

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament under Responsible Government was convened for the despatch of business on the 8th October, 1907.

Parliament was opened by His Excellency the Governor.

Legislative Council.

Tuesday, 8th October, 1907.

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OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Council met at three o'clock p.m., pursuant to proclamation, which was read by the Clerk of Parliaments.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, G.C.B., entered the Council Chamber shortly after three o'clock; and the members of the Legislative Assembly having also attended in the Chamber obediently to summons, His Excellency delivered the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

As intimated when proroguing the third Session of this Sixth Parliament of Western Australia, I have called you together

with the object of enabling my Advisers to submit their financial proposals for the current year, and to proceed with that business of the country which demands immediate attention at the hands of the Legislature.

I trust that the brief respite from your labours will not have materially interfered with the public affairs of the State, and that your deliberations will be marked by earnest consideration for the needs and general welfare of Western Australia.

The primary Industries of the State, namely Mining, Agriculture, Pastoral, and Timber, continue to progress. The recent beneficent rains give promise of a bountiful harvest, and I notice with satisfaction that there are unmistakable indications of increased prosperity in the near future.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the current financial year will be placed before you in the course of a few days.

With a view to assisting in the satisfactory adjustment of the Finances, my Advisers have given the question of additional Taxation their most careful consideration, and believing such a course to be indispensable in the interests of the

State, a Bill providing for a Tax on the Unimproved Value of Land and on Incomes will be submitted for your approval without delay.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

The business to be brought before you will comprise several of the Measures which were introduced and proposed during the previous Session, more particularly Bills for the more efficient Protection of Infant Life, Amendment of the Liquor Laws, Amendment of the Constitution, Railway, Electoral, and Roads Boards Acts, and construction of several Railways and other Works included in the Loan Authorisation Act of 1906. A Bill will also be submitted having for its object the purchase of the Denmark Railway and Estate.

I now declare this fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament of Western Australia to be duly opened, and trust that, aided by Divine direction, you may be able to deal with the many important issues that will call for your attention, in a manner which will prove advantageous to the best interest of the State.

The Governor then retired, and the President (Hon. H. Briggs) took the Chair.

FEDERAL TARIFF REMONSTRANCE—REPLY FROM THE COMMONWEALTH.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. H. Briggs) said: I have to report that in pursuance of the resolution passed by this honourable House on the 29th August last, and in conjunction with the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, I presented the address with regard to the proposed Federal Tariff to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that he would forward the same through the proper channel to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. On the 26th September last, I received a letter signed by the President of the Senate and the

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliament, which reads as follows:—

“We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, through His Excellency the Governor General, of joint communications from the Houses of the Parliament of Western Australia to our respective Houses, on the subject of the tariff now under the consideration of the House of Representatives. The question of the intervention of a State in a matter which, under the Constitution, has passed into the ‘exclusive’ control of the Commonwealth (see Sections 86 and 90 of the Constitution) involves very serious constitutional considerations; and we have, with every desire to afford the fullest opportunity for any State to place its views before the Parliament of the Commonwealth, very fully considered the question, but regret we are unable to find any warrant or precedent which would enable us to lay your communications on the table of our respective Houses in their present form. The Standing Orders of our respective Houses do not provide for the placing before those bodies of any representations otherwise than by petition in accordance with the method universally followed by all Parliaments whose practice has sprung from that of Great Britain, or by a document laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Governor General. We regret our inability to place before our respective Houses the ‘protest’ now under consideration, unless upon a request made by the Houses or either of them, on a motion by a member of either body.”

On the 2nd October instant, in conjunction with the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, I addressed a reply to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, which reads as follows:—

“We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo with reference to the communication on the subject of the proposed tariff from our respective Houses, forwarded by us to His Excellency the Governor, and by him to His Excellency

the Governor General on the 30th of August last. We admit that the imposition of customs duties is a question that has passed into the exclusive control of the Commonwealth Parliament; but we contend that a State Parliament has the right in its collective capacity to enter a protest against any legislation proposed by your respective Houses. In all the British dominions where Constitutional Government exists, every subject has the right to bring forward by petition a personal grievance or a protest to the Parliament which governs him; but when either House of Parliament desires to enter a protest against the action of some superior authority or to request such authority to take action which is vested in it, to remove or remedy a grievance, the invariable practice is for the House to proceed collectively by an Address. Thus we find that in the Imperial Parliament addresses are presented to the Sovereign on all occasions when he is requested by either House to take any action which rests with him. Similarly in all the States of the Commonwealth, the State Parliaments approach the Sovereign, the Imperial Houses of Parliament, and the State Governor, by address. This being so, it seems to follow that a State Parliament should, by the same method, approach the Parliament of the Commonwealth. It is quite probable that no precedent can be found up to the present time in the proceedings of your respective Houses applicable to the present circumstances; but the mere fact that no occasion has yet occurred within the short period of the existence of your respective Houses when this right has been asserted, affords no ground for denying the right if it exists. The Standing Orders of our Legislative Council provide for addresses being presented to either House of the Commonwealth Parliament and for the same being transmitted through the State Governor (the procedure followed in the present case), and similar Standing Orders are in force in the State Parliament of South Australia. We had anticipated that His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral would, on receipt of the despatch from the State Governor enclosing our communication, have transmitted the same to your respective Houses by message in the usual way, and that your respective Houses would then have taken the matter into consideration, and we respectfully suggest that this is the proper course to adopt." To the latter communication, no reply has been received up to the present time.

BILL—MARINE INSURANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. J. D. Connolly): In order to assert and maintain the undoubted rights and privileges of this House to initiate legislation, I move for leave to introduce a Bill for an Act to Codify the Laws relating to Marine Insurance.

Leave given; the Bill introduced and read a first time.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

By the Colonial Secretary: 1, By-laws Fremantle municipality; 2, Report of the Inspector General of the Insane for 1906; 3, Sixth Annual Report of the proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act by the Registrar of Friendly Societies; 4, Report of the Government Savings Bank and annual balance-sheet for 1907; 5, Report of the Commissioner of Police, 1907; 6, By-laws of the Broad Arrow and Paddington Roads Boards.

DEBATE—ADDRESS-IN-REPLY.

Motion to adopt.

Hon. G. THROSSELL (East): Mr. President, there are but few points in His Excellency's Speech which call for special mention this afternoon. One that naturally occurs to all is the question of taxation. It has been before the country for two years, and we are all aware that Parliament was prorogued upon that issue. Notwithstanding what members may have thought before, we are now face to face with the fact that some additional help to the Government is abso-

lutely necessary; and as one who was recently returned upon the taxation question, I can say, without going into details, that I am prepared to support the Government on the measure proposed; but I would very much have preferred the Government to adhere to the original proposal and give us a land tax pure and simple instead of the amended proposal of a land and income tax. I am not in love with taxation more than any member of this House, but the country is faced with a shortage and with the fact that the Government must have additional help if they are to carry on the various works. Many reasons have been assigned for the shortage in revenue; one or two have occurred to me that have not been touched on. I believe one of the reasons for the position in which we now find ourselves, is that we are ourselves to blame for not having taken full advantage of the five years' grace given to us under the Federal conditions. Another reason is the many changes of Government that have taken place during the past six years. It must be patent that, when we begin to play the game of "ins and outs," no Administration is in power long enough to properly grasp the affairs of the country, and it is impossible that we should not suffer by that. I advance these two reasons why the country is now demanding additional help from the taxpayers generally; but I venture to say there is no reason to despair. Of course the five years have gone by, and had we been alive to the necessity of the times, had we done during that period what we now propose doing, approached the Federal Government and gained an amendment of the Constitution, and thus built up our manufactures and industries, we would not now be faced with the present state of things. However, let that pass. With regard to this particular combination of land and income tax, I maintain that in many quarters the same objection will come forward to the dual tax as came forward with regard to the single tax; because none of us love taxation, and I blame no man for holding that opinion. The tax may be novel in this State, but we know it is not novel throughout Australia. In every other of the

States this tax exists. At the right and proper time I hope to have something to say on the proposal when it is before the House, but to the farmer I believe the income tax will be most troublesome, and altogether less satisfactory than a land tax proper. I believe that had the Government brought forward a land tax proper, members of this House, men whom I delight to honour, men who for years have held and controlled the destinies of this State in our financial institutions and in the Press, had the matter been thoroughly considered, had the Government adhered to their first proposal, their reasonable proposal for additional revenue, the members of this House would have given the Government their support, even at the eleventh hour, and that measure would have been carried. I am glad to see it is intended to introduce a measure for the protection of infantile life; it is most necessary in this State. Also I am glad to see that the Government propose to amend the liquor laws. As one closely associated with the liquor reform question for many years, I trust it will be such a measure as will put the power in the hands of the people. Living as we do under a democratic constitution, where the people should rule, it is a matter of course that questions of this kind should be entirely in the hands of the people. Whatever the details of the measure proposed will be, I hope that it will be local option pure and simple. But local option is a two-edged sword; it will throw a greater responsibility on those who desire reform to educate the people to their responsibilities and so make them worthy of the power; and thus it goes without saying that the majority will carry the day. If that majority means an increase in the liquor traffic, that increase will come, but I am in accord with the Government in bringing forward this necessary measure. It is remarkable, as members have said at different times, that with a revenue of £3,401,354 we still need assistance. It is a huge revenue, and we should take courage from the fact that, notwithstanding all our drawbacks, we have such a revenue. Various things have been suggested with regard to obviating the necessity for increased taxa-

tion. Increased economy in administration has been suggested; we all cry about that; and it is pleasing to me and others to note that the Government have grasped the situation and have exercised all possible economy throughout the departments; but economy in administration must not mean retrenchment, otherwise we shall be in danger of making our case worse. We must so retrench as to maintain all the departments in a state of efficiency. I do not fear the action of the present Government in that direction. It has been urged that the grants to roads boards should be cut off to obviate the necessity for increased taxation. To that suggestion I am altogether opposed, and the best reason that I can give for my opposition is that every year and every month we are introducing population, and the people we are bringing here are not going on the land where roads are already made, but out to the bush where no roads exist. It goes without saying that these new settlers must have accommodation and extensions of roads. So I advance this argument that instead of cutting down roads boards grants the Government must face the question, that whatever other economies they make they must not economise in the direction of reducing the roads boards grants. An assertion was made in this House a short time ago that we could economise by making the Goldfields Water Scheme pay expenses and make up the shortage of £80,000, but I feel sure the good sense of members and of the people of the country generally will say that such would be the last action to take in regard to making this great scheme pay. I am glad to see the present Government are taking the wisest steps possible in dealing with this scheme, that is, not by increasing the rates, or by making those who use the water pay for the shortage in earnings, but by decreasing the price and carrying the water where it should be carried, among the farmers and to the agricultural townships, so as to make settlement possible and to increase the profits, the health and the prosperity of those people who are on the land. I honour the Government for the action they are taking; every additional consumer helps to make this

scheme pay. I emphasise the fact that the last step to be taken in regard to the scheme is to saddle the whole of the cost on those who use the water. We are told in His Excellency's Speech that we are to have more agricultural railways; every member who knows the country knows that this must be the policy of the Government. In years gone by in another place it was said that wherever the country possessed agricultural land or mineral country we would not be worthy of our great heritage if we hesitated to borrow money to extend the iron horse; and by building these agricultural railways we are but putting the coping stone, so to speak, on the policy of past Governments, who laid the foundation in the shape of main lines of railway in every direction. One great reason why I support the Government in regard to the extension of agricultural lines, is that the cost, £1,100 a mile, is not the cost of macadamised roads. For the first time in our history it makes it possible for us to embark in a wise agricultural settlement scheme. Much as we may desire to imitate Canada it is not possible for Australia to imitate the sister country in her great immigration schemes, but we may copy one of Canada's modes or plans, and that is to push out the iron horse and then go to the people of the United Kingdom and bring population here to settle on our lands. The only class of immigrant we dare introduce, to Western Australia, especially, is that class that will go on the agricultural lands of the State; and we cannot bring them here with success unless we extend our railways. But in view of recent statistics in regard to population, care must be taken by the Government not to overdo these agricultural railways. If we build agricultural railways without initiating an immigration policy calculated to bring a steady stream of immigrants to open up the lands, then we are spoiling our system of railway extension and must be confronted with difficulties. The two things must follow—railways to open up the lands, and people to settle on the lands. With such a policy as that, we need not fear the future. With all the millions of acres the Minister for Lands tells us he has ready for settle-

ment, it must follow, as night follows day, that if we get this land settled trade will follow settlement, and that will react on the villages, the towns, and the cities. A little while ago I read in a review of Canada that such was the effect of the horde of 200,000 people settled last year on the prairie lands of Canada that villages sprung up in a day, and towns in a month, and every workshop in the Dominion was filled to overflowing with orders that could not be overtaken. That was the effect of agriculture; and if the prospect is so regarded here, all the fears we have of depression, all the fears we have of taxation will utterly disappear. Hon. members may smile, but if we cannot imitate Canada in that direction I can give an illustration from our own State. One may proceed along the Great Southern railway and see such towns as Katanning, Wagin, Narrogin, and Pingelly that have sprung up, and I venture to say that such towns, and may I add Northam, Meckering, and Goomalling, are the result of a wise land settlement policy. What does that policy mean? It means that through commerce the money will come back into our channels, it will come back again into the State, and instead of having empty houses and rents decreasing and possibly the population leaving, we shall see that there is an air of optimism catching hold of us; we shall find an air of prosperity replacing this so-called depression. These are the reasons why we should take courage in our country and support the Government in their wise agricultural developmental policy. Talking of depression, I observe that last year there was a great deal said of the decrease in values. Let me tell members that the land settled last year in this State amounted to 710,000 acres. A few years ago when we tried to obtain new comers we were twitted that it was impossible to induce people to go on the land, for there was no good land in Western Australia. But we can point to the fact that we have successfully settled 710,000 acres in Western Australia in one year. What would the people of a few years ago have called us if we had prophesied that? What do they call us? Dreamers. I advise mem-

bers to look at the statistics as a merchant would take up his ledger and compare one year with another. Members must study closely the statistics and they will see enough then to cast a doubt on the pessimism which has been given utterance to during the last few years. Let us take the Savings Bank accounts which are perhaps the best test of the condition of a country. I find that last year the number of accounts open totalled 67,111 and we owe to the depositors in the Savings Bank £2,709,653, an average amount of £40 0s. 4d. for each depositor while that sum represents for every man, woman, and child in Western Australia a sum of £10 4s. 6d. per head. With such figures before us and such proof of the thrift of the people and their ability to put by money, I hope I have put forward something to convince members that there is no reason for the pessimism and the depression which we have heard so much about. Let us again take some statistics and see what the trade of the State represented last year, the year in which we have been told there was so much depression, and about which every second person one met talked and thought that ruin was staring us in the face, these ideas which were permeating the rank and file of the people of this country. Let us take the imports and exports together. They amounted to £16,653,612 or an average per head of £64 2s. 6d. of the population, and, mark you, that has only been exceeded by two years in the whole history of Western Australia. With the exception of two years, that amount stands forth as the largest amount of trade ever transacted in Western Australia. If that is a proof of pessimism or a proof of the depression, then I hope we shall have more of it. In conclusion I wish to say my desire is not to dwell so much on the Governor's Speech, but to let a few cheering words go forth to the people, because I am sick of hearing this pessimism and gloomy remarks. One cannot walk in the city—I will not say that of the country for God seems to have blessed our country—but in the city we find gloomy looks as if our country were going to the dogs. But what is the position of the country? God has blessed us with the very best

season I ever remember in Western Australia. I have been in agricultural districts for 44 years, and I should like it to go forth that during those 44 years we have had but one bad season. When people talk of pessimism, when they talk of depression, let us remember these facts. Let us take courage and compare our lot with what is going on in one or two of the Eastern States. We have found that many people have left us, but we shall find these people speedily driven back; we shall find with our liberal land laws and the policy of the Government that these people will be soon coming back. I have had great pleasure in reading letters from Melbourne to-day announcing that men in possession of £2,000, £3,000, and £4,000 are on their way to Western Australia, and if I am not misinformed some have already arrived here, so that we can see for ourselves there is no reason for the gloom which is said to overcast us. Our wool has advanced by 30 per cent. There have been increases of stock, of horses and sheep; they have all gone forward. Our wool which was worth £12 a bale is now worth £14. We are just on the verge of a new departure altogether. Ever since we started responsible government we have been talking about overtaking the consumption by products of the soil. It is pleasing to know that we have reached that stage and that we are now on the verge of another stage. While I regret that the gold output has fallen off, we have that which is worth all the gold industry, for while the gold which exists to-day will only bear one harvesting, the agricultural industry of this country will last for all time. The dairying industry is going to be successfully established as a result of the forward policy of the Government. I only make these remarks by way of encouragement. We have to follow the improved methods which have been so successful in New Zealand. It used to take 20 acres to keep one sheep, while in New Zealand they run five sheep to an acre. There is a possibility in this country—and not before long—that it will be possible to keep not one sheep to the acre but four or five or even ten. What

would that mean to Western Australia? More than another province added to us. In every direction we look there is no reason for despair or for gloom, but there is every reason in the world for taking courage and going forward. I have designedly said these words, for I remember what glorious results followed the optimistic utterances of our old friend Sir John Forrest, that went throughout the length and breadth of the State, that permeated every household, so that people took courage and went forward. That is just what we have been wanting the last few years. But men have been going about with gloomy faces, shrugging their shoulders, and this in face of the facts which I have given to-day. We are flying in the face of progress, for there is nothing amiss with the State. The shortness of money is due to one or two special causes. There are gentlemen sitting in the House to-day who would consider £200,000 shortage in their own accounts very little reason for gloom, so long as they had plenty of assets to show. I have much pleasure in asking the favourable consideration of members to the views I have expressed as to the future of this great country. I beg to move that the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the Speech which he has been pleased to address to the Council:—

To His Excellency Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor in and over the State of Western Australia and its Dependencies, etc., etc. We, the members of the Legislative Council of the Parliament of Western Australia, in Parliament assembled, beg to express our loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, His Majesty King Edward VII., and to thank Your Excellency for the Address you have been pleased to present to Parliament.

Hon. E. M. CLARKE (South-West): I would that I had more time in which to consider the Governor's Speech, so that I might the better make some re-

marks in reference to it. I would that it were allowable to move the adjournment of the debate at this stage, but I think it is necessary before such can be done that the Address-in-Reply must be seconded. That being so, I will simply address myself in a few words to the matters mentioned in the Governor's Speech. I will pass over the first two or three items with regard to proroguing the former session, and come to what I consider to be the main facts of the case. I rejoice to say that we find that agriculture is in the programme. There is no doubt about that. We are likely to get a first-class season which will benefit the many industries connected with agriculture. As the member who has just sat down said, there are freezing works required for the Eastern districts, and I am absolutely certain from all the information I have gained, that in the near future there will be a determined demand for freezing works in the North-West. I look to that district as being one of the mainstays of Western Australia. At the present time we are told that the Japanese are going to take possession of that country: if so, more shame to us. We must do something whereby more revenue goes into the coffers of the State from the North-West. I refer more particularly to the freezing of cattle. I have seen carcasses dumped down by thousands on our shores, brought from the Eastern States, while in the North-West we can produce equal to anything I have seen during my travels in England. I say freezing works are bound to be established in the future. We must throw out a helping hand to the pastoralist in the North-West. We must rise to the occasion and see that when the pastoralists are ready to export meat to the old country they shall send meat of a kind which will command the market there. There is another thing, with regard to squaring the finances of the country. I wish I could hold the same views as Mr. Throssell. It is very well to say we are doing splendidly: I wish to goodness we were; I wish I could believe with the hon. member that this was one of those accomplished facts. It is only a few years ago that we talked and

boasted of our surplus; but what is happening now, and where is that surplus? It is very well to talk about a lot of money being in the Savings Bank; but that money can be drawn out at one scoop, and taken away to other States or to other parts of the world. It sounds well, but to me it does not seem real. It seems to me we could not get hold of much of that money; I cannot at any rate. I say that true business men—and I look upon the Government as business men—will look the affairs of the country squarely in the face, and ask themselves, "Is this being conducted on the lines on which we would conduct our own business if we wish to keep out of the insolvency court?" Unquestionably, as common sense business men it is idle of us to boast about progress unless there is something real in it; because people in other parts of the world know just as much about our financial position as we do ourselves. If we are so prosperous it seems to me the Government are making a mistake in introducing such taxation proposals as we have before us now. It is very evident at all events that the Government do not think that things are quite as they should be; because I will not say they have made retrenchments, but they have effected considerable economies, and all praise is due to them for it. While I believe that Western Australia is good enough, as good as any other part of the world, I say that some years ago we should have taken a pull on ourselves, stopped some of our borrowing and simply squared our affairs and looked things squarely in the face, and we would not have been in our present position. We have been spending money lavishly. With others I have gone to the Government and asked for grants for this thing and that thing. Each member of Parliament has done this. Now the time has come when, unless there are some proposals introduced such as this land tax, we must ask where the Government are going to get funds. We must all agree that agriculture is the backbone of the State every time. Agriculture is here to stay. When it is with us and is looked after it is always here. Gold comes and goes, but agriculture is here

all the time. But there is one thing in regard to agriculture I think the Government will need to take into consideration, and that is with regard to the Land Purchase Act. Speaking from some little experience, I say that in nearly every instance where land has been repurchased by the Government they have made a sort of financial affair of it; they have simply purchased the land and sold it at a price which they should never have asked. There is an estate in the South-West, a really good property, which was bought from the original owner and sold again to the people at a price next to ruinous. People cannot make a living on it in the present condition of affairs. I hope the Government will take steps to see if it is possible to reduce the price of that land. I do not wish to appear hostile to what Mr. Throssell has said, but I hold views somewhat different from his. I maintain that years ago the land was sold at too big a price. It is said that facts are stubborn things. To bear that out the Government have in many instances had to reduce prices. I hope in any future purchases they will not need to reduce, but that they will secure the land at a fair price. I am not going to say much about land taxation proposals at the present time, but as the Bill was before us previously, the greater portion of the people of the State did not know how the tax was going to act. A few days ago I was invited to assist in discussing the land taxation proposals with a lot of men bitterly opposed to the tax. I set some of them thinking; I think I converted one or two, and there was not one who attempted to set the dogs on me or anything of that sort. There is a great scheme on the way with regard to supplying Perth with a good supply of water. Two years ago I suggested privately to the powers that be, that they could utilise the water of the Mundaring Weir, but I was at once told there was not enough there for the goldfields. Now I am pleased to see that the Government realise there is a greater supply of water at Mundaring than in any of the other available supplies about Perth. I am pleased the Government have made some little economies in the railways, but there

is one direction where I, as a layman, am prepared to say there could be considerable economies effected. Passing up and down the railway about this time of the year one will see an army of men laboriously working with round-nose shovels clearing the grass off a strip 2 to 4ft wide alongside the rails. An ordinary individual would get a man with a pair of horses to plough a strip 6ft. wide twice a year. That man could do as much in a week as the staff with shovels could do in three months. Much has been said with regard to grants to roads boards. It has always been said the Lord helps those who help themselves. I believe in that. I should always oppose the withdrawal of subsidies to new roads boards; but when we know from the papers placed before this House last year that some roads boards have levied the immense sum of about £38 and received £600 or £700 from the Government, we can see the time has arrived when, in justice to other roads boards, the Government assistance should be apportioned out and given to the roads boards in the shape of subsidies. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Address-in-Reply.

On motion by the *Hon. G. Randell*, debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion by the *Colonial Secretary*, the House adjourned at 4.10 o'clock, until the next afternoon at 4.30 o'clock.
