall be reduced by the number of ordinary working hours the worker would have been required to work on the holiday or holidays had such day or days not been holidays: Provided that this subclause shall not apply in the case of milk, cream, ice-cream, or ice carters.

(c) Any hours worked on any day or days to make up the hours of duty in any week shall be worked in a continuous shift, except in the case of workers in livery stables, milk carters, and stablemen.

Thus we see the Arbitration Court has, by that award, exempted the workers specified from the provisions relating to hours. On the other hand, we have this glaring position, that the Milk Board has fixed hours within which milk must be delivered. Surely Parliament will not allow that. Parliament should not allow the award I have quoted to be infringed in that way. If it does, I shall be much surprised.

Another matter to which I wish to refer is the attempt being made in this State to assist industries, particularly primary industries, so that the volume of our importations from the Eastern States may be lessened. We should be able to provide our own goods, more especially milk. The board itself takes pride in saying that it has increased the consumption of milk. If these regulations are to remain in force, then the effect will be to decrease the consumption of milk. By these regulations the board is flying in the face of all those people who have formed themselves into committees, not only to increase the consumption of milk, but to improve the health of our children, the latter the most laudable object any person could strive for. Children will now be unable to get milk of the right quality. An interesting fact is that while we are making rapid progress in the dairying industry, sales of powdered milk have considerably increased. In 1938-39, importations of powdered milk

increased from, in round figures, 1,409,000 lbs. to 1,800,000 lbs., showing a rise in value from £69,367 to £114,862—an increase of £45,495. What has brought the increase about? Surely something is wrong with our dairying industry, or with its control, when we find that our importations of powdered milk are increasing in this way, especially in a State like Western Australia, where we pride ourselves on our wonderful dairying industry.

Hon. H. S. W. Parker: Where is the powdered milk used?

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: In Perth. That is where the main increase has taken place.

Hon. J. M. Macfarlane: More is consumed in the summer, too.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: When at Victoria Park last Sunday I was informed by a householder that her milk had turned sour.

Hon. G. W. Miles: It is not the first time we have had that happen.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: It was the first experience she had in that direction. When the summer arrives, we shall find thousands of people consuming powdered milk, which is an excellent substitute, unfortunately. The pity is that it is not manufactured here.

Hon. J. Nicholson: But the powdered milk has not the food value of fresh milk.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: Yes, it has. We must not praise it too much. I am sorry the hon. member brought the matter up. I do not wish to speak about the value of powdered milk, and I hope the Press will not take any notice of this point. There is no need for us to discuss it here, and I wish I had ignored the hon. member's interjection. These regulations will mean decreased sales of fresh milk; they will hamper the householder and will be a setback to our growing children, who require milk as fresh as it can be given to them. There is nothing better than fresh milk for children. But apart from all these matters, we should not allow any board to set up hours of labour that have already been prescribed by an award of the court. The award sets out the hours for milk carters, and if an order of the court is to be set aside by an irresponsible body, then I do not know what the future is likely to bring. I urge very strongly the House to disallow the regulations.

On motion by Hon. G. Fraser, debate adjourned.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY.

Seventh Day.

Debate resumed from the 17th August.

HON. J. A. DIMMITT (Metropolitan-Suburban) [5.3]: With all due deference, I say the Lieut.-Governor's Speech sounded somewhat familiar. There were the usual statistics prepared in the usual optimistic way. There was the same meaningless talk of what the Government's intentions were with regard to future legislation for the session, and we were given a small list of Bills most of which could have been anticipated by members and some of which are hardy annuals. If we take the Lieut.-Governor's Speech seriously, and surely we should, the most we can expect is that 15 or 20 Government Bills will be brought down this session. I venture to suggest that towards the end of December this House will be sitting late at night, and all of some nights, considering the pile of legislation that could and should have been brought down very much earlier. This is one clear indication of the manner in which Parliament is treated by the Government, and the present Government is not the only one that has offended in that respect. According to the Lieut.-Governor's Speech, the position is that either the Government has not given consideration to important matters of legislation, or, alternatively, that it chooses to keep Parliament in ignorance about many matters upon which we should be called upon to legislate. If the latter is true, then it is obvious that we are being told just exactly what the Government wishes to tell us, and that, to my way of thinking, is a dangerous attitude to adopt, an attitude that threatens the democratic system of government upon which we place so much store. My complaint goes further than the mere fact that we are not taken into the Government's confidence, and, as members of this House, we are placed at a distinct disadvantage because we do not know and have not had notice of the subject matter of Bills that we shall be called upon to discuss. In the meantime the Government is preparing its case, is tapping all the privileged sources that are available to it so as to make its case as complete as possible, while we, as private members, have to await the Government's conven-

ience before we can institute any inquiries at all. By that time the Bill is before Parliament and public opinion has been crystallised by the Government's propaganda. I suppose we shall see the same sorry spectacle—though I hope not—as last session, of Bills being pitched into this House in the dying hours of the session; then we shall be upbraided by the Government and the people for not giving the measures due consideration. Members may recall that last session some of the Government's legislative programme was initiated in this House. While that accelerated our decisions on some of the measures, it did not assist the position to any material degree. What we need, in my opinion, is earlier consideration of measures in another place—that is a matter of vital importance—so that we may give those measures more mature consideration when they reach this House. Gradually and surely Parliament is being robbed of its rights. For instance, we as members of Parliament cannot accept any blame, and neither can we take any credit for any public works going on in Western Australia to-day, because Parliament is not consulted before those works are undertaken. In other words, Parliament is ignored. As a member of Parliament, I like other members, read in our daily Press of the Government's intentions in regard to, say, the extension of sewerage facilities around Perth, the building of a new dam at Harvey, or the Government's intentions regarding the building of a holding dam in connection with the gold-fields water supply, and the Press notification will be the first intimation to us of the Government's intentions.

Hon. G. Fraser: Surely you would not want those undertakings brought before us to determine whether they should be carried out?

Hon. J. A. DIMMITT: There should be some notification in the Lieut.-Governor's Speech of all the Bills that are likely to be brought down or the works to be undertaken.

Hon. G. W. Miles: And there should be a public works committee to advise the Government.

Hon. J. A. DIMMITT: Yes, I shall deal with that presently. It is not the fact that we as members, or individuals, have not been consulted; it is the fact that Parlia-

ment as Parliament, has not been consulted, and that is the important point. I am certainly not blind to the administrative difficulties that could occur if big public works which should be started whilst the House is in recess had to await the consideration of Parliament; and I am sure that members of Parliament have no wish to be a drag on the progress of the State. We should, however, cling tenaciously to our rights as members of Parliament. There is a way out and it has been indicated by Mr. Thomson, with whom I agree. It is that there should be appointed a committee whose job it would be to examine all proposals for public works. This committee, whilst not being vested with the power to make decisions, could at least be given the right to examine projects before they were started. The observations of such a committee would be of great value to members while the Estimates were being discussed. I suggest that during this session members of this House should show their *bona fides* in this respect by making the necessary move towards seeking the co-operation of members of another place in the direction of appointing such a standing committee.

At the head of the list of Bills mentioned in the Speech is one referring to the collection of taxation. I was particularly struck by the fact that the Lieut.-Governor was much more careful in his choice of words when referring to this matter than were the Premier and members of his Government during the recent election campaign. I remember at that time seeing on various hoardings posters illustrating the financial emergency tax stamps, and underneath those illustrations there appeared this caption, "No more of these." The Speech referred to the Government's proposal to submit legislation to combine the financial emergency tax and the income tax. I think that the Lieut.-Governor's description is much more correct than was the description of the Premier and the members of his Government. I am not going to suggest that the Premier and the other members of the Government did not know exactly what they meant by the word "abolition," but I do say that many members of the public thought that the word "abolition" really meant abolition, and nothing else.

Hon. J. Cornell: That is what it is intended to do.

Hon. J. A. DIMMITT: And because it was thought the Government intended to wipe out this form of taxation, in form and in fact, the people were deluded into voting for the Government. Such tactics as these bring the Government and politicians into disrepute. If we are to preserve the form of democratic government bequeathed to us we should build up and not tear down the reputation of politics. I am greatly concerned, and I think all right-thinking men must also be concerned, about the sneer with which the man in the street regards politics and politicians. But what else can we expect when our leaders are not even honest in their statements? When the Government shows a disposition to juggle with words, then it becomes the duty of every member of this House to take more and more care to see that every "i" is dotted and every "t" is crossed in every Bill brought before us.

Hon. G. Fraser: We do that now.

Hon. J. A. DIMMITT: We shall have to stand between this greed for power, and the people who are wronged by statements made in terms deliberately intended to deceive. I am rather at a loss to get the correct interpretation of that part of the Lieut.-Governor's Speech which refers to unemployment. Some time ago the Government made a great deal of the fact that it had appointed a Minister whose whole and sole job was to look after the position of the unemployed. Admittedly the Department of Employment still has a Ministerial head, but the Minister in charge is not the one who was specifically appointed to that job; nor is employment the sole responsibility of one Minister. It is now part of the responsibility of the Honorary Minister. One might be excused for thinking that this problem no longer existed, or that it was no longer acute, and yet the Speech informs us that the number of men dependent upon the Government for relief work or sustenance has risen slightly during the last twelve months, and that at present provision is being made for 7,000 men. Perhaps the Honorary Minister will put me right if I am wrong in thinking that the Government's programme for dealing with the unemployed is not exactly successful. The number of unemployed is increasing in spite of the fact that secondary industries are credited both in the Speech and very much so in this morning's paper, with having absorbed

a great number of workmen. This indicates that there must be something lacking. I trust that the efforts of the Minister for Industrial Development will be successful. The Government is to be congratulated on the establishment of the new department and upon the appointment of a council consisting of such representative and able citizen. The choice of the departmental officer who has been appointed indicates careful thought and good selection. I wish the scheme every success and hope it will lead to a settlement of the unemployment problem, and perhaps give the youth of the country a better chance than has been available for some years. I support the motion.

HON. E. H. ANGELO (North) [5.17]: I associate myself with those members who have expressed their deep regret at the passing, since Parliament last met, of two members of another place. The late Miss Holman and the late Mr. MacCallum Smith did splendid work for the State. They have left behind a record of which I am sure their relatives and friends can justly be proud. I congratulate the Government upon its return to office. It is our duty as members of a House of review to assist the administration as far as we can in the carrying out of its policy. I intend to stick to that attitude as strictly as I can, but will vote against any measures I think are not in the best interests of the State, or—the Government may not always realise it—not in the interests of the people of the State. I also congratulate the member for Kimberley (Hon. A. A. M. Coverley) upon his accession to Ministerial rank. We who represent the North must be gratified that now two members of Cabinet come from electorates in the North-West. The new Minister has had a long experience of the North, which he knows from one end of the Province to the other. I feel certain that in Mr. Coverley we have a Minister who will look after the interests of the North probably better than has ever been done before.

The first paragraph in the Speech with a heading deals with the important subject of defence. No question affects the public men of Australia more than does this one at the present time. Some alarming news has come through to-day, and I expect the Commonwealth Government, which has charge of the defence of the Commonwealth, must be very disturbed. As a

public man I should like again to express my opinion in favour of compulsory training for home defence. This should be brought into practice immediately. I made a similar statement some three years ago, but compulsory training is more necessary now than ever. Who could object to their sons and brothers gaining a little experience in the use of munitions of war, especially when it was understood that this was for home defence? Should it become necessary to send troops overseas we would get all that were necessary as volunteers from amongst the trainees. I am glad the Government has expressed its willingness to assist the Commonwealth authorities in defence measures, but I am curious to know what it has done. From what I have heard, the Government has not been very ready to assist in small matters. I am told that those who have made themselves responsible for the training of the people in the event of air raids have asked for a little financial assistance, but have been told by the State Government that this was a defence matter. That may or may not be so. When it is a question of the protection and health of our own people, surely the State Government should assist in some small way by financing those who are giving their time voluntarily for this object. The other day I was surprised to see cadets and men of the Scottish regiment paying their tram fares. Surely a little concession to men who are volunteering for this kind of service would not be too much to expect. I would also refer to the ladies who are members of the V.A.D., and are giving up their time to this work. They pay for their own uniforms and even entrance fees for their examinations. When travelling on duty they should be given transport facilities. That would be some appreciation on the part of the Government to people who were giving up their time in an honorary capacity to this important work.

The next paragraph in the Speech deals with secondary industries. I am glad the Government is making an effort to do something in this regard. Before factories in this State can be developed to any great extent certain legislation now on the statute book will have to be altered. I refer particularly to the Workers' Compensation Act, which creates expense in this State far greater than that of the other States of the Commonwealth. Let us hope that some good will be accomplished. The strike at

Fremantle is very regrettable, especially just now. Mills & Ware started in opposition to Eastern States manufacturers some years ago and have built up a fine factory.

Hon. A. Thomson: And are turning out good products.

Hon. J. Nicholson: And providing a great deal of employment.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes. It is unfortunate that a strike should occur at this psychological moment when we are talking about developing our industries. One member, when quoting what the Labour Government in New Zealand has done, said that the Minister in charge of Labour in that Dominion had declared there must be either strikes or the Arbitration Court, that the workers could not have it both ways. The hon. member forgot to mention that the Minister also stated that if employees who were eligible to go to the Arbitration Court banded together and struck, he would have the union deregistered. That is the way the Government of this State should talk. Let the employees have the option of striking or going to the Arbitration Court, but do not allow them to get as much as they can out of the one course before they decide to adopt the other. I draw the attention of the Honorary Minister to two articles that recently appeared under the name of Mr. S. S. Glyde and also to an interview with the general manager of the Canteen Contractor Syndicate of India. These showed what a wonderful opportunity there was for Western Australia to increase its export trade with India. We can do more by exporting our primary products and expending some of our energies in that direction than we can in other ways. The State would benefit very greatly if our exports to India were increased. The articles and the interview were most informative, and provided data about which some of us had not previously known anything.

Hon. A. Thomson: There must be continuity of supply.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Of necessity! Unfortunately we hear little about our marine wealth. We are importing annually about £100,000 worth of fish products into this State, and Australia is importing about £1,000,000 worth. Millions of pounds worth of marine wealth is going to waste in the North-West. Why not expend a little energy in that direction? A wonderful market is await-

ing our marine products provided the war comes to an end in China. When the shark fishing industry was active I saw account sales indicating that one company was receiving up to £20 per ton for shark flesh. Everything was saleable, the fins and the skin, as well as the flesh, but for the flesh alone £20 per ton was being paid. Is there any kind of foodstuff that has to be bred and fattened for which it is possible to get that price? The flesh was in fillets and was sun dried. The buyers would be prepared to give an even higher price if the flesh were dehydrated and a uniform product exported.

Hon. J. Nicholson: Do you know that sharks are being caught now off the coast of Britain?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes, but I do not think the people there have as many sharks to deal with, either on land or in the sea, as we have in Australia. The suggestion I made some years ago might be taken into consideration, namely, that we might introduce two men from Scotland, one a capitalist who had put his money into fishing, and the other an experienced fisherman. We know the frightful conditions that exist off the coast of Scotland, especially during the winter. These men could be taken up North and allowed to see the conditions there. I feel sure the capitalist would say "I think I can make more money in Australia with its wonderful market in the Near East than I can in Scotland." The expert fisherman who would do the actual work would say, "Fancy having to go out in that awful weather off the coast of Scotland and fish there, when I could work under such ideal conditions in these north-western waters."

Hon. A. Thomson: You would have to induce the Scottish fishermen to come out here to engage upon the actual work.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes, and I think they would readily consent to do so. I remember reading an article that indicated that the fishing industry in Scottish waters was at a particularly low ebb. They are the men that we want to embark upon the fishing industry in the northern waters. In the past efforts have been made to develop the fishing industry, but both money and expert knowledge have been lacking, and certainly that is what we require when any steps are taken in this direction.

Dealing with the goldmining industry, everyone interested in the progress of West-

ern Australia must be delighted with the satisfactory condition of the industry here. I am indeed grateful to my colleague, Mr. Miles, for having given me an opportunity to accompany him for ten days through that part of our province in which he is particularly interested, namely, the Pilbara district. We travelled for about 500 miles, going from Port Hedland to Marble Bar, and thence to Nullagine, working back in one direction and then proceeding in another. We spent a day at the Comet Mine. I was astonished to note the wonderful machinery and the latest methods that the mining company has adopted to deal with the huge ore deposit being worked on Comet Hill. What particularly struck me during our travels was that we must have passed at least 500 hills that, to my lay-mind, seemed similar to the hill on which the Comet Mine is situated.

Hon. J. Nicholson: All treasure chests?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I am coming to that. I understand the mine there was found by accident right on top of the hill. Indications of gold were not apparent in the quartz. Despite that fact, before the machinery was erected to deal with the ore, £137,000 worth of gold had been won and from those proceeds the company had been able to pay for the machinery that had been installed. Another interesting point relates to water supplies. We have always talked about the difficulty experienced in finding water outback. When the company commenced operations water had to be pumped for two miles from the Coongan River. Later the manager found, as the result of boring, that he had a supply of 35,000 gallons daily almost alongside his own house. That merely indicates that we have not by any means exhausted our possibilities.

I suggest to the Government that it would be well advised to make use of the services of some of the unemployed—I am afraid we will have many more of them in the near future—who are being dismissed by firms as business is so slack. If a number of those young men, who are strong and willing to undertake the task, were sent to Marble Bar at the commencement of next winter—I would not like to see them sent there in summer because the heat radiating from the ironstone hills would kill almost anyone—they could be accompanied by a geologist who, before the men left the Bar,

would acquaint them with the type of ores for which they should look. He could tell them that they could most certainly look for gold if they saw it anywhere in the course of their prospecting, but would advise them not to pass the types of rock that he would indicate to them. The geologist could be stationed at Marble Bar so that if the men found any outcrop of promise, their samples could be analysed locally instead of having to be sent to Perth for that purpose. Then again, any man sent out to prospect under such a scheme should not be permitted to travel in one direction only. The drive should be undertaken along scientific lines and parties should be instructed in which direction to prospect, and they should follow that route by compass. In order to save time and cover as much ground as possible during the winter months, arrangements could be made for the supply of food requirements at distances ranging up to 30 miles or more, and thus avoid the necessity for the men returning to Marble Bar. All the hills we inspected seemed to be of the same type of formation. They appeared to consist of ironstone, quartz and schist all mixed up together, and I honestly believe that if a systematic and properly-organised drive were made as I suggest, we would quickly have several more Comets adding to the wealth of the State. I do not hesitate to say that I believe the Comet Mine will be one of our most payable gold-producers before very long.

I was also impressed by the results obtained in that portion of the North known as the Conglomerates. Over areas stretching out for miles through the Nullagine country, prospectors were obtaining colours. I discussed the position with men out there, and they said, "Come and have a look. We will show you that we can get colours all right." In the small operations that I watched, the men secured gold every time. Unfortunately they have to cart their stone and dirt from 20 to 30 miles for treatment, and I believe it would pay the Government to instal a battery there. I am perfectly certain that a lot of money will be made in that part of the State by dredging and sluicing the beds of the rivers. When the matter is considered, one can readily understand that the Yule, Turner and Shaw Rivers, to name a few only, have been draining hundreds of thousands of square miles of coun-

try for millions of years. Alluvial gold has been found from time to time in that area ranging in size from dust to nuggets weighing 400 oz. To my mind it is not merely possible but absolutely certain that during past centuries much of the finer gold must have been washed down the creeks and found lodgment in the beds of the rivers. No serious attempt has been made to ascertain whether that is actually the position. We have heard of the fortunes being made in New Guinea and New Zealand, as well as other places, through dredging and sluicing, but we have not undertaken any work along those lines in our own State.

Hon. A. Thomson: Do those people know of the position?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes. I have been in touch with some big Melbourne and Sydney people who have four or five dredges operating in New Zealand, and they told me they hoped to come here next year. Let us hope they do so, and if they do, I trust they will be successful in their efforts.

Dealing now with the pastoral industry, as we know, good seasons have been experienced in many areas such as the Kimberley, Pilbara and Ashburton, while the season in the Gascoyne has been fairly satisfactory, except in the upper parts, where conditions are deplorable owing to the lack of rain. Unfortunately the Gascoyne River has not run for over three years. Mr. Piesse and Mr. Craig gave the House some valuable information about the pastoral industry, and I certainly do not intend to repeat what they have already told members. I agree, however, that the cost of effecting improvements and repairing the damage that has been occasioned the industry will be very heavy indeed. The price of fencing wire, for instance, is double what it was a few years ago, and that applies to wages as well. A tremendous volume of renovation work is necessary, but the chief difficulty will be to restock the stations. Members may recollect that about two years ago I suggested to the Chief Secretary, by way of a question, that the Government might impose an embargo on the slaughter of breeding ewes. The Chief Secretary replied that the Government could not very well do that, but it would do everything possible to discourage the practice. As I pointed out, during the war period, legislation was passed to prevent the slaughtering of calves. That was

introduced for much the same reasons as a Bill could be placed before Parliament to prevent breeding ewes from being slaughtered. I do not know that it is too late now to do something along those lines, because although the price of ewes for breeding purposes is very high to-day, as Mr. Wittenoom indicated the other evening, still some people may be killing off a few now and again. It would be a pity to allow that to continue, because the task of finding sufficient ewes to restock the pastoral areas will be tremendously difficult. Until the stations are stocked up, no profit can be secured from the industry, and the Government will not collect any income tax. In those circumstances the interests of all concerned demand that something shall be done.

I am delighted to know that we shall have a record apple crop this season, and I wish I could say the same regarding our tropical fruit. Unfortunately the Gascoyne River has not run for three years, and we are short of water. That is merely a temporary setback to the industry. The river will run again.

Hon. W. J. Mann: When?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I wish we knew. I am convinced that the seasons proceed in cycles and before long we shall again be enjoying good times, with the tropical fruit industry well established. That will be beneficial to all concerned, especially the consumers in the metropolitan area.

The Lieut.-Governor's Speech contains a paragraph referring to the North-West, and commences by setting out that the Government is pleased with the operations of the new State motor vessel "Koolama." Two or three years ago, when I supported the proposal to build the boat, I pointed to the wonderful trade that could be built up with the residents of Darwin. When I visited the Northern Territory, the then Administrator escorted me to various business houses at Darwin and I was promised, provided the State Government would schedule a monthly service, that Western Australia would certainly secure a share of the trade of that progressive centre. I recently travelled North by two State boats and I am pleased to say that one had 600 tons and the other 800 tons of produce for Darwin. For some time our vessels have been visiting the port fortnightly. We can be assured of a regular monthly service now, and Western Australia is certainly participating in the trade of the

far northern port. We, as taxpayers, have to shoulder our share of the cost of the development of the Northern Territory, so why should we not participate in the trading benefits available? The only difficulty is that if there is an extensive trade with Darwin, some of our North-West ports may have to go short. The question will arise very shortly as to whether the Government will allow the privately owned boats to call at northern ports or order the construction of a third vessel. Something of the sort will have to be done.

I spent a fortnight in Broome, and I was sorry to perceive that the pearling industry was at a very low ebb. The price of shell is exceedingly low and pearls are hardly seen nowadays. Pearlers appear to be unable to afford to have European pearl-shell openers on board, so that the pearls do not reach the rightful owners. Everybody seems satisfied that pearls are being obtained but that the crews of the boats, who are mostly Japanese and Malays, are getting them. I want to draw attention to what I consider to be an alarming situation. In Broome, there are only about 150 white men, but when I was there no fewer than six Japanese sampans were anchored within 150 yards of the jetty. Each had 15 men on board; a total of 90 men. Furthermore, within 20 or 30 miles of Broome there were 24 other sampans. Thus there were a total of 450 Japanese on foreign boats within three or four hours' sail of Broome. And in Broome there are only 150 white men to oppose them if the Japanese wanted to do anything wrong.

Hon. A. Thomson: And yet the Commonwealth says it is not its duty to provide a patrol boat. That seems absurd.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes, of course it is absurd. The day I was there, news was coming over the wireless about the Tientsin trouble. It was stated that at any time hostilities might begin. The sampans to which I refer are nearly all equipped with wireless.

Hon. G. W. Miles: They have trained naval men in charge, too.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes. What would those poor inhabitants of Broome do if trouble occurred? Of course, I suppose the Japanese would say, "We are going back to Japan." But they would not return without provisions. They would go into the towns and into the shops and hotels. They

would probably become the worse for liquor, and God knows what would happen. I consider it my duty to place this matter before the Government, because I think the Government should realise that the white people at Broome are in a precarious position. This morning there was news about a sampan having appeared near some Pacific island, and members will have noted the interest that was aroused in that regard. But there are 30 sampans near Broome, and one sampan was found at sea the other day south of Cossack.

Hon. G. W. Miles: There are trained scientists on board one of the boats endeavouring to ascertain what marine wealth exists off the coast.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Yes, there is a ship especially fitted out for scientific investigation. I saw it myself. That vessel ascertains where the pearl banks are, and it is making a study of the culture of the shell, and that sort of thing, all of which indicates that the Japanese intend to come here and remain here. Members will recall, perhaps, that three years ago I asked the Government to do its utmost to find out whether we could get our territorial limit extended from three miles to 12 miles from the coast. I was speaking at that time on the whaling industry. I pointed out that America, Norway and Sweden had in recent years extended their territorial waters to cover a distance of 12 miles from their coasts. Last year I spoke to a Norwegian gentleman in business here and who was about to visit Norway. I asked him to find out how the Norwegian Government provided for such an extension. He now tells me it was done by an Act of Parliament. The Norwegian Parliament passed a measure that in future the territorial limit should be 12 miles, and the world has accepted that. Why cannot we do the same? If it could be done, the pearlers consider that half their troubles would be ended, provided of course that the coast was properly patrolled. But with only a three-mile limit, even if the coast were patrolled, it would be impossible to keep out these men.

As a representative of the North-West, I consider it my duty to point out the anxiety that exists regarding the empty North. My colleagues and I in this House and in another place have been drawing attention to the matter for years, and year

after year we have been promised that something would be done to populate that part of the State and to develop it up to a reasonable condition, so that it would not prove so tempting to other nations. I remember that the late Mr. Scaddan said, something like 20 years ago, "We have to develop the South-West first. In 25 years' time we will tackle the North." But to-day we have there fewer men, cattle, sheep and horses than we had 25 years ago. What can we do? I remember that when I first went to Roebourne 50 years ago the town contained 800 people. Cossack used to have a floating population of up to 2,500 in lay-up time. To-day I think Cossack has about 70 people and Roebourne 150. Of course, at that time there was no Broome. The population of Carnarvon has increased a little; that of Onslow is about the same. But there is no large population in any of those centres. That fact leads me to ask whether we should lose any opportunity to populate the North if we can get decent people to go there.

Hon. G. Fraser: Could they make a living when they arrived there?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I hope to be able to show that they could. I propose to read two paragraphs from an article by the editor of "British Australian and New Zealander." The article was published last November. The portion I wish to read is as follows:—

Two concurrent happenings—the growing need of the Jews within recent years for some portion of the earth which they can call their own, and the growing need of Australia for men and money to populate and develop parts of the continent, the emptiness of which is a temptation to certain other nations and a consequent danger to her—suggests the possibility that an arrangement between Jews and Australians might permit these two needs to be satisfied, with mutual benefit. In the North-West of the Australian continent, which has a total area of 3,000,000 square miles, is a part of the State of Western Australia known as the Kimberley Division, with an area of 133,000 square miles and a population of less than 500 white people and a few thousand aborigines.

The writer goes on to point out what a splendid opportunity this provides for Australia to populate some of its empty North. Now this North, as we all know, has a very good, though perhaps not an excessive, rainfall. The average, as Mr. Miles told us last session, and proved by quoting from rainfall records obtained from the Govern-

ment Meteorologist, is 26 inches, spread over from six to seven months of the year. In one place in the Kimberleys, although very few know it, there is an average rainfall of 53 inches, but that is only just where a certain mission station is situated, and it is in an angle of the territory. However, 26 inches is good enough for anybody. Much of this country has fertile soil adaptable to the growing of a great number of products. There are great rivers that would provide an abundance of water for irrigation. One river has miles of permanent pools of fresh water that probably would not require damming at all. At present nothing but cattle is being bred up there. A large part of that territory includes river valleys that are very suitable for agriculture. At some of the stations and missions there are gardens that prove the variety of products that could be grown, and what has been achieved is the result of merely amateur efforts. People have said that the Jews are not agriculturists and cannot be taught to take up agriculture. In this respect I would quote from the Parliamentary Debates of the House of Lords, dated the 5th July, 1939. The problem of the Jews was being discussed, and reference was made to settlements that had been arranged for the purpose of teaching the Jews how to fend for themselves. During the debate Lord Derwent said—

I have so far been principally thinking of Aryan immigrants, but as a matter of general interest to your Lordships I should like to add in passing that I am informed that in view of the very real and well-known shortage of agricultural labour in this country there is already a definite demand for Jewish agricultural labourers from Central Europe and that apparently, odd though it may seem, such experiments as have been tried in that line have been up to now, even in remote country places in England, completely successful.

Later on, the Marquess of Reading said—

The money which we spend is happily not spent in unproductive relief alone for we make every effort to train refugees to this country in agriculture and in craftsmanship in order that they may be able to compete with life in the countries for which they are ultimately bound. Recently, in the interests of economy as well as of greater facility of occupation, we have started on a considerable scale a camp at Richborough near Sandwich. If any of your Lordships doubts the quality of the men who are being brought to this country, or the spirit which animates them, I trust that you will take the opportunity, if you should be in that neighbour-

hood, of visiting the camp. You will not only be warmly welcomed, but you will see the spectacle, at once heartbreaking and heartening, of lawyers, doctors, writers, musicians side by side with shopmen and artisans, breaking up the ground for the planting of vegetables, laying concrete roads, making gardens and performing all the manifold tasks of a camp with a co-operative cheerfulness and energy which are beyond praise.

Those are the opinions of two members of the House of Lords.

Hon. J. Cornell: The House of visionaries.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Mr. Miles has today shown me a magazine illustrating what the Jews have done in Palestine. Not only have they built up a city, but, according to the photographs, they have made wonderful strides in all kinds of agriculture.

Hon. A. Thomson: Over £7,000,000 has been spent on settlement in Palestine.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Perhaps so. The Kimberleys lie within the tropics but the climate is healthy and, for the greater part of the year, congenial. We have only to look at some of the people who visit Perth from that district, mothers and their charming daughters, many of whom spend some of their summers in the North.

Hon. G. B. Wood: Why do not the members for the North live up there?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I am pleased to say that I have spent at least two-thirds of my life in the North-West. The climate of the area where the Jews are expected to settle must not be judged by the climate of Wyndham. The town of Wyndham has been built right at the foot of a range of bastion hills about 1,000 feet high. In the afternoon when the sun beats on those hills, its rays are reflected on the town, and no wonder Wyndham is a hot place.

Hon. A. Thomson: Almost as bad as Cape Town.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I will accept the hon. member's word for that. The climate inland is totally different. In 1930 the Australian Medical Congress, after examining the climatic conditions of the Commonwealth, reported that it was unable to find any inherent or insuperable obstacles in the way of the permanent occupation of tropical Australia by a healthy indigenous white race. Mr. Wood rightly said that we should make full inquiries. I should like to know who will make those inquiries. Who would be a better judge

than the man who was sent out by the association, who went to the Kimberleys, met dozens of the residents, and has gone away quite satisfied with what he saw? I shall not read his report, but if members are sufficiently interested they will find a summary of his investigations published in the "West Australian" of the 1st July, under the heading, "Impressed by the Kimberleys." Dr. Steinberg is not the only one to report favourably on the scheme; other people have studied it and are quite satisfied that the Jews will make good. Mr. Wood, and I think another member, mentioned the failures that occurred in the South-West. I have travelled through those settlements further south and the great expense there was entailed in clearing.

Hon. G. B. Wood: That is right and methods were wrong.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: On the settlement in the Kimberleys no clearing will be required. The Jews are to be settled on river flats, that is, those who propose to engage in agriculture. No levelling will be required.

Hon. V. Hamersley: Is the river likely to overflow its banks?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I am satisfied that those responsible for the scheme will obtain all requisite information and will not settle the refugees in an unsuitable place. I do not think the Ord River overflows to anything like the extent that the Fitzroy River does. We have no chance whatever of getting Australian or English people to settle the North in the next 25 years, and the question arises: Shall we be holding the North at the end of that time? I do not think we shall be able to get either the people or the money to develop the North. Huge expenditure would be involved, and the advantage of the proposed scheme is that the Jewish people will find the money needed. If we do not accept these people, I feel sure that the Kimberleys will remain empty for generations. Some time ago an offer was made to start a settlement in order to develop the cattle industry. Mr. J. B. Cramsie was responsible, but that settlement would not have attracted any large population. When the scheme seemed to be making good progress, the solicitors in England discovered the fact that there were two governmental authorities to deal

with—Commonwealth and State—and on that ground the scheme was turned down. Dr. Steinberg knows that, and still he is prepared to proceed with his scheme. In my opinion the proposition can be boiled down to one question, "Are we going to have Jews or Japs?"

Hon. V. Hamersley: That sums it up.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I say, let us have the Jews. They have been driven from their homes in tens of thousands and are trying to find a home in British countries where they know they can settle and will be justly treated. In facilitating the establishment of this settlement, we should ask a price for the land, and that price should be their own labour to tackle Nature in the raw as our pioneers did decades ago. In return for the land, all we should ask of them is to open up this country. What will it mean to the southern part of the State if we get a settlement of 5,000 people in the North? A large number is essential; otherwise the settlers will not be able to spend the requisite money on water conservation, and irrigation they must have if the scheme is to be successful. I hope that no serious objection will be raised to what I consider is a wonderful opportunity.

Hon. G. B. Wood: Do the pastoralists think it will be satisfactory?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Every pastoralist to whom I have spoken favours it. If those settlers achieved nothing beyond the establishment of irrigated paddocks for fattening cattle, so that we could export baby beef, the pastoralists would benefit to the extent of thousands of pounds.

Hon. G. W. Miles: What they need is new blood for their stock.

Hon. J. Cornell: I have yet to learn that the Australian cannot do what a refugee could do.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: To open up new country, two things are necessary. One of those things the Australian possesses in plenty, namely, muscle, but he cannot go far without money. The Jewish people have both.

Hon. T. Moore: Have any small irrigation plots been tried there?

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: Not that I am aware of, excepting, of course, mission gardens, which have been successful.

Hon. T. Moore: It seems remarkable that experimental plots have not been tried.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: The stations have gardens with irrigation plants.

Hon. T. Moore: They would afford some proof.

Hon. E. H. ANGELO: I hope the Government will give prompt consideration to this offer and give the Jewish people a favourable answer as soon as possible. Time is the essence of the contract. If we are going to save the North-West, we must populate it. The sooner Dr. Steinberg is informed that he has the support of our Government, the sooner will he be able to go to Canberra and secure the approval of the Commonwealth Government. Then, probably at the end of the next wet season, when cooler conditions arrive, a start might be made on this scheme. There are other matters that I intended to deal with, but I shall defer them until another occasion. I content myself by supporting the motion.

On motion by Hon. V. Hamersley, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 6.11 p.m.

Legislative Assembly,

Tuesday, 22nd August, 1939.

	PAGE
Questions: Railways, Narrogin stockyards	220
Agriculture, wheat stabilisation conference, as to basis for payment	220
Address-in-reply, eighth day—amendment	220

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTION—RAILWAYS, NARROGIN STOCKYARDS.

Mr. DONEY asked the Minister for Railways: What was the lowest price quoted to the Commissioner for Railways by any Western Australian foundry or by the Midland Junction Workshops for the pump and

electric motor recently purchased from Castlemaine, Victoria, for £139 and installed at the Narrogin stockyards?

The MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS replied: No price was obtained, as the order was based on tenders called three months before for a similar plant, in which case the lowest local quote for suitable plant was approximately 40 per cent. above the Victorian tender.

QUESTION—AGRICULTURE, WHEAT STABILISATION CONFERENCE.

As to Basis for Payment.

Mr. SEWARD asked the Premier: In the report upon the recent wheat stabilisation conference it is stated that the proposed assistance to wheatgrowers will be given on the amount of wheat marketed. Does that mean all wheat the farmer sells, including wheat sold for home consumption, and to poultry-growers, etc.? Assuming that a sum of £3,500,000 is provided, and it is paid on 140,000,000 bushels, what amount would the farmer receive per bushel at a siding with a rail freight of 4d. per bushel, excluding handling charges, world price, and home consumption payments?

The PREMIER replied: No definite decision has yet been reached in regard to any of these matters. It is hoped that finality will be obtained at a further conference to be held this month.

ADDRESS-IN-REPLY.

Eighth Day—Amendment.

Debate resumed from the 17th August.

MR. ABBOTT (North Perth) [4.35]: I wish to express my appreciation to all members for the kindness and assistance they have extended to me as a new member. Particularly do I wish to thank members on the Government bench for suggesting that my name should be included with the names of other new members in the welcome that was given them by the member for West Perth (Mr. McDonald). This was a little hard upon the hon. member, since in the first place, I was thrust upon him by the electors of North Perth, and, secondly, because members of the Government insisted that he should welcome me here. I trust I