

VICTORIA



MINUTES

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE

COUNCIL

SESSION

1897

COUNCIL

CHAMBER



VICTORIA.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1897.

WITH COPIES OF THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS ORDERED BY THE
COUNCIL TO BE PRINTED.

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MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING THE PERIOD FROM
1ST JANUARY, 1897, TO 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

Provinces and Members.	Elected at—		Dates of Retirement.	Remarks.
	Nomination.	Polling.		
MELBOURNE PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Robert Reid	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Elected in place of Hon. G. S. Coppin, who retired by rotation.
Sir Arthur Snowden	31 Aug. 1895	...	1901	
James Service	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Cornelius Job Ham	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	
NORTH YARRA PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
William Pitt	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Frederick Sheppard Grimwade	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	
Nathaniel Levi ... ..	...	8 Sept. 1892	1898	Elected in place of Hon. W. H. Roberts, who retired by rotation.
SOUTH YARRA PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G.	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Elected in place of Hon. J. M. Davies, who retired by rotation.
George Godfrey ... ..	...	12 Sept. 1895	1901	
Edward Miller	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Simon Fraser	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Thomas Brunton	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Sir William John Clarke, Bart.	1 Sept., 1894	...	1900	
succeeded by—				
Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke, Bart.	17 June 1897	...	1900	Elected in place of Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., deceased.
Donald Melville	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
SOUTH-WESTERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Joseph Henry Connor	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Sidney Austin	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	
Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	23 July 1896	...	1898	Elected in place of Hon. J. H. Grey, resigned.
NELSON PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Samuel Williamson	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
William Henry Seville Osmand	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	
Thomas Dowling	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
WESTERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Agar Wenne	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Samuel Winter Cooke	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	
Nathan Thornley	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Pharez Phillips ... ..	...	10 Sept. 1896	1902	Elected in place of Hon. D. E. McBryde, who retired by rotation.
Joseph Major Pratt	31 Aug. 1895	...	1901	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
James Bell	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	
David Coutts	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Elected in place of Hon. D. Coutts, deceased.
succeeded by—				
Thomas Comrie	22 May 1897	...	1898	

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Provinces and Members.	Elected at—		Dates of Retirement.	Remarks.
	Nomination.	Polling.		
NORTHERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
William Irving Winter-Irving ...	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
George Simmie ...	31 Aug. 1895	...	1901	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Joseph Sternberg ...	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Joseph Henry Abbott ...	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
WELLINGTON PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G. ...	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Edward Morey ...	31 Aug. 1895	...	1901	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
David Ham ...	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Thomas Drummond Wanliss ...	6 May 1893	...	1898	Elected in place of Hon. E. Steinfeld, deceased.
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
Nicholas FitzGerald ...	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Sir William Austin Zeal, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Re-elected President, 4th October, 1894.
Dr. William Henry Embling ...	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Elected in place of Hon. W. E. Stanbridge, who retired by rotation.
NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
John Alston Wallace ...	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Arthur Otto Sachse ...	1 Sept. 1894	...	1900	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Frederick Brown ...	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected. Appointed Chairman of Committees, 25th June, 1895.
GIPPSLAND PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
William McCulloch ...	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
Charles Sargeant ...	31 Aug. 1895	...	1901	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
William Pearson ...	18 Sept. 1896	...	1900	Elected in place of Hon. G. Davis, deceased.
Edward Jolley Crooke ...	1 Sept. 1893	...	1898	Elected in place of Hon. W. Pearson, deceased.
SOUTH-EASTERN PROVINCE :				
The Honorables—				
James Balfour ...	28 Aug. 1896	...	1902	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.
James Callender Campbell ...	19 June 1895	...	1900	Elected in place of Hon. Dr. Dobson, deceased.
James Buchanan... ...	27 Aug. 1892	...	1898	Retired by rotation, and re-elected.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

Legislative Council,
Melbourne, 28th September, 1897.

I N D E X .

1897.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

I N D E X.

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2. Observations on the Working Results of the Hare System of Election in Tasmania. By R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, Tasmania. Office of Government Printer, Tasmania.				
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 Praying that the Council would amend the preamble so as to embody
 in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the
 Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth—
 From certain members and adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist

Church at—

Daylesford District	...	...	...	...
Garibaldi	...	...	...	...
Kingston	...	...	...	...
Linton	...	...	...	...
Lydiard-street, Ballarat	...	...	...	...
Macarthur-street, Ballarat	...	...	...	...
Majorca	...	...	...	...
Millbrook	...	...	...	...
Neil-street, Ballarat	...	...	...	...
Pleasant-street, Ballarat	...	...	...	...
Scarsdale	...	...	...	...
Scotchman's	...	...	...	...
Sebastopol	...	...	...	...
Spring Mount	...	...	...	...
Talbot	...	...	...	...
Essendon	...	...	...	...
Flemington	...	...	...	...
Kensington	...	...	...	...
Moonee Ponds	...	...	...	...
Preston	...	...	...	...
South Preston	...	...	...	...
South Yan Yean	...	...	...	...
Thomastown	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	...	...	...	...
Birchip	...	...	...	...
Birchip West	...	...	...	...
Corack	...	...	...	...
Dry Tank, Birchip	...	...	...	...
Dunolly and Bromley	...	...	...	...
Horsham Circuit	...	...	...	...
Jeparit	...	...	...	...
Ninzeunook	...	...	...	...
Quambatook South	...	...	...	...
Towaninnie	...	...	...	...
Tyrrell Creek	...	...	...	...
Warracknabeal	...	...	...	...
Wycheproof	...	...	...	...
Clifton Hill	...	...	...	...
Newport	...	...	...	...
Nicholson-street	...	...	...	...
Spensley-street	...	...	...	...
Williamstown	...	...	...	...
Granite Flat (Charlton Circuit)	...	...	...	...
Kerang	...	...	...	...
Netherby	...	...	...	...
Nhill	...	...	...	...
Benalla	...	...	...	...
Mansfield	...	...	...	...
Mansfield District	...	...	...	...
Shepparton	...	...	...	...
Wood's Point District	...	...	...	...
Bairnsdale	...	...	...	...
Driffield	...	...	...	...
Glengarry	...	...	...	...
Lower Nicholson	...	...	...	...
Morwell	...	...	...	...
Paynesville	...	...	...	...
Sale	...	...	...	...
South Warragul
Traralgon
Traralgon
Traralgon South
Warragul
Willung

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Praying that the Council would amend the preamble so as to embody in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth—				
From certain members and adherents of the congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—				
Birchip and elsewhere		
Beechworth and elsewhere		
Dookie and elsewhere		
Echuca and elsewhere		
Wangaratta and elsewhere		
Cobden and elsewhere		
Elsternwick		
Hawthorn		
Bulla		
Clifton Hill		
Gisborne and elsewhere		
Heidelberg		
Lancefield and elsewhere		
Werribee and elsewhere		
Inglewood and elsewhere		
Tarnagulla and elsewhere		
Bellarine and elsewhere		
Birregurra and elsewhere		
Connewarre and elsewhere		
Geelong High Church		
Geelong (St. Andrew's)		
Moorabool and elsewhere		
Queenscliff		
Balmoral and elsewhere		
Cavendish and elsewhere		
Portland		
Warrnambool		
Maryborough		
Smeaton and elsewhere		
Camperdown and Pomboineit		
Learmonth and elsewhere		
Miners' Rest and elsewhere		
Mortlake		
Wickliffe and elsewhere		
Daylesford and elsewhere		
Kyneton and elsewhere		
Maldon and elsewhere		
Mia Mia and elsewhere		
Newstead and elsewhere		
Tylden and elsewhere		
Armadale		
Hawthorn West		
Prahran		
Toorak		
Auburn		
South Yarra		
College Church, Parkville		
Richmond		
Ballarat Ebenezer		
Ballarat Scots' Church		
Creswick and elsewhere		
Mirboo North and elsewhere		
Orbost and elsewhere		
Stratford and elsewhere		
Ballan and elsewhere		
Broadford and elsewhere		
Coburg		
Essendon		
Kilmore		
Whittlesea and elsewhere		
Kew		
Quambatook and elsewhere		
Abbotsford, Collingwood		

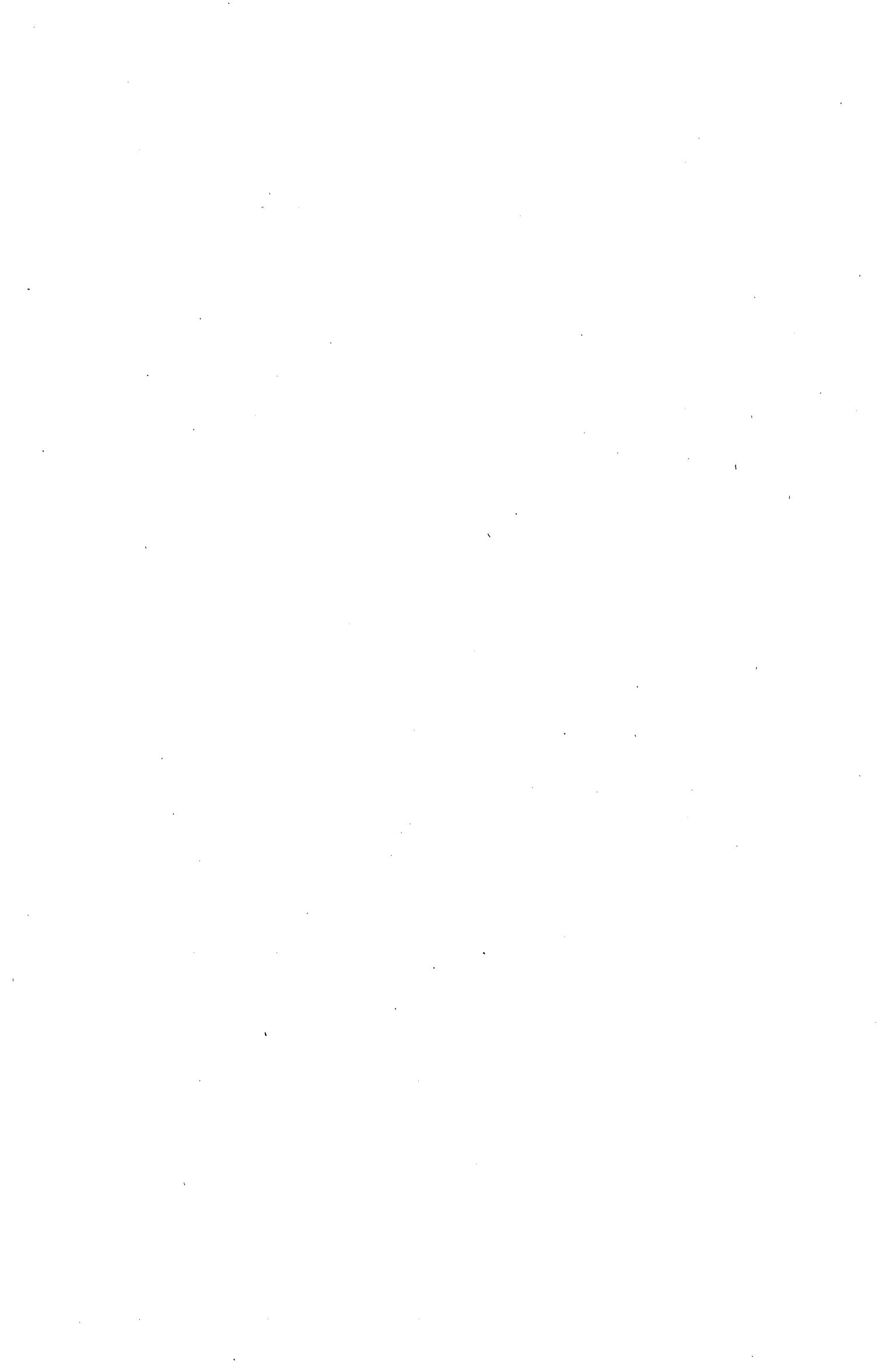
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Praying that the Council would amend the preamble so as to embody in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth—				
From certain members and adherents of the—				
Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—				
Fitzroy
Footscray
North Melbourne
St. Andrew's, Carlton
Borung and elsewhere
Korong Vale and elsewhere
Mysia and elsewhere...
St. Arnaud and elsewhere
North Carlton
Chiltern and elsewhere
Euroa and elsewhere
Numurkah and elsewhere
Shepparton and elsewhere
Lindenow and elsewhere
Neerim and elsewhere
Warragul and elsewhere
South Melbourne (Clarendon-street)
Prince's Hill
Bright and elsewhere
Cobram and elsewhere
Mansfield and elsewhere
Nathalia and elsewhere
Ballarat, St. Andrew's
Ararat and elsewhere
Beaufort and elsewhere
Rokewood and elsewhere
Scarsdale and elsewhere
Skipton and elsewhere
Tatooon and elsewhere
Windermere and elsewhere
Buninyong and elsewhere
Avoca and elsewhere
Coleraine and Nareen
Garvoc and elsewhere
Terang and elsewhere
Woodford and elsewhere
Mentone and elsewhere
Corryong and elsewhere
Morwell and elsewhere
Rosedale and elsewhere
Sale and elsewhere
Traralgon and elsewhere
Yackandandah and elsewhere
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria and others at—				
Charlton and elsewhere
Drysdale
Geelong and elsewhere
From T. J. Malyon and Jas. Rickard, styling themselves respectively President and Secretary of the Council of Churches in Victoria				
From certain members and adherents of the—				
Congregational Church at—				
Brighton
Camberwell
Surrey Hills
Castlemaine
Maryborough
Brunswick
Warrnambool
Prahran Independent Church
Albert-street Baptist Church, East Melbourne
Echuca Baptist Church
Churches of the Baptist Union of Victoria
From Jno. F. Paten, styling himself Chairman of a meeting of the Citizens of Avoca				

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From certain adult residents of—				
Bendigo
Bendigo
Geelong
Geelong
Geelong
Beechworth
Brunswick
Brunswick
Brunswick
Richmond
Richmond
Carlton
Fitzroy
Melbourne
Victoria
Lyonville, Heathcote, Fern Tree Gully District
Ballarat
Brunswick
Brunswick
Carlton
Carlton
Carlton and Fitzroy
Collingwood
Collingwood
Collingwood
Collingwood
Collingwood
Fitzroy
Fitzroy
Fitzroy
Prahran
Melbourne
Melbourne
Melbourne
Melbourne
Melbourne and suburbs
Richmond
Richmond
Bendigo
Bendigo
Beechworth
Beechworth
Ballarat
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PROCEEDINGS ON BILLS.

SESSION 1897.

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Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 31st August, p. 94. (*Assented to 1st September. Act No. 1494.*)

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL.—Bill to amend the *Australasian Federation Enabling Act 1896 so as to provide for voting by post.*—(Hon. C. Sargeant.)—Initiated and read a first time, 23rd June, 1897, p. 14.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time—debate adjourned, 7th July, p. 26; debate resumed; Bill read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments, 14th July, p. 30.

Report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time, 21st July, p. 36.

Motion—That the words “and shall be exempt from postage,” in clause 6, be printed in italics—resolved in the affirmative; Bill passed, 21st July, p. 36. Bill not returned from the Assembly.

BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL.—Bill intituled “*An Act to provide for the Sale of a portion of the Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve.*”—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 77.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 102. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1508.*)

BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL.—Bill intituled “*An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Crown Land in the County of Bendigo, City of Bendigo.*”—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 85.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 30th August, p. 90.

BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL—continued.

Further considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 103. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1511.*)

COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled “*An Act to amend Section thirty-one of the ‘Companies Act 1896.’*”—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 13th July, 1897, p. 28.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments and with an amended title, viz. :—“*An Act to amend the ‘Companies Act 1896’*”; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 14th July, pp. 29–30.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they have agreed to one of the amendments of the Council, have disagreed with the amendment to insert new clauses A and C, and have agreed to the amendment to insert new clause B with amendments, 22nd July, p. 37.

Amendments considered; the Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly, and agree to the amendments of the Assembly in new clause B, 4th August, p. 50. (*Assented to 6th August. Act No. 1488.*)

COMPANIES ACT 1896 (REMOVAL OF DOUBTS) BILL.—Bill intituled “*An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the ‘Companies Act 1896.’*”—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, pp. 84–5.

Petition presented and referred to the Committee on the Bill, 30th August, p. 89.

Petition presented, 31st August, p. 95.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 31st August, p. 95.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they have disagreed with the amendments of the Council; amendments considered; the Council do not insist on one of their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly, and do insist on another of the said amendments, 1st September, p. 98.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they do not insist on disagreeing with the amendment of the Council to insert new clause A, 1st September, p. 100. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1502.*)

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 1).—Bill intituled "*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One million two hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-eight.*"—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time; read a second time, by leave, and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 29th June, 1897, p. 20. (*Assented to 30th June. Act No. 1484.*)

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 2).—Bill intituled "*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-four pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and ninety-seven.*"—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time; read a second time, by leave, and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 26th August, 1897, p. 81. (*Assented to 1st September. Act No. 1493.*)

DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Dog Act 1890.'*"—(Hon. A. Wynne.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 6th July, 1897, p. 24.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time—debate adjourned, 14th July, p. 30.

Order for resumption of debate on the second reading discharged and Bill withdrawn, 21st September, p. 122.

DUNOLLY CEMETERY SITE BILL.—Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said Cemetery.—(Hon. J. Bell.)—Initiated and read a first time, 21st September, 1897, p. 122.

Order for second reading discharged and Bill withdrawn, 23rd September, p. 124.

EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Eddington.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 76.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 101. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1505.*)

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Liability of Employers for Injuries to their Workmen.*"—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 6th July, 1897, pp. 23-4.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time—debate adjourned, 14th July, p. 30; debate resumed and further adjourned, 4th August, p. 49.

Order for resumption of debate on the second reading discharged and Bill withdrawn, 1st September, p. 105.

EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Live Stock, Meat, Dairy Produce, Fruit, and other products intended for Export and to regulate the Exportation thereof.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 20th July, 1897, pp. 33-4.

Petition presented, 17th August, p. 59.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time—debate adjourned, 27th July, p. 40; debate resumed and motion, on division, negatived, 28th July, p. 43.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time; further motion for the adjournment of the debate, on division, negatived; question—That this Bill be now read a second time—resolved in the affirmative; Bill read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 5th August, p. 52.

Further considered in Committee, 10th August, p. 54; 11th August, p. 55; 12th August, p. 58.

Reported with amendments, 12th August, p. 58. Order for consideration of report discharged and Bill recommitted for the reconsideration of clause 3 and new clause C; reconsidered in Committee, 31st August, p. 95. Bill lapsed.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts.*"—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 86.

Petitions presented, 31st August, p. 93 (referred to Select Committee on the Bill, 1st September, p. 103); 23rd September, p. 125.

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Read a second time and committed to a Select Committee, 1st September, p. 103.

Select Committee appointed, 1st September, p. 103.

Report of Select Committee brought up, 21st September, p. 121.

Committed to a Committee of the whole; considered in Committee and reported with amendments; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 21st September, p. 121.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they have agreed to some of the amendments of the Council, have disagreed with others of the said amendments, and have agreed to new clause A with amendments; amendments considered; the Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly, and agree to the amendments of the Assembly in new clause A, 23rd September, pp. 125-6. (*Assented to 27th September. Act No. 1518.*)

FENCES BILL.—Bill to amend the Law relating to Fences so as to enable Occupiers of Land to compel Occupiers of adjoining Land to contribute to the construction of Rabbit-proof Dividing Fences or to the making Rabbit-proof of any existing Dividing Fence.—(Hon. T. Dowling.)—Initiated and read a first time, 21st July, 1897, p. 35.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time; further motion for the adjournment of the debate negatived; question—That this Bill be now read a second time—resolved in the affirmative; Bill read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 4th August, p. 49.

FENCES BILL—*continued.*

Order for further consideration in Committee discharged and Bill withdrawn, 1st September, p. 105.

FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen Councillors and Burgesses of the Town of Geelong to grant a lease of certain Lands in the Parish of Moorpanyal to the Western and Wimmera Districts of Victoria Freezing Company Limited and for other purposes.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 76.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 102. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1507.*)

GEELONG RECREATION RESERVE SALE BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of certain Land reserved as a site for Public Recreation in the Town of Geelong.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 84.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 30th August, p. 90. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1495.*)

GEELONG TRADES HALL SITE SALE BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of the Trades Hall Site at Geelong.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 86.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, pp. 100–101. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1503.*)

GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of the Gisborne Cricket Reserve.*"—(*Hon. S. Williamson.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 76.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 101. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1506.*)

HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Lands in the municipal district of Hamilton.*"—(*Hon. S. Williamson.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 77.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, pp. 102–3. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1510.*)

INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill to amend the Law relating to Insolvency.—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Initiated and read a first time, 23rd June, 1897, p. 12.

INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—*continued.*

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 29th June, p. 19.

Further considered in Committee, 29th June, p. 20; 30th June, p. 21; 6th July, p. 23; 7th July, p. 26; 22nd July, p. 37.

Reported with amendments; report, by leave, considered and adopted, 22nd July, p. 37.

Order for third reading discharged and Bill re-committed for the reconsideration of clause 81; reconsidered in Committee and re-reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time, amended, and passed, 28th July, p. 42.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the Bill with amendments, 27th August, p. 84.

Amendments considered; the Council agree to some of the amendments of the Assembly, disagree with other of the said amendments (one on division), and agree to one of the said amendments with amendments, 1st September, pp. 95–7.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they do not insist on one of their amendments disagreed with by the Council, do insist on two of their amendments, and that they have agreed to the amendments of the Council on the amendment of the Assembly to insert new clause AA; amendments considered; the Council do not insist on disagreeing with the amendments insisted on by the Assembly, 1st September, pp. 99–100.

Motion to omit amendment of the Assembly transmitted apparently in error, viz.:—"Clause 90, sub-sections (1), (2), (3), and (4) to be numbered (2), (3), (4), and (5) respectively," resolved in the affirmative, 1st September, p. 111.

Message from the Assembly notifying their concurrence with the Council in the omission of the amendment in clause 90, transmitted in error, 1st September, p. 115. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1513.*)

INSTRUMENTS ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Instruments Act 1890.'*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 85.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 105. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1512.*)

LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Lilydale to Yarra Junction.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 83.

Motion—That the Engineer-in-Chief of the Victorian Railways be summoned to attend on Monday next at half-past four o'clock to give evidence at the Bar of the Council before the Committee of the whole on the Lilydale and Yarra Junction Railway Construction Bill, and that any other persons in attendance on that day may be examined if the Committee so desire—resolved in the affirmative, 27th August, p. 83.

LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL—*continued.*

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time—debate adjourned; further motion—That the Council do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for the purpose of taking evidence in relation to the Bill—resolved in the affirmative; Council in Committee; evidence taken in Committee and reported; debate on second reading of the Bill resumed; Bill read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 30th August, p. 89.

Further considered in Committee and reported with amendments, 31st August, p. 93.

Recommitted for the reconsideration of clause 3; reconsidered in Committee and re-reported with a further amendment; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 31st August, p. 93. Bill not returned from the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GEELONG) BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the Town of Geelong.*"—(*Hon. S. Austin for the Hon. Sir H. J. Wrixon.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 6th July, 1897, p. 24.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments and with an amended title, viz.:—"*An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the City of Melbourne and the Town of Geelong*"; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 14th July, p. 30.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the amendments of the Council, 21st July, p. 36. (*Assented to 6th August. Act No. 1486.*)

MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mallee Tanks Act 1895.'*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 76.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 99. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1500.*)

MANDURANG LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the Parish of Mandurang.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 86.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 101. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1504.*)

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893.*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 14th July, 1897, p. 29.

Petition presented, 27th July, p. 39.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments, 3rd August, p. 47.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—*continued.*

Motion—That the report from the Committee of the whole be now adopted; further motion for the recommittal of the Bill for the reconsideration of clauses 8 and 10 negatived; question—That the report from the Committee of the whole be now adopted—resolved in the affirmative; Bill further amended, read the third time, and passed, 5th August, p. 52.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the amendments of the Council, 12th August, p. 57.

Message from the Assembly transmitting Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending certain amendments in the Bill, to which the Assembly had agreed; His Excellency's amendments considered and agreed to, 17th August, p. 66. (*Assented to 24th August. Act No. 1491.*)

MILDURA TRUST LOAN ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mildura Trust Loan Act 1896' and for other purposes.*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 86.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 31st August, p. 94.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the amendments of the Council, 1st September, p. 98. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1498.*)

MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill to amend the Mines Acts.—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Initiated and read a first time, 29th June, 1897, p. 19.

Petition presented and referred to the Committee on the Bill, 17th August, p. 59.

Petitions presented, 18th August, p. 69; 19th August, p. 71.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time—debate interrupted, 13th July, p. 27; debate resumed and adjourned, 13th July, p. 28; debate resumed; Bill read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 15th July, p. 31.

Further considered in Committee, 20th July, p. 33; 21st July, p. 36; 22nd July, p. 37; 28th July, p. 43; 29th July, p. 45; 4th August, p. 50; 10th August, p. 54; 11th August, p. 55; 17th August, p. 67.

Order for further consideration in Committee discharged and Bill withdrawn, 24th August, p. 76.

MINING COMPANIES' BRANCH REGISTERS BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Keeping of Branch Registers by No-liability Mining Companies.*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 84.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 31st August, p. 94. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1497.*)

MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mining Development Act 1896.'*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 20th July, 1897, p. 34.

MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL
—continued.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 27th July, p. 39. (*Assented to 6th August. Act No. 1487.*)

MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining.*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly; motion—That this Bill be now read a first time; the President said:—"The introduction of two Bills of a similar character at the same time for the consideration of the House is irregular and opposed to the usual practice. The matter, however, should be dealt with by the House, and it is for it in its discretion to affirm whether there should be more than one Bill before the House dealing with the same subject. My opinion is that one or the other of the two Mining Bills should be discharged from the Notice-paper before the other is proceeded with"; further motion, by leave, for the adjournment of the debate negatived; question—That this Bill be now read a first time—resolved in the affirmative; Bill read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 75.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 25th August, p. 80.

Further considered in Committee, 26th August, p. 82; 27th August, p. 84.

Reported with amendments, 27th August, p. 84.

Order for consideration of report discharged and Bill recommitted for the reconsideration of clauses 3, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26, 29, 40, 71, 86, 92, 97, 99, 130, 144, 156, and the consideration of certain new clauses (*being clauses 116 and 124 previously struck out in Committee*); reconsidered in Committee and re-reported with further amendments; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 30th August, pp. 89-90.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they have agreed to some of the amendments of the Council, have disagreed with others of the said amendments, have agreed to some of the said amendments with amendments, and have made certain consequential amendments, 1st September, p. 98.

Amendments considered; debate interrupted and resumed; amendments further considered; the Council do not insist on some of their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly, do insist on others of the said amendments (one on division), agree to some of the amendments of the Assembly on amendments of the Council, and disagree with other of the said amendments, 1st September, pp. 106-10, 111.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they do not insist on disagreeing with some of the amendments insisted on by the Council, do insist on disagreeing with others of the said amendments, and have made certain consequential amendments in some of the amendments insisted on by the Council; amendments considered; the Council do not now insist on some of their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly, still insist on other of the said amendments, and agree to the consequential amendments of the Assembly on amendments of the Council, 1st September, pp. 111-14.

Message from the Assembly notifying that they do not now insist on disagreeing with the amendments insisted on by the Council, but

MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—continued.

have made consequential amendments in one of the said amendments; amendments considered; the Council agree to the consequential amendments of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council in clause 68, 1st September, pp. 114-15.

Message from the Assembly transmitting Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending certain amendments in the Bill, to which the Assembly had agreed; His Excellency's amendments considered and agreed to, 14th September, p. 118. (*Assented to 27th September. Act No. 1514.*)

MUNICIPAL OVERDRAFTS INDEMNITY BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to indemnify the Councillors of various Municipalities for Borrowing Moneys by Overdrafts on Bankers for the purposes of their Municipalities contrary to the provisions of the 'Local Government Act 1890' and for other purposes.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, pp. 86-7. Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 100. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1501.*)

POSTAGE RATE CONTINUATION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to further continue in force a certain Rate of Postage.*"—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time; read a second time, by leave, and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 29th June, 1897, pp. 19-20. (*Assented to 30th June. Act No. 1483.*)

RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to sanction the Expenditure of Moneys available under Loan Acts for Railways.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 84.

Motion—That this Bill be now read a second time; debate adjourned, 31st August, p. 94; the President said:—"I have further considered the item of £60,000 in the Schedule to the Railway Loan Application Bill 1897, and I am convinced that the inclusion of such an item is a violation of section 12 of Act No. 1177; and if this amount of £60,000 remains in the Schedule after the Bill has been dealt with by the Committee of this House and reported to me, I shall then rule that the Bill is irregular and decline to allow it to be further proceeded with"; debate on second reading of the Bill resumed; Bill read a second time and committed; considered in Committee, 1st September, p. 98.

Order for further consideration in Committee discharged and Bill withdrawn, 23rd September, p. 123.

RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL (No. 2).—Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Expenditure of certain sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Railways.*"—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time; read a second time, by leave, and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 23rd September, 1897, pp. 123-4. (*Assented to 27th September. Act No. 1516.*)

SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Sale and for other purposes.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 77.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 102. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1509.*)

SALE OF MANURE BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure.*"—(Hon. S. W. Cooke.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 7th July, 1897, p. 26.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments, 21st July, p. 36.

Order for consideration of report discharged and Bill recommitted for the reconsideration of clause 2 and the consideration of a proposed new clause; reconsidered in Committee and re-reported with a further amendment; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 4th August, p. 49.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the amendments of the Council, 10th August, p. 54.

Message from the Assembly transmitting a communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments reporting a clerical error in the Bill, which error had been corrected by the Assembly; amendment considered and agreed to, 12th August, p. 57. (*Assented to 17th August. Act No. 1490.*)

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act for the regulation of Servants' Registry Offices.*"—(Hon. A. Wynne.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 13th July, 1897, p. 28.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported with amendments; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 21st July, p. 35.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the amendments of the Council, 27th July, p. 39.

Message from the Assembly transmitting Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending certain amendments in the Bill, to which the Assembly had agreed; His Excellency's amendments considered and agreed to, 10th August, p. 53. (*Assented to 17th August. Act No. 1489.*)

SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the City of South Melbourne.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 24th August, 1897, p. 77.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 30th August, p. 90. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1496.*)

ST ARNAUD LAND RESERVE REVOCATION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 85.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 99.

Message from the Assembly transmitting Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending an amendment in the Bill, to which the Assembly had agreed; His Excellency's amendment considered and agreed to, 14th September, p. 118. (*Assented to 27th September. Act No. 1515.*)

WANGARATTA AND WHITFIELD RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Wangaratta to Whitfield.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 12th August, 1897, p. 58.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 17th August, pp. 66-7. (*Assented to 24th August. Act No. 1492.*)

WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain sums of money as Loans for Water Supply and Irrigation Works in the Country Districts and for other purposes.*"—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time, 27th August, 1897, p. 85.

Read a second time and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment; report considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 1st September, p. 99. (*Assented to 6th September. Act No. 1499.*)

YARRA PARK ROAD BILL.—Bill intituled "*An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be excised for the purposes of Public Roads.*"—(Hon. W. McCulloch.)—Brought from the Legislative Assembly and read a first time; read a second time, by leave, and committed; considered in Committee and reported without amendment but with an amended title, viz.:—"*An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be used for the purposes of a Road*"; report, by leave, considered and adopted; Bill read the third time and passed, 23rd September, 1897, p. 124.

Message from the Assembly notifying their agreement to the amendments of the Council, 23rd September, p. 125. (*Assented to 27th September. Act No. 1517.*)

NOTE.—The Special and other Appropriations Retrenchment Act 1893 Continuation Bill, passed in the Session 1896, and reserved on the 24th December, 1896, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, was assented to on the 18th May, 1897, and the assent proclaimed on the 16th July, 1897. Act No. 1485. See pp. 41-2.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

VICTORIA.

No. 1.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1897.

1. The Council met pursuant to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, 1897, which Proclamation was read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

FURTHER PROROGUING PARLIAMENT AND FIXING THE TIME FOR HOLDING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Thomas, Baron Brassey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by *The Constitution Act* it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor to fix such places within Victoria and, subject to the limitation therein contained, such times for holding the first and every other Session of the Council and Assembly, and to vary and alter the same respectively in such manner as he might think fit; and also from time to time to prorogue the said Council and Assembly, and to dissolve the said Assembly, by Proclamation or otherwise, whenever he should deem it expedient: And whereas the said Council and Assembly called "The Parliament of Victoria," stand prorogued until Tuesday, the 4th day of May, 1897, and it is expedient further to prorogue the same, and to fix the time for holding the next Session thereof: Now therefore I, the Governor of Victoria, in exercise of the power conferred by the said Act, do by this my Proclamation further prorogue the said Parliament of Victoria until Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, 1897; and also I do hereby fix Wednesday, the 23rd day of June aforesaid, as the time for the commencement and holding of the next Session of the said Council and Assembly, called the Parliament of Victoria, for the despatch of business, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Parliament Houses, situate in Parliament-place, Spring-street, in the City of Melbourne: And the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the Legislative Assembly are hereby required to give their attendance at the said time and place accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.)

BRASSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,
ISAAC A. ISAACS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

After the reading of the Proclamation by the Clerk, honorable Members rose and sang the National Anthem.

The President called for "three cheers for our beloved Queen," which was responded to by all present.

2. APPROACH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The approach of His Excellency the Governor was announced by the Usher.

His Excellency came into the Council Chamber, and commanded the Usher to desire the immediate attendance of the Legislative Assembly, who, being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to speak as follows :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

The occasion of my calling you together is marked by an event unprecedented in the history of the Empire.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has completed the sixtieth year of her illustrious reign, and from every part of her extended dominions arise the heartfelt congratulations of her subjects, and their fervent prayer for the long continuance of a reign so fruitful in all that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of the people, and insure their loyalty and devotion to the Crown.

Since the last meeting of Parliament an important step has been taken towards Australian Federation. A Convention of the Representatives of five colonies, elected directly by the people to frame a Federal Constitution, was held in Adelaide. The result of their deliberations has been a Draft Bill, which, in accordance with law, will be submitted for your consideration.

I trust that the Convention in its wisdom, aided also by the opinion of Parliament in each colony, will ultimately resolve upon a Constitution acceptable to the people of Australia.

During the recess Ministers have, in the course of administration, endeavoured to carry into effect the various laws passed by Parliament for the advancement of national industries.

In the important Department of Mining the encouragement afforded by the beneficent legislation of last Session has been largely availed of and carefully extended wherever possible according to your intention, and it is believed that with this material aid the undoubted and practically unlimited resources of the colony in this direction will be steadily and profitably developed.

The results of the past year's mining are extremely gratifying and justify the most hopeful expectation in the future. The marvellous output of gold for 1896, amounting to no less than 805,087 ozs., and having an intrinsic value of £3,220,348, and the opening up of new and valuable, though hitherto inaccessible, gold-fields entirely warrant the confidence in this branch of our national wealth not only entertained by our own population, but also manifested in a constantly increasing degree by investments from abroad.

The Mines Bill, partly considered during the last Session, will again be introduced, and it is hoped that a measure so urgently needed to effect legislative reforms in methods of working, protection of life and limb, and the advancement of mining generally will receive your most favorable attention.

In order to aid your deliberations on this question, my Advisers have offered a reward of £1,000 for any suggestion which may commend itself to the Government as the most effectual and desirable to avert the dangers and difficulties arising to working miners in regard to the ventilation of mines.

The welfare of all the producing industries of the country has engaged the anxious and energetic attention of my Ministers.

Recognising the importance of preserving in the markets of the world the reputation of Victorian products, they have prepared a Bill which they confidently believe will receive your approval as a measure designed and effective to provide such supervision over exportation, as, without undue interference with honest private enterprise, will afford to foreign buyers a fair assurance of sustained excellence in quality and condition of our natural productions.

The important Departments of Agriculture and Viticulture are also in various ways receiving special attention at the hands of my Ministers. By the courtesy of the Government of South Australia this colony has been so fortunate as to obtain the assistance of a gentleman of scientific distinction and practical experience, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the advantages intended by the Agricultural Colleges Act have been realized or may be supplemented. Any future action in this regard will naturally depend in great measure upon the result of the investigation just initiated.

The action taken by my Government in appointing an expert in the culture and preparation of tobacco is likely to be attended with the best results. A shipment to England of Victorian grown tobacco has been made with the object of testing the market, and it is not improbable that this will lead to the extension of a profitable industry for which the colony is peculiarly adapted.

In order to hasten the beneficial operation of the measure recently passed, authorizing assistance to the Mildura Settlement, conferences of the parties interested have been held, and every prospect of an amicable arrangement is now presented, provided further public aid to the settlement is conceded. My Advisers hope to be able shortly to recommend to you for formal ratification by Act of Parliament the proposals mutually made, in the full belief that their acceptance will place the settlement upon a substantial and permanent basis.

The system inaugurated under the provisions of the Act passed for the purpose of enabling advances to be made to farmers at a low rate of interest has worked with marked success, not only in instances coming within its direct sphere of operation, but also, as it is believed, indirectly in procuring the reduction of interest in the case of private institutions. Since the beginning of the year, when the Act came into operation, advances have been made to farmers, orchardists, and vignerons amounting to over £227,000.

I am glad to be able to announce that advantage has already been taken of the powers contained in the Beet Sugar Act by the establishment of a company for the manufacture of beet sugar, with great promise of success. Should the favorable anticipations now entertained of this undertaking be realized, a new and important industry, adding largely to the welfare and possibilities of Victoria, will owe its existence to the judicious provisions you have sanctioned.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

The careful economy practised by my Advisers throughout the Departments of State is amply evidenced by the fact that the expenditure for the present financial year will be at least £750,000 less than the expenditure for the financial year immediately preceding the present Parliament, while the efficiency of the Public Service has been fully maintained.

The Estimates for the next financial year which will be placed before you are framed with the view to preserve the same economical administration, at the same time making ample provision for the complete performance of the duties of government.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

The time afforded by the present Session will necessarily limit the number of measures to be submitted to you.

The improvement in the public revenue, though satisfactory, does not warrant my Advisers in departing from the rate hitherto prevailing with regard to Postage. Your approval will therefore be sought for a renewal of the present law which expires with the current financial year.

In addition to those already indicated, Bills will be introduced dealing with the following important subjects, Life Assurance, Insolvency, the Regulation of Dairies, Food Supply, Marine Law, the Law relating to Marriage and Burial, the amendment of the Police Offences Act, the amendment of the Land Acts, an urgent amendment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act, and some minor matters of public importance.

I now leave you to the discharge of those high duties with which you are intrusted, and fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may attend your deliberations.

Which being concluded, a copy of the Speech was delivered to the President, and a copy to Mr. Speaker, and His Excellency the Governor left the Chamber.

The Legislative Assembly then withdrew.

3. The President took the Chair, and read the Prayer.

4. ISSUE OF AND RETURN TO WRITS.—The President announced that during the recess he had issued Writs for the election of Members to serve for the North-Western Province and for the Southern Province respectively, in the place of the Honorable D. Coutts and the Honorable Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., deceased ; that there had been returned to him such Writs, and by the indorsements thereon it appeared that Thomas Comrie and Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke, Bart., had been elected in pursuance thereof.

5. SWEARING-IN OF MEMBERS.—The Honorables T. Comrie and Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart., being severally introduced, took and subscribed the oath required by law, and severally delivered to the Clerk the Declaration required by the thirty-seventh section of the Act No. 1075, as hereunder set forth :—

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, THOMAS COMRIE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and forty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Tarnagulla, and are known as Crown allotments 11 and 11A of section thirteen, township and parish of Tarnagulla, county of Gladstone.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Tarnagulla are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and forty pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“THOMAS COMRIE.”

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, SIR RUPERT TURNER HAVELOCK CLARKE, Bart., do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Merriang, and are known as thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-six acres, in the parishes of Merriang and Darraweit Guim, No. 4 in the rate-book.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Merriang are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Two thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“RUPERT T. H. CLARKE.”

6. DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS.—The Honorables the President, J. H. Abbott, S. Austin, J. Balfour, J. Bell, F. Brown, T. Brunton, J. C. Campbell, J. H. Connor, S. W. Cooke, E. J. Croke, Sir H. Cuthbert, T. Dowling, Dr. W. H. Embling, S. Fraser, G. Godfrey, C. J. Ham, D. Ham, W. McCulloch, D. Melville, E. Miller, E. Morey, W. Pearson, P. Phillips, W. Pitt, J. M. Pratt, R. Reid, A. O. Sachse, C. Sargeant, G. Simmie, Sir A. Snowden, J. Sternberg, J. A. Wallace, T. D. Wanliss, S. Williamson, Sir H. J. Wrixon, and A. Wynne, severally delivered to the Clerk the Declaration required by the thirty-seventh section of the Act No. 1075, as hereunder set forth :—

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, WILLIAM AUSTIN ZEAL, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Six hundred and eighty-seven pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of Prahran and South Melbourne, and are known as—

“Parts of Crown portions 14, 17, 18, and 20, parish of Prahran, at Toorak; and part of Crown allotment 3, section I, and Crown allotment 4, section I, and Crown allotment 4, section L, city of South Melbourne, all in the county of Bourke.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Prahran are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Four hundred and four pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of South Melbourne are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Two hundred and eighty-three pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“W. A. ZEAL.”

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JOSEPH HENRY ABBOTT, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred and seventeen pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of Sandhurst, Echuca, and Strathfieldsaye, and are known as—

“Firstly, Crown allotment six and six A of section sixty-eight C, Olinda and Gladstone streets, city and parish of Sandhurst, county of Bendigo.

“Secondly, Crown allotments one, two, and three, section nineteen, parish of Mandurang, county of Bendigo.

“Thirdly, part of allotment thirteen, section one, and part of Crown allotment six of section three, parish of Mandurang, county of Bendigo, particularly described in certificate of title entered in the Register Book, vol. 1353, fol. 270462.

“Fourthly, part of Crown allotment seventeen, section one, parish of Mandurang, county of Bendigo, particularly described in certificate of title entered in the Register Book, vol. 1140, fol. 227959.

“Fifthly, part of Crown allotment three, section six, town of Echuca, parish of Echuca North, county of Rodney, particularly described in certificate of title entered in the Register Book, vol. 1786, fol. 357001.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Bendigo are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Sixteen pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Strathfieldsaye are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and twenty-seven pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Echuca are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Seventy-four pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“JOSEPH HENRY ABBOTT.”

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, SIDNEY AUSTIN, of Geelong, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and sixty-eight pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Winchelsea, and are known as ‘Karngun Paddocks.’

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Winchelsea are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“SIDNEY AUSTIN.”

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JAMES BALFOUR, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and six pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Prahran, and are known as part of Crown portion 18, parish of Prahran.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Prahran are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and six pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"JAMES BALFOUR."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JAMES BELL, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and sixty-five pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Dunolly, and are known as my property, being allotments 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of section 26, and allotments 8^b and 9 of section 12, town of Dunolly.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Dunolly are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and sixty-five pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"JAMES BELL."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, FREDERICK BROWN, of Beechworth, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and seven pounds ten shillings above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Beechworth, and are known as 'Shrublands'—Allotments 2, 3, and 4 of section E, with dwelling-house and out-offices, occupied by me; also allotment 8 of section P¹, 17 of section 4, allotment 2, section 38, and part of allotment 3 of section D, all in the town and parish of Beechworth.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of United Shire of Beechworth are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and seven pounds ten shillings.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"FREDK. BROWN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, THOMAS BRUNTON, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Three hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Essendon, and are known as—

"'Roxburgh', Ascot Vale, bounded by Bloomfield-road, St. Leonard's-road, Union-road, and Roxburgh-street.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Essendon are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three hundred pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"THOMAS BRUNTON."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JAMES CALLENDER CAMPBELL, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Brighton, and are known as Myrtle Grove, situate in New-street and North-road, town of Brighton, containing seven and one-half acres or thereabouts, on which is erected a two-storied brick house, containing sixteen rooms; also an allotment of land situate at Elwood-street, Brighton.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Brighton are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and ninety-five pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"JAS. C. CAMPBELL."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JOSEPH HENRY CONNOR, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of over One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Colac, shire of Colac, parish of Cundare, county of Grenville, and are known as allotments 57^aB and 57^aaB, parish of Cundare, containing three hundred and eighteen acres one rood twenty-four perches.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Colac, shire of Colac, parish of Cundare, county of Grenville, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and nineteen pounds five shillings.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"JOS. H. CONNOR."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, SAMUEL WINTER COOKE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Dundas, and are known as 'Murndal.'

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Dundas are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One thousand four hundred and sixty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"SAML. WINTER COOKE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, EDWARD JOLLEY CROOKE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Three hundred and sixty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Rosedale, and are known as portion of 'The Holey Plain Estate.'

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Rosedale are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three hundred and sixty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"E. J. CROOKE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, SIR HENRY CUTHBERT, of Ballarat, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of Ballarat and shire of Ballarat, and are known as—

"Part of allotment 4 of section 9, city of Ballarat, county of Grenville; and

"Allotment 2 of section 14, parish of Ballarat, county of Grenville.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Ballarat are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Eighty pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Ballarat are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and twenty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"HENRY CUTHBERT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, THOMAS DOWLING, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of Hampden and Mortlake, and are known as 'Jellalabad,'

situated on Mount Emu Creek, and bounded on the south by township of Darlington, on the east by lands belonging to Messrs. Cole and Dodds, on the north by station known as 'Terrinallum,' and on the west by station known as 'Mount Fyans.'

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Mortlake are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One thousand seven hundred pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Hampden are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Five hundred and forty-six pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"THOMAS DOWLING."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, WILLIAM HENRY EMBLING, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and seventy-five pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of St. Kilda, and are known as 'Elmwood,' Chapel-street.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of St. Kilda are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and seventy-five pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"W. H. EMBLING."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, SIMON FRASER, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Three hundred and fifty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Prahran, and are known as 'Norla,' Irving-road, Toorak.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Prahran are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three hundred and fifty pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Prahran are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three hundred and fifty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"SIMON FRASER."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, GEORGE GODFREY, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of St. Kilda, and are known as all that piece of land being part of Crown portion 68A, parish of Prahran, at St. Kilda, county of Bourke, and situate in High-street, St. Kilda.

"And I further declare that the said lands or tenements are situate in the municipal district of St. Kilda, and are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Two hundred pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"GEO. GODFREY."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, CORNELIUS JOB HAM, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and fifteen pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Melbourne, and are known as No. 114 and No. 124 Grey-street, East Melbourne, and being No. 71 and 70 in the rate-book of the city of Melbourne for Albert ward.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Melbourne are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and fifteen pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Melbourne are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and fifteen pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"C. J. HAM."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, DAVID HAM, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Three hundred and eighty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Ballarat East, and are known as the Exhibition Mart situated in Victoria and Main streets.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Ballarat East are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three hundred and eighty pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Ballarat East are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three hundred and eighty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"DAVID HAM."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, WILLIAM McCULLOCH, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Three hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Colac, and are known as 'Mertoun Park.'

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Colac are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One thousand three hundred and thirteen pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"W. McCULLOCH."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, DONALD MELVILLE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and thirteen pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of Brunswick, Pyalong, McIvor, and are known as—

"My residence, situated in Albion-street, W. Brunswick, with twenty-eight and one-half acres of land; two hundred and six acres of land within the shire of Pyalong; one hundred and forty acres of land within the shire of McIvor.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Brunswick are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Seventy pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Pyalong are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Twenty-eight pounds, and that within the municipal district of McIvor at Fifteen pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"D. MELVILLE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, EDWARD MILLER, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and forty-five pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such land or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Kew, and are known as part of 'Findon' Estate, being land measuring four acres, situate corner of Barker's-road and Findon-street.

"And I further declare that such said land situate in the municipal district of Kew is rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and forty-five pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said land, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"EDWARD MILLER."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, EDWARD MOREY, of Ballarat, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and forty-three pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of the city of Ballarat, and are known as assessment 89, Lydiard-street, Eighty pounds; assessment 1493, Armstrong-street, Sixty-three pounds; and are allotments six and nineteen, section nine, city and parish of Ballarat, county of Grenville.

"And I further declare that the said lands or tenements are situate in the municipal district of the city of Ballarat, and are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and forty-three pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"E. MOREY."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, WILLIAM PEARSON, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of the shire of Wodonga, and are known as 'Bonegilla,' containing five thousand five hundred and eighteen acres or thereabouts.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Wodonga are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Seven hundred pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"WM. PEARSON."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, PHAREZ PHILLIPS, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and thirty-four pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Borung, and are known as land and tenements situate within the township of Warracknabeal.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Borung are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and thirty-four pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"PHAREZ PHILLIPS."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, WILLIAM PITT, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Collingwood, and are known as land, Trenery-crescent, Collingwood.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Collingwood are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and fifty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"WILLIAM PITT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JOSEPH MAJOR PRATT, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and fifty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Melbourne, and are known as all that piece of land containing thirty-six perches and three-tenths of a perch or thereabouts, being part of Crown allotment four, section fourteen, city of Melbourne, parish of North Melbourne, at East Melbourne, county of Bourke.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Melbourne are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"J. M. PRATT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, ROBERT REID, merchant, Melbourne, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and twelve pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Beaconsfield, shire of Berwick, and are known as 'Mount Pleasant,' Pakenham, being lots 1, 12, 13, 20, and 47; Pakenham, 448 acres.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Berwick are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and twelve pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"ROBERT REID."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, ARTHUR OTTO SACHSE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and two pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of the city of Prahran, and are known as land and house property, No. 25 Kensington-road, South Yarra.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Prahran are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and two pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"A. O. SACHSE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, CHARLES SARGEANT, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and nine pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Warragul and Grenville, and are known as to the said municipal district of Warragul, as part of allotment one hundred and two, parish of Drouin East, county of Buln Buln, containing seventy-five acres thirty-one perches, and allotment twenty-one, township of Warragul, parish of Drouin East, county of Buln Buln, containing five acres two roods eleven perches, and as to the said municipal district of Grenville, Crown allotment six, section one, township of Rokewood, parish of Corindhap, county of Grenville.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Warragul are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Ninety-four pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Grenville are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Fifteen pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"CHARLES SARGEANT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, GEORGE SIMMIE, of Cornelia Creek, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Echuca Shire, and are known as 'Cornelia Creek.'

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Echuca Shire are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One thousand pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"G. SIMMIE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, ARTHUR SNOWDEN, of 433 Little Collins-street, in the city of Melbourne, barrister and solicitor, and of Saint Hellier's-street, Abbotsford, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and six pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Collingwood, and are known as the villa residence called 'St. Helliers,' situate in St. Hellier's-street, Abbotsford, in the said municipal district, and grounds attached thereto, forming my residence, such lands having a frontage of two hundred and forty feet to St. Hellier's-street by a depth of about three hundred feet.

"And I further declare that the said lands or tenements are situate in the municipal district of Collingwood, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and six pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"ARTHUR SNOWDEN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JOSEPH STERNBERG, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of over One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of the shires of Deakin and Echuca and of the city of Melbourne, and are known as—firstly, Crown allotments 91, 92, 93, and 133, parish of Kyabram, county of Rodney, in the municipal district of the shire of Deakin; secondly, Crown allotments 4 and 5, section 1A, township and parish of Rochester, county of Bendigo, in the municipal district of the shire of Echuca; thirdly, allotment 64, parish of Rochester West, county of Bendigo, in the municipal district of the shire of Echuca; fourthly, part of Crown allotment 12, section 14, Melbourne East, parish of North Melbourne, county of Bourke, particularly described in the certificate of title entered in the Register Book, vol. 1820, fol. 363905, and which land is situated in the municipal district of the city of Melbourne.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Deakin, and are firstly above described, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Fifty-five pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Echuca, and are secondly above described, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Thirty-five pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Echuca, and are thirdly above described, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Ten pounds; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the city of Melbourne, and are fourthly above described, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Seventy pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"JOSEPH STERNBERG."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JOHN ALSTON WALLACE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred and thirty pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of Towong and Port Melbourne, and are known as—

"No. 1. Lands and tenements situate near Bethanga, electoral district of Benambra, shire of Towong, area six hundred and thirty-nine acres.

"No. 2. Lands and tenements—the Bay View Hotel, situate Beach-street, Port Melbourne.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Towong are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Port Melbourne are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and thirty pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"JOHN A. WALLACE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, THOMAS DRUMMOND WANLISS, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Ballaarat, and are known as Crown allotment four of section nineteen, city and parish of Ballarat, county of Grenville, particularly described in the certificate of title entered in the Register Book vol. 1048, fol. 209600.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements are situate in the municipal district of Ballaarat are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and ninety-nine pounds.

"And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

"T. D. WANLISS."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Prabran, and are known as No. 252 Williams-road, Toorak.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Prahran are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred and forty pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“SAML. WILLIAMSON.”

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, HENRY JOHN WRIXON, do declare and testify that I am legally seised of an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred and thirty-eight pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Kew, and are known as land and house, corner of Barker’s-road and Wrixon-street.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Kew are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Two hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“H. J. WRIXON.”

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, AGAR WYNNE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal districts of the shires of Mortlake and Hampden, and are known as ‘Terinallum.’

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Mortlake are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three thousand one hundred and forty-seven pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Hampden are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Three thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“AGAR WYNNE.”

7. **INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Insolvency.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert do prepare and bring in the Bill.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert then brought up a Bill intituled “*A Bill to amend the Law relating to Insolvency*,” and moved, That it be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

8. **MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, and also an Address to His Excellency the Governor, adopted this day by the Legislative Assembly, with which Addresses they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd June, 1897.

The Address to Her Majesty the Queen was read by the Clerk, and is as follows :—

To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

We, the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with feelings of the deepest loyalty and attachment.

We desire to convey to Your Majesty our most cordial congratulations on the completion of the sixtieth year of your illustrious Reign.

We rejoice that you have lived to be the Sovereign and Ruler of your people for threescore years—a period longer than any of your predecessors occupied the Throne—and that your Reign has been distinguished in a special degree by enlightened legislation, by the growth of civil and religious liberty, and by the increased happiness of the people throughout the British Empire.

In no portion of your vast Dominions are the feelings of loyalty to the Throne and affection for Your Majesty’s person more firmly rooted than in this colony, which has the honour to bear Your Majesty’s name. Those sentiments are cherished by the consciousness that Your Majesty during the whole of your happy Reign has manifested deep personal interest in the welfare of your people ; and we fervently hope that your life may be prolonged for years to come.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the blank in the foregoing Address be filled up by the insertion of the words "Legislative Council and the."

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this House agree with the Legislative Assembly in the said Address.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Address, and have filled up the blank therein by the insertion of the words "Legislative Council and the."

The Address to His Excellency the Governor was read by the Clerk, and is as follows :—

To His Excellency the Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to communicate by telegraph, to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying Address for presentation to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of her illustrious and happy Reign.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the blank in the foregoing Address be filled up by the insertion of the words "Legislative Council and the."

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this House agree with the Legislative Assembly in the said Address.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Address, and have filled up the blank therein by the insertion of the words "Legislative Council and the."

After the adoption of the Addresses, honorable Members rose and sang the National Anthem, and gave three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen.

9. THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—The President laid upon the Table the following Warrant, appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications :—

VICTORIA.

Pursuant to the provisions of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890*, I do hereby appoint—

The Honorable James Bell,
The Honorable James Callender Campbell,
The Honorable Sir Henry Cuthbert,
The Honorable Simon Fraser,
The Honorable Joseph Major Pratt,
The Honorable Robert Reid, and
The Honorable Agar Wynne

to be Members of a Committee to be called "The Committee of Elections and Qualifications."

Given under my hand this twenty-third day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

W. A. ZEAL,
President of the Legislative Council.

10. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Report of the Council of Judges under section 33 of the *Supreme Court Act 1890*.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

General Regulations respecting Public Accounts.

Savings Banks.—General Order No. 24.

Water Act 1890—

Bairnsdale Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Regulation No. 10.

Bacchus Marsh Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—
Graduated Rate.—Regulation No. 4 (Draft Form.)
Graduated Rate.—Regulation No. 4.

Benjeroop and Murrabit Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—
Increase of Rating Powers.
Rating Regulation.

Campaspe Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Rating Regulation.

Carrum Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Rating Regulation.

Cohuna Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—

Regulation No. 13.

Regulation No. 14.

Additional Loan.

Emu Valley Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Supply to Trust of Water from National Works.

Water Act 1890—

Macorna North Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—
 Graduated Rate.—(Draft Form)—Regulation No. 6.
 Graduated Rate.—Regulation No. 6.

Rodney Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Making an amount from Authorized Loan available.

Swan Hill Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Rating Regulation.

Wandella Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—
 Minimum Rates for the year 1896.
 Minimum Amount of Rates for 1897.
 Rating Regulation.

Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—
 Regulation No. 22.
 Capitalization of Interest due.

Yatchaw Irrigation and Water Supply Trust—
 Increase of Rating Powers.
 Rating Regulation.
 Alteration of Date for Election for 1897.

The Shire of Arapiles and the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—
 Application of Municipal Funds.

The Shire of Dimboola and the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—
 Application of Municipal Funds.

The Shire of Wimmera and the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—
 Application of Municipal Funds.

Defences and Discipline Act 1890—

Alteration of Regulations for Rifle Clubs.—(Paragraphs 12 and 24.)

Victorian Military Forces—

Alteration of Dress Regulations (Part XI.).
 Alteration of Dress Regulations (Part XV.).
 Alteration of Dress Regulations (Part II.).
 Alteration of Regulations (Parts I. and VI.).
 Alteration of Regulations (Part VI., Section III.).
 Alteration of Regulations (Parts IV., V., and VII.).
 Alteration of Regulations (Part VI., Section I.).

Victorian Naval and Military Forces—

Alteration of Financial and Store Regulations (Parts IV. and VII.).
 Alteration of Financial and Store Regulations (Part VII.).
 Alteration of Financial and Store Regulations (Parts I., IV., and VII.).
 Alteration of Financial and Store Regulations (Parts IV. and VII.).

Victorian Naval Forces—

Additional Regulation (Part III.).
 Alteration of Regulations (Part II.).

Volunteer Cadet Corps.—Revised Regulations.

Mines Act 1890.—Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.—Balance-sheet, 1896.

Post Office Act 1890—

Charge for *nom de plume* Signatures in Telegrams.

Scale of Charges, Terms, and Conditions under which Telephone Lines, Instruments, &c., in connexion with the Victorian Telephone Exchanges and Private Telephone Lines, Instruments, &c., in the Colony of Victoria, will be leased.

Statement of Accounts of the Post Office Savings Bank in Victoria for the year 1896.

Electric Light and Power Act 1896.—Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public.

11. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL.—The Honorable C. Sargeant moved, by leave, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Australasian Federation Enabling Act 1896* so as to provide for voting by post.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Honorable C. Sargeant do prepare and bring in the Bill.

The Honorable C. Sargeant then brought up a Bill intituled “*A Bill to amend the ‘Australasian Federation Enabling Act 1896’ so as to provide for voting by post,*” and moved, That it be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday, 7th July next.

12. SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The President reported the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

The Honorable G. Godfrey moved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Governor in reply to His Excellency's Opening Speech.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable G. Godfrey moved, That the Committee consist of the Honorables J. H. Abbott, J. C. Campbell, S. Fraser, D. Ham, P. Phillips, Sir A. Snowden, and the Mover.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Committee retired to prepare the Address.

The Honorable G. Godfrey presented the Address which had been adopted by the Committee, and the same was read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Thomas, Baron Brassey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the Legislative Council of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, beg to express our loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which you have been pleased to address to Parliament.

The Honorable G. Godfrey moved, That the Council agree with the Committee in the said Address. Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable P. Phillips moved, That the Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by the President and such Members of the Council as may wish to accompany him.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

13. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next, at half-past four o'clock.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at twenty-eight minutes past eight o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 1.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1897.

NOTICES OF MOTION:—

1. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week be the days on which the Council shall meet for despatch of business during the present Session, and that Half-past Four o'clock be the hour of meeting on each day; that on Tuesday and Thursday in each week the transaction of Government business shall take precedence of all other business; and that on Wednesday in each week Private Members' business shall take precedence of Government business.
2. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That the Honorables the President, S. Austin, J. Balfour, J. Bell, S. W. Cooke, J. Service, Sir A. Snowden, Sir H. J. Wrixon, A. Wynne, and the Mover be Members of the Select Committee on the Standing Orders of the House; three to be the quorum.
3. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That the Honorables the President, J. H. Abbott, T. Dowling, S. Fraser, and W. Pitt be Members of the Joint Committee to manage and superintend the Parliament Buildings.
4. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That the Honorables the President, E. J. Crooke, C. J. Ham, D. Melville, and the Mover be Members of the Joint Committee to manage the Library.
5. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That the Honorables Dr. W. H. Embling, E. Morey, J. M. Pratt, A. O. Sachse, and J. A. Wallace be Members of the Joint Committee to manage the Refreshment Rooms.
6. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That the Honorables the President, J. H. Abbott, T. Brunton, J. Buchanan, J. H. Connor, G. Godfrey, D. Ham, C. Sargeant, J. Sternberg, and T. D. Wanliss be Members of the Printing Committee; three to be the quorum.
7. The Hon. W. PITT: To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable F. S. Grimwade for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
8. The Hon. D. HAM: To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable W. H. S. Osmand for the remainder of the Session on account of ill-health.
9. The Hon. J. STERNBERG: To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable W. I. Winter-Irving for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
10. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING: To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable N. FitzGerald for the remainder of the Session on account of ill-health.
11. The Hon. S. W. COOKE: To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable N. Thornley for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
12. The Hon. W. PITT: To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable N. Levi for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Second reading.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 23RD JUNE, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 1.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 1.

Commonwealth of Australia Draft Bill.—Amendment to be proposed by Mr. Kirton. (To Members only.)

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

No. 2.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS.—The Honorables J. Buchanan and J. Service severally delivered to the Clerk the Declaration required by the 37th section of the Act No. 1075, as hereunder set forth:—

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Berwick, and are known as ‘Burr Hill,’ Berwick, in my own occupation.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Berwick are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of One hundred pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“JAMES BUCHANAN.”

“In compliance with the provisions of the Act 54 Victoria, No. 1075, I, JAMES SERVICE, do declare and testify that I am legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit in lands or tenements in the colony of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred pounds above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment; and further, that such lands or tenements are situated in the municipal district of Caulfield, and are known as ‘Kilwinning,’ being the house and lands occupied as a residence for myself in Balaclava-road, corner of Hotham-street.

“And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Caulfield are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Five hundred pounds.

“And I further declare that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands or tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Council.

“JAMES SERVICE.”

5. PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The President reported that he had, that day, waited upon His Excellency the Governor and had presented to him the Address of the Legislative Council agreed to on the 23rd instant, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

In the name and on behalf of the Queen I thank you for your expression of loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign contained in the Address, which you have been good enough to present to me, and I fervently trust that your deliberations may tend to promote the welfare of the colony.

BRASSEY.

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 29th June, 1897.

6. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President:—

BRASSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 1.

In accordance with section 5 of *The (Victorian) Federal Council Act 1885*, the Governor notifies to the Legislative Council, that on 24th December, 1896, with the advice of the Executive Council, and under the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, he appointed—

The Honorable Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Member of the Legislative Council,
and

The Honorable Sir John McIntyre, Member of the Legislative Assembly,
to be Representatives of the colony of Victoria in the Federal Council of Australasia, in place of the Honorable John Mark Davies, resigned, and the Honorable Sir James Brown Patterson, K.C.M.G., M.P., deceased.

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 23rd June, 1897.

7. HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.—The President announced that the Clerk of the Parliaments had received the following letter from His Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary:—

DEAR SIR,

28th June, 1897.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., enclosing a copy of the Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, which was agreed to by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in Parliament assembled, and beg to inform you that His Excellency forwarded the same by cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as requested by Members of both Houses.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

RICHARD NEVILL,
Private Secretary.

To G. Jenkins, Esq., C.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments.

8. DAYS OF BUSINESS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week be the days on which the Council shall meet for despatch of business during the present Session, and that Half-past Four o'clock be the hour of meeting on each day; that on Tuesday and Thursday in each week the transaction of Government business shall take precedence of all other business; and that on Wednesday in each week Private Members' business shall take precedence of Government business.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
9. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Honorables the President, S. Austin, J. Balfour, J. Bell, S. W. Cooke, J. Service, Sir A. Snowden, Sir H. J. Wrixon, A. Wynne, and the Mover be Members of the Select Committee on the Standing Orders of the House; three to be the quorum.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
10. PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Honorables the President, J. H. Abbott, T. Dowling, S. Fraser, and W. Pitt be Members of the Joint Committee to manage and superintend the Parliament Buildings.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
11. LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Honorables the President, E. J. Croke, C. J. Ham, D. Melville, and the Mover be Members of the Joint Committee to manage the Library.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
12. REFRESHMENT ROOMS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Honorables Dr. W. H. Embling, E. Morey, J. M. Pratt, A. O. Sachse, and J. A. Wallace be Members of the Joint Committee to manage the Refreshment Rooms.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
13. PRINTING COMMITTEE.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Honorables the President, J. H. Abbott, T. Brunton, J. Buchanan, J. H. Connor, G. Godfrey, D. Ham, C. Sargeant, J. Sternberg, and T. D. Wanliss be Members of the Printing Committee; three to be the quorum.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
14. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable W. Pitt moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable F. S. Grimwade for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
15. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable D. Ham moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable W. H. S. Osmand for the remainder of the Session on account of ill-health.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
16. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable J. Sternberg moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable W. I. Winter-Irving for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

17. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable Dr. W. H. Embling moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable N. FitzGerald for the remainder of the Session on account of ill-health.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
18. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable N. Thornley for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
19. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable W. Pitt moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable N. Levi for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
20. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Annual Report on British New Guinea, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896; with Appendices.
Post Office and Telegraph Department (Engineering and Electrical Branch).—Minutes of Evidence taken before the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inquire into certain charges against the Engineering and Electrical Branch of the Post Office and Telegraph Department, and as to the management thereof, &c.
Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1895—
Part VIII.—Production.
Part IX.—Social Condition.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Australasian Federation Enabling Act 1896.—Regulations.
Education Act 1890.—Alteration of Regulations (V.).
Factories and Shops Acts.—Alteration of Regulations (Chapter VI).
Report of the Country Fire Brigades Board for the year ended 31st December, 1896, together with Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities for that period.
Report of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for the year ended 31st December, 1896, together with Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities for that period.
Hospitals for the Insane.—Report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for the year ended 31st December, 1896.
Report upon the affairs of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the year 1896.
Public Service Acts.—Regulations.
Savings Banks.—General Order No. 25.
Water Act 1890—
Shire of Shepparton Waterworks Trust.—Application for Additional Loan of £7,500.
Yarrowonga Urban Waterworks Trust.—Application for Additional Loan of £500.

21. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Mines Acts.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert do prepare and bring in the Bill.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert then brought up a Bill intituled “*A Bill to amend the Mines Acts,*” and moved, That it be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
22. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
23. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to further continue in force a certain Rate of Postage,*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th June, 1897.

24. **POSTAGE RATE CONTINUATION BILL.**—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to further continue in force a certain Rate of Postage,*” be now read a first time.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
 On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
 “*An Act to further continue in force a certain Rate of Postage.*”
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
25. **INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
 Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
26. **MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—
 MR. PRESIDENT—
 The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One million two hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-eight,*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
 Melbourne, 29th June, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
 Speaker.

27. **CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 1).**—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One million two hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-eight,*” be now read a first time.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
 On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
 “*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One million two hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-eight.*”
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

And then the Council, at fifty-nine minutes past eight o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
 Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 2.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Questions.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the anomaly existing in the days fixed for public holidays by the *Banks and Currency Act 1890* and the public holidays fixed by the Government and by other Acts; and to ask whether the Solicitor-General will bring in a short Bill of two lines to alter the present system.
2. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR : To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

General Business.

NOTICES OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. SERVICE : To move, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Lieut.-Col. Sir F. T. Sargood for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.
2. The Hon. A. WYNNE : To move, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—
 1. The amount paid as commission and expenses in connexion with the flotation of loans in London during the last ten years.
 2. The commission and expenses annually incurred in connexion with the payment of interest on loans.
 3. The terms on which the London and Westminster Bank acts as agents for the colony.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Second reading.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 23RD JUNE, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 2.

Insolvency Bill—[11].

Insolvency Law Amendment Bill.—New clause to be proposed by the Hon. J. H. Abbott.—(To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. No. 1.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 2.

Postage Rates Continuation Bill—[9].

Local Government Bill—[16].

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—[18].

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—[20].

Report of the Council of Judges. No. 1.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statement of Accounts for the year 1896. No. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RESEARCH REPORT
NO. 1000

BY
J. H. GOLDSTEIN AND
R. M. MARSH

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VICTORIA.

No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President:—

BRASSEY,

*Governor.**Message No. 2.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, at the Government Offices, given the Royal Assent to the undermentioned Acts of the present Session, presented to him by the Clerk of the Parliaments, viz:—

“An Act to further continue in force a certain Rate of Postage.”

“An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One million two hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-eight.”

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 30th June, 1897.

5. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Honorable J. Service moved, That leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Lieut.-Col. Sir F. T. Sargood for the remainder of the Session on account of urgent private business.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

6. FLOTATION OF LOANS IN LONDON.—The Honorable A. Wynne moved, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—

1. The amount paid as commission and expenses in connexion with the flotation of loans in London during the last ten years.

2. The commission and expenses annually incurred in connexion with the payment of interest on loans.

3. The terms on which the London and Westminster Bank acts as agents for the colony.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

7. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at six o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 3.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR: To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Second reading.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

MEETING OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 6th July.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS (JOINT)—at half-past three o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 3.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 3.

Aliens Bill—[27].

Traction Engine Bill—[28].

Referendum Bill—[29].

Servants' Registry Offices Bill—[30].

Dog Act 1890 Amendment Bill.—New Clause to be proposed by Mr. McColl. (To Members only.)

Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1895.—Part VIII.—Production. No. 7.

Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1895.—Part IX.—Social Condition. No. 8.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inquire into certain charges against the Engineering and Electrical Branch of the Post Office and Telegraph Department.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of the industrial revolution and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower. Today, the United States continues to shape the world through its leadership in science, technology, and international relations.

VICTORIA.

No. 4.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Proceedings of the Australasian Federal Convention, held at Parliament House, Adelaide, during months of March, April, and May, 1897.
Ordered to lie on the Table.
The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
Water Act 1890.—Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Supply of Water to Irrigation Colonies outside the Trust District.
Land Act 1890, Part I.—
Regulations Amended and Consolidated.
Regulation (Schedule 71, Chapter XIV.).
Alteration of Regulations (Special Condition to Schedules 67 and 68, and Fee under Schedule 70, Chapter XIV.).
Additions to Regulations (Chapters XI. and XIII.).
Alteration of Regulation (Schedules 15A and 19B.).
Alteration of Regulations (Chapter XIII.).
Settlement on Lands Act 1893.—Regulation.
Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1896.
Defences and Discipline Act 1890.—Victorian Naval and Military Forces.—Alteration of Financial and Store Regulations (Part IV.—Allowances).
5. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next :—
Mines Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.
6. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
7. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Liability of Employers for Injuries to their Workmen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 6th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

8. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Liability of Employers for Injuries to their Workmen,*" be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday, 14th July instant.
9. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—
MR. PRESIDENT—
The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Dog Act 1890,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.
GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.
Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 6th July, 1897.
10. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable A. Wynne moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Dog Act 1890,'*" be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday, 14th July instant.
11. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—
MR. PRESIDENT—
The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the Town of Geelong,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.
GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.
Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 6th July, 1897.
12. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GEELONG) BILL.—The Honorable S. Austin, for the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon, moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the Town of Geelong,*" be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday, 14th July instant.

And then the Council, at twenty-two minutes past six o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 4.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY, 1897.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. S. W. COOKE : To move, That there be laid before this House a copy of the following papers, viz. :—
 1. The Hare System in Tasmania. By Professor Jethro Brown, being a paper read before the Royal Society of Tasmania, and reprinted at the *Tasmanian News* Office, Collins-street, Hobart.
 2. Observations on the Working Results of the Hare System of Election in Tasmania. By R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, Tasmania. Office of Government Printer, Tasmania.
 3. Statute regulating the Elections by the Hare System in Tasmania.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Second reading.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GEELONG) BILL—Second reading.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

Question.

1. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR : To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 1ST JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Nos. 2 and 3,
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 4.
Mines Bill—[15].

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 2, 3, and 4.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 5.
Metropolitan Hackney Carriage Bill—[3].
Exported Products Bill—[10].
Local Government Bill—[33].
Artificial Manures Bill—[34].

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill.—New Clause to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Wilkins. (To Members only.)
Local Government Bill.—Amendment to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Kennedy. (To Members only.)

Estimate of Expenditure, 1897-8.—Supply. B.—No. 2.
Report upon the Affairs of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the Year 1896. No. 11.
Annual Report on British New Guinea, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896; with Appendices. No. 20.

VICTORIA.

No. 5.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. HARE SYSTEM OF ELECTION IN TASMANIA.—The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That there be laid before this House a copy of the following papers, viz. :—
 1. The Hare System in Tasmania. By Professor Jethro Brown, being a paper read before the Royal Society of Tasmania, and reprinted at the *Tasmanian News* Office, Collins-street, Hobart.
 2. Observations on the Working Results of the Hare System of Election in Tasmania. By R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, Tasmania. Office of Government Printer, Tasmania.
 3. Statute regulating the Elections by the Hare System in Tasmania.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

5. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—Public Service Board.—Report.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Marine Board of Victoria.—Statement of Pilotage Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1896; together with the Audit Commissioners' certificate thereon.

Customs and Excise Duties Act 1890—

Minor Articles—

Cattle Tie Iron (for Halters).

Web Ends for Braces.

Top Banding.

Minor Articles for Apparel and Articles of Attire.—Web and Cord Ends for Braces.

Customs Act 1890—

Drawback Regulations Amended.

Addition to Drawback Regulations.

Fisheries Act 1890.—Close Season, North Arm or Limeburners' Bay, Inner Harbor, Geelong.

Victorian Railways—

Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioner—

For the quarter ending 31st December, 1896.

For the quarter ending 31st March, 1897.

Return of Special Passenger Rates—

For quarter ending 31st December, 1896.

For quarter ending 31st March, 1897.

Return of Special Goods Rates—

For quarter ending 31st December, 1896.

For quarter ending 31st March, 1897.

6. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable C. Sargeant moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Honorable D. Melville moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

Debate continued.

Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until Wednesday next.

7. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

9. SALE OF MANURE BILL.—The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday next.

10. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at sixteen minutes past six o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 5.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GEELONG) BILL—Second reading.
4. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
5. SALE OF MANURE BILL.—Second reading.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

Question.

1. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR: To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 7TH JULY, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 5.

Local Government Bill—[16]. (To Members of Council only.)

Dog Bill—[21]. (To Members of Council only.)

Employers' Liability Bill—[22]. (To Members of Council only.)

Artificial Manures Bill—[34]. (To Members of Council only.)

Insolvency Bill—

New Clause to be proposed by the Hon. R. Reid. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendment to be proposed by the Hon. A. Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

New Clause to be proposed by the Hon. D. Melville. (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill.—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. H. Abbott. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 6.

Mining Accident Relief Fund.—Balance-sheet 1896. No. 9.

Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1896.

No. 14.

VICTORIA.

No. 6.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

BRASSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he communicated, by telegraph, on the 23rd ultimo, to the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Address of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the completion of the sixtieth year of her illustrious reign, adopted by both Houses of Parliament, and that the Governor has this day received the following telegraphic despatch in reply thereto :—

“Her Majesty commands me to express her cordial thanks and pleasure for the loyal Address from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria.”

Government House,
Melbourne, 8th July, 1897.

5. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
 - Australasian Statistics for the year 1895.
 - Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1895.—Appendix to Part VI.—Population. Municipal Finances.
 - Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1896.—Part II.—Interchange. Penal Establishments and Gaols.—Report of the Inspector-General for the year 1896.
 - Old-age Pensions.—First Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Old-age Pensions.
 - Perishable Produce.—Final Report of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inquire into the alleged deteriorated condition of Victorian Butter in England, and to report as to the best means of maintaining a high standard for Perishable Produce exported from Victoria ; with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

- Report respecting Applications and Proceedings under the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1896 for the year 1896.
- Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria for 1896, with a Statement of Income and Expenditure for the financial year 1895–6.
- Agricultural Education.—Accounts of the Trustees of Agricultural Colleges and the Council of Agricultural Education from 1st July, 1896, to 31st December, 1896.

6. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time. Debate ensued.

7. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “ *An Act to amend Section thirty-one of the ‘ Companies Act 1896,’* ” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 13th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

8. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “ *An Act to amend Section thirty-one of the ‘ Companies Act 1896,’* ” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time to-morrow.

9. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “ *An Act for the regulation of Servants’ Registry Offices,* ” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 13th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

10. SERVANTS’ REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL.—The Honorable A. Wynne moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “ *An Act for the regulation of Servants’ Registry Offices,* ” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday, 21st July instant.

11. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—Debate resumed on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

And then the Council, at thirty-seven minutes past ten o’clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 6.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY, 1897.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. D. MELVILLE : To move, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—
 1. The number of tons of Newcastle coal used per month on the Victorian Railways, and cost per ton delivered at Melbourne and Geelong.
 - 2 The number of tons of Victorian coal used per month on the Victorian Railways, and cost per ton delivered in trucks at Melbourne, including railway freight and charges.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GEELOG) BILL—Second reading.
4. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
5. SALE OF MANURE BILL.—Second reading.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
3. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

Question.

1. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR : To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL—Second reading.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 8TH JULY, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 6.

Servants' Registry Offices Bill—[30.] (To Members of Council only.)

Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill—[38.] (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill—

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. D. Ham. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. H. Abbott. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. A. Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Artificial Manures Bill—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. S. W. Cooke. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 5, 6, and 7.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 8.

Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 1.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—[18].

Geelong Recreation Site Sale Bill—[24].

Mining Development Bill—[36].

Mallee Tanks Bill—[37].

Eddington Land Bill—[41].

Bendigo Land Sale Bill—[43].

Mandurang Lands Bill—[44].

Bairnsdale Land Sale Bill—[45].

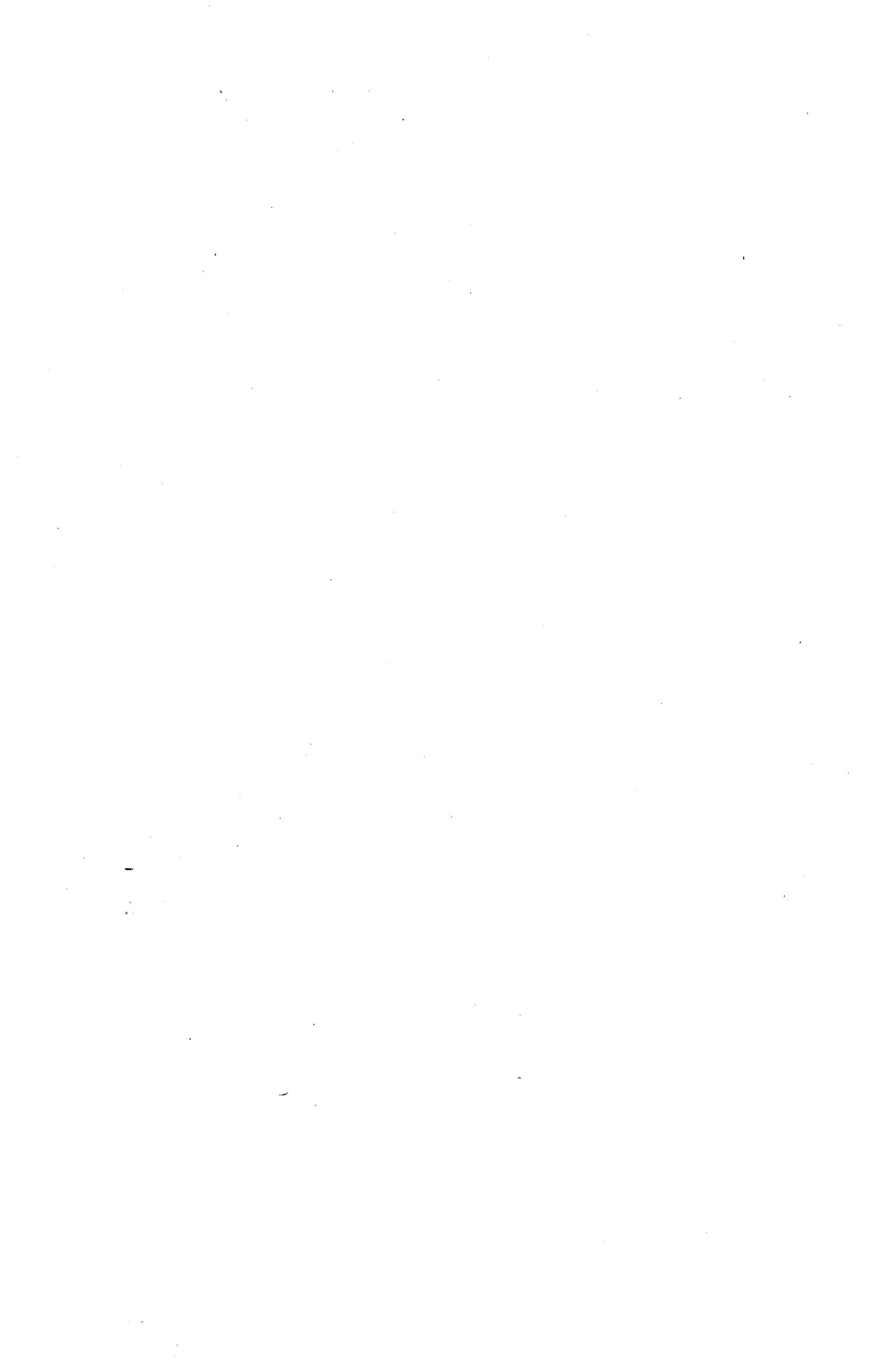
Sale Lands Bill—[46].

Hamilton Land Bill—[47].

Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioner for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1897. No. 16.

Report of the Public Service Board. No. 21.

Marine Board of Victoria.—Statement of Pilotage Receipts and Disbursements for the Year ended 31st December, 1896; together with Audit Commissioners' Certificate thereon. No. 22.



VICTORIA.

No. 7.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. CONSUMPTION AND COST OF COAL, VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.—The Honorable D. Melville moved, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—
 1. The number of tons of Newcastle coal used per month on the Victorian Railways, and cost per ton delivered at Melbourne and Geelong.
 2. The number of tons of Victorian coal used per month on the Victorian Railways, and cost per ton delivered in trucks at Melbourne, including railway freight and charges.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

5. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 14th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

6. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893,'*" be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
7. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows :—
"*An Act to amend the 'Companies Act 1896.'*"
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“ An Act to amend the ‘ Companies Act 1896.’ ”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

8. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Honorable R. Reid moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

Debate ensued.

Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until Wednesday, 28th July instant.

9. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable A. Wynne moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

The Honorable D. Melville moved, That the debate be now adjourned.

Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until Wednesday, 11th August next.

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GEELONG) BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows :—

“ An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the City of Melbourne and the Town of Geelong.”

The Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“ An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the City of Melbourne and the Town of Geelong.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

11. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time, having been read—

Debate resumed.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable C. Sargeant moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable C. Sargeant, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill, as amended, be printed, and taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

12. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Wednesday next :—

Sale of Manure Bill—Second reading.

And then the Council, at six minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 7.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY: To call the attention of the House to the continued anomalies in the administration of the Income Tax Act, and to ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General whether the Government will bring in a short Bill to clear up the doubts of the Commissioner of Taxes.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

Question.

1. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR: To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL—Second reading.
2. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 14TH JULY, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 7.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—[18]. (To Members of Council only.)

Insolvency Bill.—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. R. Reid. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 9.

Exported Products Bill.—Amendments to be proposed in Committee by Mr. McColl. (To Members only.)

Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill.—Amendments of the Legislative Council. (To Members only.)

Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1895.—Appendix to Part VI.—Population. Municipal Finances. No. 3.

Australasian Statistics for the Year 1895. No. 4.

Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1896.—Part II.—Interchange. No. 13.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

(120 copies.)

VICTORIA.

No. 8.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Official Report of the National Australasian Convention Debates.—Adelaide, 22nd March to 5th May, 1897.
Ordered to lie on the Table.
The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
Copy of Federal Constitution under the Crown, framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention at Adelaide, South Australia, 22nd March to 23rd April, 1897.
5. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time, having been read—
Debate resumed.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next :—
Insolvency Law Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at forty-seven minutes past six o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 8.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. J. H. CONNOR: To ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General if he will name a day when the Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of Narrow-gauge railways will be taken into consideration.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
3. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL—Second reading.
2. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 15TH JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 7.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 8.

Australasian Federation Submission Bill.—[13]. (To Members of Council only).

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 10.

Geelong Trades Hall Site Sale Bill.—[25].

Local Government (Geelong) Bill.—Amendments of the Legislative Council. (To Members only.)

Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria for 1896, with a Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Financial Year 1895-6. No. 18.

Report respecting Applications and Proceedings under the *Electric Light and Power Act 1896* for the Year 1896. No. 30.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 9.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.

2. The President took the Chair.

3. The President read the Prayer.

4. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented—

Flotation of Loans in London.—Return to an Order of the Legislative Council, dated 30th June, 1897, for a Return showing—

1. The amount paid as commission and expenses in connexion with the flotation of loans in London during the last ten years.
2. The commission and expenses annually incurred in connexion with the payment of interest on loans.
3. The terms on which the London and Westminster Bank acts as agents for the colony.

The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Water Act 1890—

The Shire of Arapiles and the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Application of Municipal Funds.

The Shire of Borung and the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Application of Municipal Funds.

The Shire of Dimboola and the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Application of Municipal Funds.

Wandella Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Regulation for Sale of Water.—No. 1.

Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1896.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways.—Fifth General Report.

5. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Live Stock, Meat, Dairy Produce, Fruit, and other products intended for Export and to regulate the Exportation thereof,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

7. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Live Stock, Meat, Dairy Produce, Fruit, and other products intended for Export and to regulate the Exportation thereof,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

8. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to amend the ‘Mining Development Act 1896,’*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th July, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

9. MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to amend the ‘Mining Development Act 1896,’*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow:—

Insolvency Law Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.

And then the Council, at thirty-five minutes past six o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY, 1897.*General Business.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL—Second reading.
2. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Second reading.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
3. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY.*Government Business.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Second reading.
2. MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.*General Business.*

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.*General Business.*

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

(120 copies.)

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 15TH JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 8.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 9.

Exported Products Bill—[10]. (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill—

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. Sir H. J. Wrixon. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. A. Wallace. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendment to be proposed by the Hon. A. O. Sachse. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. A. Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Mining Development Bill—[36]. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 8, 9, and 10.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 11.

Homestead Bill—[26].

Moorpanyal Land Bill—[42].

Homestead Bill—

Amendments to be proposed in Committee by Mr. McColl and Mr. Fink. (To Members only.)

Further Amendments to be proposed in Committee by Mr. McColl and Mr. Fink. (To Members only.)

Penal Establishments and Gaols.—Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1896. No. 26.

Accounts of the Trustees of Agricultural Colleges and the Council of Agricultural Education, from 1st July, 1896, to 31st December, 1896. No. 27.

Final Report of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inquire into the Alleged Deteriorated Condition of Victorian Butter in England, and to report as to the best means of maintaining a High Standard for Perishable Produce exported from Victoria; with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. No. 31.

First Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Old-Age Pensions. No. 32.

VICTORIA.

No. 10.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. FENCES BILL.—The Honorable T. Dowling moved, by leave, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Fences so as to enable Occupiers of Land to compel Occupiers of adjoining Land to contribute to the construction of Rabbit-proof Dividing Fences or to the making Rabbit-proof of any existing Dividing Fence.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Honorable T. Dowling do prepare and bring in the Bill.
The Honorable T. Dowling then brought up a Bill intituled "*A Bill to amend the Law relating to Fences so as to enable Occupiers of Land to compel Occupiers of adjoining Land to contribute to the construction of Rabbit-proof Dividing Fences or to the making Rabbit-proof of any existing Dividing Fence,*" and moved, That it be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday next.
5. SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES REGULATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable A. Wynne moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable A. Wynne moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable A. Wynne, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.
The Honorable A. Wynne moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
On the motion of the Honorable A. Wynne the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable A. Wynne, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Honorable A. Wynne moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
"*An Act for the regulation of Servants' Registry Offices.*"
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the Town of Geelong,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st July, 1897.

7. AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION SUBMISSION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report on this Bill having been read—on the motion of the Honorable C. Sargeant the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable C. Sargeant, the Bill was read a third time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the words "and shall be exempt from postage," in clause 6, be printed in italics.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable C. Sargeant moved, That this Bill do pass.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable C. Sargeant moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

" *An Act to amend the ' Australasian Federation Enabling Act 1896,' so as to provide for voting by post.*"

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly, with a Message desiring their concurrence therein.

8. SALE OF MANURE BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable S. W. Cooke, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill as amended be printed, and taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

9. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Insolvency Law Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.

11. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Council do now adjourn.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at forty minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 10.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
 2. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
 3. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
-

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the decrease in litigation in the Supreme and other Courts during the last five years, and to ask if he will furnish to this House a Return of the expenditure for each of the five years in respect of such Courts.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Second reading.
 2. MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
-

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
 2. FENCES BILL—Second reading.
 3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Consideration of Report.
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WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 21ST JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 9.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 10.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 12.

VICTORIA.

No. 11.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. **MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
5. **MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—
MR. PRESIDENT—
The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend Section thirty-one of the 'Companies Act 1896,'*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to one of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, have disagreed with the amendment to insert new clauses A and C, and have agreed to the amendment to insert new clause B with amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd July, 1897.
Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.
6. **INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
Ordered—That the Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.
7. **POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.**—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next:—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.

And then the Council, at fifty-four minutes past nine o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 11.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY: To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the decrease in litigation in the Supreme and other Courts during the last five years, and to ask if he will furnish to this House a Return of the expenditure for each of the five years in respect of such Courts.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Second reading.
3. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
4. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—To be taken into consideration.
5. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Third reading.
6. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

Question.

1. The Hon. D. MELVILLE: To call the attention of the Honorable the Minister of Defence to the various Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways and to ask—
 1. If the Railway Department has made any survey of a railway from Coldstream Railway Station to Warburton, as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways in their First Report.
 2. If no survey has been made, will the Government cause a preliminary survey of a narrow gauge to be made, extending the same by way of McMahon's Creek to Wood's Point gold-fields.
 3. Will the Government take into consideration the recommendation contained in paragraph 16, page xxiii, of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of further extension of railways in the mallee districts, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 25th July, 1895.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—Second reading.
3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Consideration of Report.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 22ND JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 10.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 11.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 13.
Australasian Federation Submission Bill—[13]. (To Members only.)

VICTORIA.

No. 12.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PETITION.—The Honorable C. J. Ham presented a Petition from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, praying that the Council would make certain amendments in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill.
Petition read and ordered to lie on the Table.
5. MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“ *An Act to amend the ‘ Mining Development Act 1896.’* ”
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—
MR. PRESIDENT—
The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled “ *An Act for the regulation of Servants’ Registry Offices,* ” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th July, 1897.

7. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Debate ensued.
 The Honorable D. Melville moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
 Debate continued.
 Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.
8. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—
- Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.*
Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.
Insolvency Law Amendment Bill—Third reading.
Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at thirteen minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 12.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. D. MELVILLE: To call the attention of the Honorable the Minister of Defence to the various Reports of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways and to ask—
 1. If the Railway Department has made any survey of a railway from Coldstream Railway Station to Warburton, as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways in their First Report.
 2. If no survey has been made, will the Government cause a preliminary survey of a narrow gauge to be made, extending the same by way of McMahon's Creek to Wood's Point gold-fields.
 3. Will the Government take into consideration the recommendation contained in paragraph 16, page xxiii, of the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the question of further extension of railways in the mallee districts, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 25th July, 1895.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—Second reading.
3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Consideration of Report.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
3. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Third reading.
4. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
5. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—To be taken into consideration.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 22ND JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 11.
 Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 12.
 Insolvency Bill—[1]. (To Members of Council only.)
 Artificial Manures Bill—[34]. (To Members of Council only.)
 Fences Bill—[54].
 Mines Bill—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. Sternberg. (To Members of Council only.)
 Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill—Amendments made by the Legislative Council ; how dealt with by the Legislative Assembly. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 11, 12, and 13.
 Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 14.
 Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 2.
 St. Arnaud Land Bill—[39].
 Gisborne Land Bill—[40].
 Mortgage Limitation Bill—[49].
 South Melbourne Land Bill—[50].
 Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—
 Amendments to be proposed in Committee by Mr. R. Murray Smith and Mr. Moule. (To Members only.)
 Amendments to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Irvine. (To Members only.)
 Amendments to be proposed by Mr. Isaac A. Isaacs. (To Members only.)
 Amendments to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Rogers. (To Members only.)
 Amendment to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Carter. (To Members only.)
 Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Alternative Routes for Narrow-gauge Permanent Survey to the Beech Forest ; together with the Appendices and Minutes of Evidence. C.—No. 1A.
 Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Alternative Grades for Beech Forest Narrow-gauge Permanent Survey between the Gellibrand River and Gardiner's ; together with Appendix. C.—No. 1c.
 First Progress Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Proposed Expenditure under Railway Loan Application Act No. 1470. (Works at Benalla Station.) C.—No. 1D.
 Second Progress Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Proposed Expenditure under Railway Loan Application Act No. 1470. (Regrading Works, Geelong to Camperdown Line.) C.—No. 1E.
 Third Progress Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Proposed Expenditure under Railway Loan Application Act No. 1470. (Regrading Works and Lengthening Station Yards, North-Eastern Line.) C.—No. 1F.
 Fourth Progress Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Proposed Expenditure under Railway Loan Application Act No. 1470. (Improved Car Lighting.) C.—No. 1G.
 Fifth Progress Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Proposed Expenditure under Railway Loan Application Act No. 1470. (Spencer-street Station-yard Improvements.) C.—No. 1H.
 First Report from the Select Committee upon Standing Orders. D.—No. 1.
 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways.—Fifth General Report. No. 19.
 Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1896. No. 29.

VICTORIA.

No. 13.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

BRASSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 4.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has caused the following Bill intituled “*An Act providing for the continuance in force for certain limited times of the Rates of Reductions of Salaries provided for in the ‘Special and other Appropriations Retrenchment Act 1893,’*” which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure thereon, and which received Her Majesty’s assent on the eighteenth day of May last, to be proclaimed in the *Victoria Government Gazette*, a copy of which Proclamation is hereto annexed.

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 27th July, 1897.

THE ROYAL ASSENT TO AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Thomas, Baron Brassey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the *Constitution Statute* it was amongst other things enacted that the provisions of the Act of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, and of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-six, *For the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen’s Land*, which relate to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty’s assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure thereon, and the instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty, should apply to Bills to be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly constituted under the *Constitution Act of Victoria* and the now reciting Statute, and by any other legislative body or bodies which may at any time hereafter be substituted for the present Legislative Council and Assembly: And whereas the Bill hereinafter mentioned was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure thereon: And whereas by an Order of the Queen in Council made on the eighteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, a copy whereof is hereto appended, Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the said Bill: Now therefore I, the Governor of Victoria, in pursuance of the provisions of the aforesaid Acts, do by this my Proclamation signify that the Bill, the title whereof is herein set forth, that is to say, “*An Act providing for the continuance in force for certain limited times of the Rates of Reductions of Salaries provided for in the ‘Special and other Appropriations Retrenchment Act 1893,’*” which was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure thereon, has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty’s reign.

(L.S.)

BRASSEY.

By His Excellency’s Command,

ISAAC A. ISAACS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

(500 copies)

At the Court at Windsor, the eighteenth day of May, 1897.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President
Duke of Norfolk

Earl of Kintore
Chief Justice Way.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "*An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,*" it is amongst other things enacted that no Bill which shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the Colony of New South Wales until the Governor of the said Colony shall signify either by speech or message to the Legislative Council of the said Colony or by proclamation as therein aforesaid that such Bill has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same :

And whereas by another Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "*An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies,*" it was provided among other things that the provisions of the said former Act concerning the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon should apply to and be in force in the Colony of Victoria :

And whereas the said provisions were maintained in force as regards Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said Colony by a subsequent Act passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "*An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill as amended of the Legislature of Victoria, to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria*" :

And whereas the Governor of the said Colony of Victoria has reserved a certain Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, entitled "*An Act providing for the continuance in force for certain limited times of the Rates of Reductions of Salaries provided for in the 'Special and other Appropriations Retrenchment Act 1893,'*" for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon :

And whereas the said Bill so reserved as aforesaid has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that the said Bill should be assented to by Her Majesty :

Now therefore Her Majesty, in pursuance of the said Acts, and in exercise of the powers thereby reserved to Her Majesty as aforesaid, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, declare her assent to the said Bill.

C. L. PEEL.

5. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until Wednesday next :—

Employers' Liability Law Amendment Bill—Second reading—Resumption of debate.

Fences Bill—Second reading.

Sale of Manure Bill—Consideration of Report.

6. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable G. Godfrey the following Order of the Day was read and discharged :—

Insolvency Law Amendment Bill—Third reading.

7. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable G. Godfrey moved, That this Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clause 81.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable G. Godfrey, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had reconsidered clause 81 and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a third time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a third time.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the following amendments were made in the Bill :—

Clause 53, page 16, line 2, after "Twenty" insert "pounds."

Clause 62, page 19, line 2, after "by" insert "a."

Clause 64, transpose sub-clause (b) to follow line 26 and to become new paragraph (v.).

„ line 37, omit "of" and insert "or."

Clause 74, line 37, omit "the following instrument" and insert "an assignment of property."

„ line 39, omit "(that is to say)."

„ line 40, omit "(a) An assignment of property."

New clause A, page 25, line 27, omit "That."

„ „ line 30, omit "That."

Clause 100, page 30, line 10, omit "seven" and insert "twenty-one."

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill do pass.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

"An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency."

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly with a Message desiring their concurrence therein.

8. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question,
That this Bill be now read a second time, having been read—
Debate resumed.
Question—put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 12.

The Hon. T. Comrie
Sir H. Cuthbert
C. J. Ham
W. McCulloch
E. Miller
J. M. Pratt
Sir A. Snowden
J. A. Wallace
S. Williamson
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

J. Bell
G. Godfrey.

Nocs, 13.

The Hon. S. Austin
F. Brown
Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.
S. W. Cooke
T. Dowling
D. Melville
E. Morey
W. Pitt
R. Reid
A. O. Sachse
T. D. Wanliss.

Tellers.

D. Ham
J. Sternberg.

And so it passed in the negative.

9. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.

Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

And then the Council, at nineteen minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 13.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
 2. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
 3. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—To be taken into consideration.
-

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
 2. FENCES BILL—Second reading.
 3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Consideration of Report.
-

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 28TH JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 12.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 13.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 15.

Auction Sales Bill—[35].

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—Amendment to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Deakin.
(To Members only.)

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VICTORIA.

No. 14.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Report of Proceedings taken under the provisions of the *Settlement on Lands Act 1893* during the financial year ended 30th June, 1897.
Ordered to lie on the Table.
The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk:—
Eleventh Annual Report on Trade Unions.—Report of the Actuary for Friendly Societies for the year 1896, with an Appendix.
5. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next:—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.
Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

And then the Council, at eleven minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 14.

TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
 2. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
 3. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—To be taken into consideration.
-

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
 2. FENCES BILL—Second reading.
 3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Consideration of Report.
-

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 29TH JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 13.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 14.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 16.



VICTORIA.

No. 15.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
 - Post Office Act 1890.—Establishment of Public Telephone Bureaux.
 - Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Work-rooms, and Shops, for the year ended 31st December, 1896.
 - Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Honorable the Commissioner for Trade and Customs on the working of the Explosives Act during the year 1896.
5. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Debate ensued.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.
 Ordered—That the Bill as amended be printed, and taken into consideration on Thursday next.
6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—
 - Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.*
 - Companies Act 1896 Amendment Bill—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.*

And then the Council, at fifty-five minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 15.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1897.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—Second reading.
3. SALE OF MANURE BILL—Consideration of Report.

Government Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT: To move, That in pursuance of section 26 of the *Australasian Federation Enabling Act 1896* this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the "Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," framed under the provisions of the said Act.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—To be taken into consideration.

THURSDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

Government Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. W. McCULLOCH: To move, That the Exported Products Bill be now read a second time.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Consideration of Report.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 29TH JULY, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 14.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 15.

Employers' Liability Bill—Printed and circulated for the information of Honorable Members of the Legislative Council.

Artificial Manures Bill—New Clause to be proposed by the Hon. S. W. Cooke. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 17.

Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 3.

Insolvency Bill—[11]. (To Members only.)

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—

Amendment to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Irvine. (To Members only.)

New Clause to follow Clause 57 to be proposed by Mr. Deakin. (To Members only.)

Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Alternative Routes for Narrow-gauge Permanent Survey from Fern Tree Gully to Gembrook; together with the Minutes of Evidence. C.—No. 1B.



VICTORIA.

No. 16.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time, having been read—
The Honorable R. Reid moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Debate ensued.
Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until Wednesday, 18th August instant.
5. FENCES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable T. Dowling moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
The Honorable J. Bell moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Debate continued.
Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and negatived.
Debate continued on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable T. Dowling moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable T. Dowling, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Wednesday, 18th August instant, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
6. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable S. W. Cooke the following Order of the Day was read and discharged :—
Sale of Manure Bill—Consideration of Report.
7. SALE OF MANURE BILL.—The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That this Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clause 2 and the consideration of a proposed new clause.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable S. W. Cooke, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with a further amendment.
The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
On the motion of the Honorable S. W. Cooke the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable S. W. Cooke, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Honorable S. W. Cooke moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“ An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure.”
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

8. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That in pursuance of section 26 of the *Australasian Federation Enabling Act* 1896 this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the “Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia,” framed under the provisions of the said Act.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

9. COMPANIES ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Legislative Council disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly or agreed to with amendments having been read—the said amendments were read and are as follow:—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

Insert the following new clauses:—

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. A. The repayment of capital by any building society pursuant to the provisions of the <i>Building Societies Act</i> 1890 and the rules of such society shall not be deemed or taken to be an infringement of the provisions of section forty-eight of the <i>Companies Act</i> 1896.</p> | } | Disagreed with. |
| <p>2. B. Division IX. of the <i>Companies Act</i> 1896 shall not apply to any company incorporated under the Companies Acts or any company incorporated in pursuance of any scheme of arrangement or compromise heretofore or hereafter sanctioned by the Court under the Companies Acts if the incorporation of such company is expressly provided for in such scheme of arrangement or compromise.</p> | } | Agreed to with the following amendments:—Lines 2 and 3, omit “any company incorporated under the Companies Acts or”; line 7, omit “is” and insert “and the objects for which it is to be incorporated have been.” |
| <p>3. C. The following sub-section shall be deemed to be the third sub-section of section seventy of Act No. 1482:—</p> <p>(3) A company or society formed and incorporated in any country or colony other than Victoria and not carrying on in Victoria any business other than selling goods wares or merchandise shall not be required to do any of the acts matters and things prescribed in this Act except such as are required by this subdivision.</p> | } | Disagreed with. |

Amendment 1, after debate, not insisted on.

Amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in amendment 2, after debate, agreed to.

Amendment 3, after debate, not insisted on.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly, and have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in new clause B.

10. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the Council, at ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 16.

THURSDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. W. McCulloch : To move, That the Exported Products Bill be now read a second time.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Consideration of Report.
2. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 4TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 15.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 16.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—[18]. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 18.

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—Amendments to be proposed by Mr. McLean. (To Members only.)

Tyrrell Downs Station.—Return to an Order of the House, dated 3rd August, 1897, for a Copy of the letters between the Minister of Lands and Mr. E. H. Lascelles with reference to the future and further cultivation of 125,000 acres of land forming part of the Tyrrell Downs Station.

C.—No. 4.

VICTORIA.

No. 17.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. **IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.**—The President announced that the following letter had been received by the Clerk from the Premier with reference to the discussion that took place in this House, on the 24th November last, on the early supply to Members of the Council of important Imperial Parliamentary Papers :—

Victoria Office, 15 Victoria-street,
Westminster, S.W.,

No. 421.

SIR,

29th January, 1897.

My attention having been drawn to the motion brought forward by Sir Frederick Sargood in the Legislative Council on the 24th of November last, in which complaint is made of the delay in forwarding copies of the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Companies Bill (H.L.), I have the honour to inform you that the complete Report, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, was not published until the 1st of October last. On the 7th of that month (advised on the 16th) 25 copies were transmitted in my mail box to the Clerk of the Parliaments, by which you will see that no unnecessary delay was incurred in obtaining and forwarding these publications.

Mr. Jenkins.
G. T.
To the Clerk of
the
Parliaments
accordingly.
Robert S.
Rogers,
Secretary to
Premier.

With regard to the statement made by Sir Frederick Sargood that publications, instead of being sent out by the first mail after publication, were put aside until there were a sufficient number to fill a box, I have to state that Sir Frederick appears to be under a misapprehension in the matter, as mail boxes are sent regularly every fortnight, in which are included all papers and publications which are considered to be of interest to the Government.

May I suggest that these facts may be laid before Sir Frederick Sargood.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Honorable the Premier, Melbourne.

AND. CLARKE.

P.S.—I have already, and will continue from time to time, to forward, by ordinary mail, publications which occur to me it may be desirable you should have without delay.

5. **PAPER.**—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented—

Consumption and Cost of Coal, Victorian Railways.—Return to an Order of the Legislative Council dated 14th July, 1897, for a Return showing—

1. The number of tons of Newcastle coal used per month on the Victorian Railways, and cost per ton delivered at Melbourne and Geelong.
2. The number of tons of Victorian coal used per month on the Victorian Railways, and cost per ton delivered in trucks at Melbourne, including railway freight and charges.

6. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Exported Products Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

The Honorable R. Reid moved, That the debate be adjourned until Wednesday next.

Debate continued.

Question—That the debate be adjourned until Wednesday next—put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Hon. S. Austin
F. Brown
Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.
J. H. Connor
D. Melville
E. Morey
W. Pitt
R. Reid
A. O. Sachse
J. Sternberg
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss.

Tellers.

J. H. Abbott
D. Ham.

Noes, 16.

The Hon. J. Bell
T. Comrie
S. W. Cooke
E. J. Crooke
Sir H. Cuthbert
Dr. W. H. Embling
S. Fraser
C. J. Ham
W. McCulloch
P. Phillips
J. M. Pratt
Sir A. Snowden
Sir H. J. Wrixon
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

G. Godfrey
E. Miller.

And so it passed in the negative.

Question—That the Exported Products Bill be now read a second time—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

7. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report on this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be now adopted.

The Honorable C. J. Ham moved as an amendment, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clauses 8 and 10.

Debate ensued.

Question—That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clauses 8 and 10—put and negatived.

Question—That the Report from the Committee of the whole be now adopted—put and resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the following amendments were made in the Bill :—

- Clause 5, line 27, omit "shall be abutting" and insert "abuts."
- " lines 29-30, omit "shall be abutting" and insert "abuts."
- " line 33, omit "such."
- " line 34, omit "abutting" and insert "which or any part of which abuts."
- " page 3, line 6, after "given" insert "by serving the same on the owner of any property which or any part of which abuts on such street or part of street."
- " same page, line 7, after "prescribed" insert "with regard to service of notices or orders."
- Third Schedule, page 9, line 4, omit "abutting" and insert "which or any part of which abuts."
- " page 10, line 2, omit "shall be abutting" and insert "abuts."

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed. The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

"An Act to amend the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893."

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

8. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next :—

Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at forty minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 17.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
 2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
 3. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be considered in Committee.
-

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
-

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 5TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 16.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 17.

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. Sir Henry Wrixon. (To Members of Council only.)

Exported Products Bill—New clause to be proposed by the Hon. Agar Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 19.

VICTORIA.

No. 18.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
The Title “Honorable.”—Extract from *The London Gazette*.
Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1896.—Part I.—Blue Book.
Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented—

Hare System of Election in Tasmania.—Return to an Order of the Legislative Council, dated 7th July, 1897, for a copy of the following papers, viz:—

1. The Hare System in Tasmania. By Professor Jethro Brown, being a paper read before the Royal Society of Tasmania, and reprinted at the *Tasmanian News Office*, Collins-street, Hobart.
 2. Observations on the Working Results of the Hare System of Election in Tasmania. By R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, Tasmania. Office of Government Printer, Tasmania.
 3. Statute regulating the Elections by the Hare System in Tasmania.
5. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending amendments in the Bill intituled “*An Act for the Regulation of Servants’ Registry Offices*,” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the said amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in this Bill, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th August, 1897.

BRASSEY,
Governor.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, the Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly, for their consideration, the following amendments which he desires to be made in the Bill intituled “*An Act for the Regulation of Servants’ Registry Offices*”:—

Clause 13, omit the words “with the permission and subject only to the restriction contained in section five of this Act the Chief Inspector” and substitute “if the Chief Inspector is satisfied of the matters as to which by section five of this Act he is required to be satisfied before the issue or renewal of a licence he”; and at the end of clause add “In the event of the Chief Inspector deciding not to transfer a licence he shall give a written statement of his reasons for so declining, and such decision shall be subject to appeal pursuant to the said section as in the case of a refusal to issue or renew a licence.”

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1897.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council agreed to the several amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and ordered a Message to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them therewith.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th August, 1897.

7. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

BRASSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 5.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, at the Government Offices, given the Royal Assent to the undermentioned Acts of the present Session, presented to him by the Clerk of the Parliaments, viz. :—

"*An Act for the purpose of applying certain provisions of the Local Government Acts to the City of Melbourne and the Town of Geelong.*"

"*An Act to amend the 'Mining Development Act 1896.'*"

"*An Act to amend the 'Companies Act 1896.'*"

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 6th August, 1897.

8. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

9. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia—To be considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at thirteen minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 18

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1897.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
3. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 5TH AUGUST, 1897.

- Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 17.
 Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 18.
 Workmen (Compensation for Accidents) Bill—An English Bill printed and circulated for the information of Honorable Members of the Legislative Council.
 Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—
 Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. C. Sargeant. (To Members of Council only.)
 Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. A. Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)
 Exported Products Bill—
 New clause to be proposed by the Hon. J. H. Connor. (To Members of Council only.)
 Amendment to be proposed by the Hon. A. O. Sachse. (To Members of Council only.)
- Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 17, 18, and 19.
 Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 20.
 Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 4.
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—Amendments of the Legislative Council. (To Members only.)
 Elections by the Hare System in Tasmania—Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 6th July, 1897, for a copy of the papers on. C.—No. 2.
 Votes at the Federal Convention Election.—Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 13th July, 1897, for a return showing the number of persons who recorded their votes at each polling place in this colony at the election for the Federal Convention. C.—No. 3.
 Speech delivered by the Honorable I. A. Isaacs, M.P., Acting Premier and Attorney-General, on introducing the Commonwealth of Australia Bill 1897 for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, 20th July, 1897. (To Members only.)

VICTORIA.

No. 19.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1897.
5. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Wednesday, 8th September next :—
Dog Act 1890 Amendment Bill—Second reading—Resumption of debate.
6. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
7. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
8. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—
Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia—To be considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at six minutes past eleven o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 19.

THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 11TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 18.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 19.

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—

New clause to be proposed by the Hon. C. Sargeant. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. A. Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Exported Products Bill—Amendment to be proposed by the Hon. A. Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 21.

Rutherglen Main Street Bill—[52].

Insolvency Bill—Amendments to be proposed by Mr. Isaac A. Isaacs. (To Members only.)

Eleventh Annual Report on Trade Unions.—Report of the Actuary for Friendly Societies for the Year 1896, with an Appendix. No. 33.



VICTORIA.

No. 20.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council the accompanying communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments, reporting a clerical error in the Bill intituled "*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have corrected such error by omitting the word "be" in line 12, clause 21, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Parliament House,
Melbourne, 11th August, 1897.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to report, in conformity with the Joint Standing Order No. 21, that the following clerical error has been discovered in the Bill intituled "*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure*":—

In clause 21 the word "be" has been twice inserted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

GEO. H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Honorable the Speaker,
&c., &c., &c.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council concurred with the Legislative Assembly in the correction of the clerical error discovered in the Sale of Manure Bill, and ordered a Message to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them therewith.

5. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Wangaratta to Whitfield,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

7. WANGARATTA AND WHITFIELD RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Wangaratta to Whitfield,*" be now read a first time. Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

8. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill as amended be printed, and taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

9. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next :—

Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia—To be considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 20.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. WANGARATTA AND WHITFIELD RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL—Second reading.
2. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be considered in Committee.
3. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 12TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 19.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 20.

Wangaratta and Whitfield Railway Construction Bill—[58]. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 22.

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—

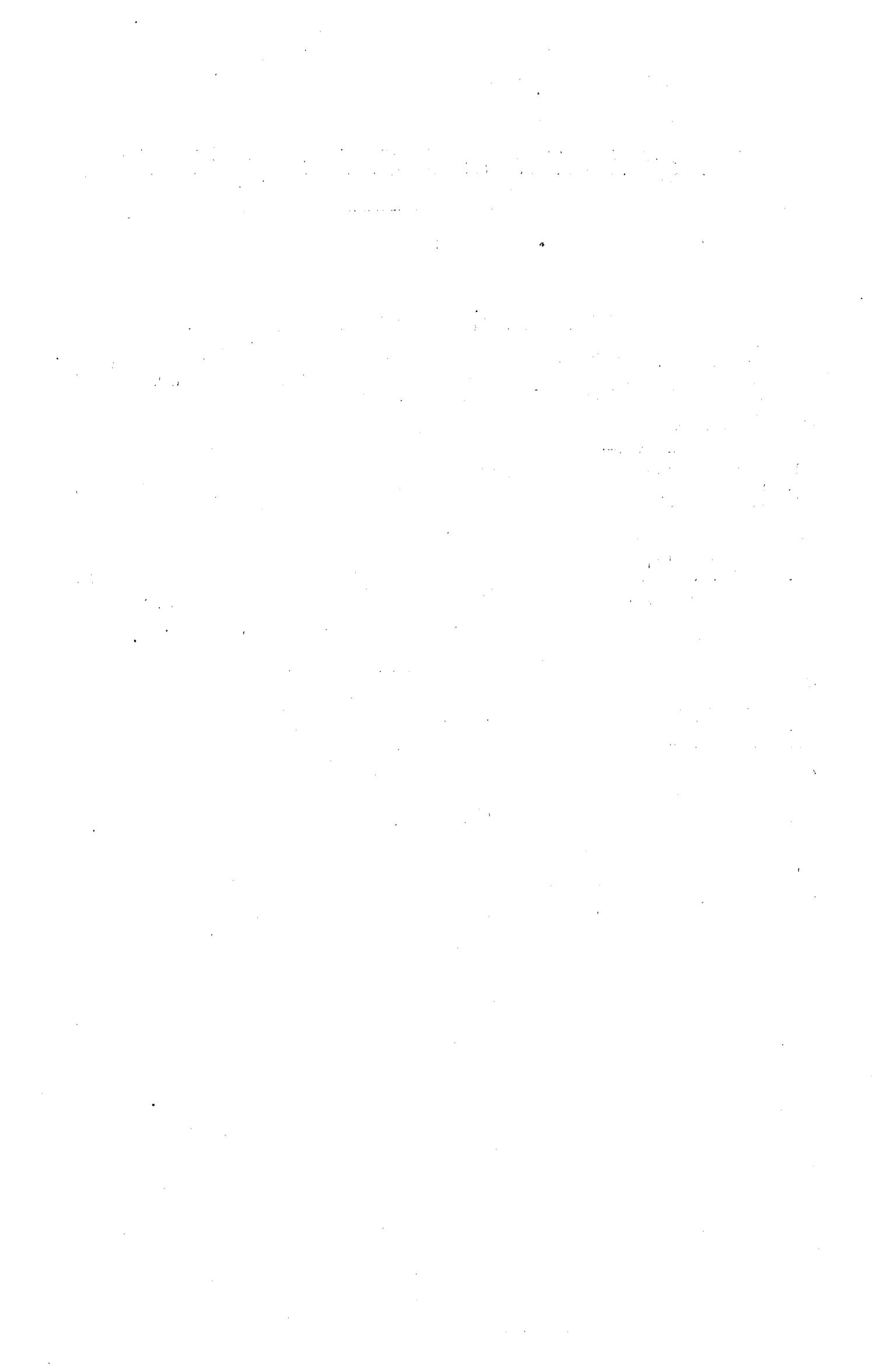
New clauses to be proposed by Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Maloney. (To Members only.)

Amendment to be proposed in Committee by Mr. McCay. (To Members only.)

Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1897.

No. 36.

The Title "Honorable."—Extract from *The London Gazette*. No. 41.



VICTORIA.

No. 21.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PETITIONS.—The Honorable C. J. Ham presented a Petition from the Acting President, Vice-President, and Members of the Council of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, against the Exported Products Bill, and praying that the Council would stay their hands until the measure and the regulations have been circulated, and approved by the various bodies interested.

Petition read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

The Honorable C. J. Ham presented a Petition from Edward Isaac, President of the Baptist Union of Victoria, praying that the Council would not make any amendments in the Mines Acts Amendment Bill which would prejudice the protection to their properties already enjoyed by the various Churches in this colony.

Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be referred to the Committee of the whole on the Mines Acts Amendment Bill.

The Honorable C. J. Ham presented a Petition from certain members of the Church of England residing at Carlton, in favour of an amendment of the Education Act so as to permit of and enjoin the reading of the Bible as part of the instruction to be imparted in the State schools during school hours.

The following Petitions, praying that the Council would amend the preamble of the Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia so as to embody in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth, were presented as under :—

By the Honorable J. H. Abbott—
 From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Church, Bendigo.
 West Sandhurst congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church of Golden Square and neighbourhood.

By the Honorable S. Austin—
 From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Methodist Church, Gheringhap.
 Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria and others at—
 Charlton and elsewhere.
 Drysdale.
 Geelong and elsewhere.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Barrabool and elsewhere.
 Geelong, St. George's.
 Ryrie-street, Geelong.

By the Honorable J. Balfour—

From T. J. Malyon and Jas. Rickard, styling themselves respectively President and Secretary of the Council of Churches in Victoria.

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregational Church at—

Brighton.

Camberwell.

Surrey Hills.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Alexandra and Thornton.

Brighton.

Brighton Beach.

Camberwell.

Cowes and elsewhere.

Lilydale and elsewhere.

Malvern.

Malvern East and elsewhere.

Mornington and elsewhere.

Somerville and elsewhere.

Surrey Hills.

Yarraville.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Camberwell and elsewhere.

Dandenong.

Dromana.

Ferntree Gully.

Keysborough.

Red Hill, Dromana.

By the Honorable J. Bell—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Birchip and other congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Coonoor Bridge Wesleyan Church.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Avon Plains.

Burrumbeet.

Coonoor.

Donald.

Dooboobetic (Charlton Circuit).

St. Arnaud.

Swanwater.

By the Honorable F. Brown—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Echuca.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Beechworth and elsewhere.

Dookie and elsewhere.

Echuca and elsewhere.

Wangaratta and elsewhere.

By the Honorable J. C. Campbell—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Cobden and elsewhere.

Elsternwick.

Hawthorn.

By the Honorable Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Bulla.

Clifton Hill.

Gisborne and elsewhere.

Heidelberg.

Lancefield and elsewhere.

Werribee and elsewhere.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Braybrook.

Brunswick.

Coburg.

Gisborne.

Lancefield.

Laverton.

Macedon.

Moreland.

Romsey.

Toolern.

Werribee.

By the Honorable T. Comrie—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Charlton.
 Mt. Gowar (Charlton Circuit).
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Inglewood and elsewhere.
 Tarnagulla and elsewhere.

By the Honorable J. H. Connor—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Bellarine and elsewhere.
 Birregurra and elsewhere.
 Connewarre and elsewhere.
 Geelong High Church.
 Geelong (St. Andrew's).
 Moorabool and elsewhere.
 Queenscliff.
 Wesleyan Church at Leigh-road.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Ashby.
 Ceres.
 Forrest and elsewhere.
 Fyansford.
 Newtown.

By the Honorable S. W. Cooke—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Balmoral and elsewhere.
 Cavendish and elsewhere.‡
 Portland.
 Warrnambool.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Carapook.
 Casterton.
 Drumborg.
 Lower Cape Bridgewater.

By the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Gordon.
 Mount Egerton.
 Steiglitz.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Maryborough.
 Smeaton and elsewhere.

By the Honorable T. Dowling—

From Jno. F. Paten, styling himself Chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Avoca.
 From certain members and adherents of the—
 Natte Yallock Wesleyan Church.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Avoca.
 Mortlake.
 Terang.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Camperdown and Pomorneit.
 Learmonth and elsewhere.
 Miners' Rest and elsewhere.
 Mortlake.
 Wickcliffe and elsewhere.

By the Honorable Dr. W. H. Embling—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Castlemaine Congregational Church.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Castlemaine Circuit.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Daylesford and elsewhere.
 Kyneton and elsewhere.
 Maldon and elsewhere.
 Mia Mia and elsewhere.
 Newstead and elsewhere.
 Tylden and elsewhere.

By the Honorable S. Fraser—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Hawthorn.

Hawthorn.

St. Kilda and Elsternwick.

Prahran Independent Church.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Armadale.

Hawthorn West.

Prahran.

Toorak.

By the Honorable G. Godfrey—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Auburn.

South Yarra.

Prahran Wesleyan Methodist Church.

By the Honorable C. J. Ham—

From certain members and adherents of the—

College Church, Parkville, congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

Richmond congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

Albert-street Baptist Church, East Melbourne.

Carlton Wesleyan Methodist Church.

By the Honorable D. Ham—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Alfredton.

Amherst.

Barkly-street, Ballarat.

Black Lead.

Buninyong.

Clunes District.

Daylesford District.

Garibaldi.

Kingston.

Linton.

Lydiard-street, Ballarat.

Macarthur-street, Ballarat.

Majorca.

Millbrook.

Neil-street, Ballarat.

Pleasant-street, Ballarat.

Scarsdale.

Scotchman's.

Sebastopol.

Spring Mount.

Talbot.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Ballarat Ebenezer.

Ballarat Scots' Church.

Creswick and elsewhere.

Maryborough Congregational Church.

By the Honorable W. McCulloch—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Mirboo North and elsewhere.

Orbost and elsewhere.

Stratford and elsewhere.

By the Honorable D. Melville—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Brunswick Congregational Church.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Essendon.

Flemington.

Kensington.

Moonee Ponds.

Preston.

South Preston.

South Yan Yean.

Thomastown.

St. George's-road, Northcote, Wesleyan Church.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Ballan and elsewhere.

Broadford and elsewhere.

Coburg.

Essendon.

Kilmore.

Whittlesea and elsewhere.

By the Honorable E. Miller—

From certain members and adherents of the Kew congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable P. Phillips—

From certain members and adherents of the—
Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Antwerp.
Birchip.
Birchip West.
Corack.
Dry Tank, Birchip.
Dunolly and Bromley.
Horsham Circuit.
Jeparit.
Ninyeunook.
Quambatook South.
Towaninnie.
Tyrrell Creek.
Warracknabeal.
Wycheproof.

Quambatook and other congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable W. Pitt—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
Abbotsford, Collingwood.

Fitzroy.
Footscray.
North Melbourne.
St. Andrew's, Carlton.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Clifton Hill.
Newport.
Nicholson-street.
Spensley-street.
Williamstown.

By the Honorable J. M. Pratt—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
Granite Flat (Charlton Circuit).

Kerang.
Netherby.
Nhill.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Borong and elsewhere.
Korong Vale and elsewhere.
Mysia and elsewhere.
St. Arnaud and elsewhere.

By the Honorable R. Reid—

From certain members and adherents of the North Carlton congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable A. O. Sachse—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—

Benalla.
Mansfield.
Mansfield District.
Shepparton.
Woods' Point District.

United Methodist Free Church, Shepparton.

United Methodist Church, Nagambie.

Violet Town Methodist Church.

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Chiltern and elsewhere.
Euroa and elsewhere.
Numurkah and elsewhere.
Shepparton and elsewhere.

By the Honorable C. Sargeant—

From certain members and adherents of the—

Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—

Lindenow and elsewhere.
Neerim and elsewhere.
Warragul and elsewhere.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Bairnsdale.
 Driffield.
 Glengarry.
 Lower Nicholson.
 Morwell.
 Paynesville.
 Sale.
 South Warragul.
 Traralgon.
 Traralgon.
 Traralgon South.
 Warragul.
 Willung.
 Wy Yung West.
 Yarragon.

By the Honorable J. Service—

From certain members and adherents of the South Melbourne (Clarendon-street) congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable Sir A. Snowden—

From certain members and adherents of the Prince's Hill congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable J. Sternberg—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Moorooopna United Methodist Free, &c., Churches.
 Rushworth United Methodist Free Church and elsewhere.
 Echuca Baptist Church.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Elmore.
 Pannoomilloo.
 Pine Grove.
 Warragamba.

By the Honorable J. A. Wallace—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Beechworth.
 Harrietville.
 Stanley.
 Tallygaroopna.
 Tallygaroopna North.
 Wandiligong.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Bright and elsewhere.
 Cobram and elsewhere.
 Mansfield and elsewhere.
 Nathalia and elsewhere.

By the Honorable T. D. Wanliss—

From certain members and adherents of the Ballarat St. Andrew's congregation within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable S. Williamson—

From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Ararat.
 Armstrongs.
 Cathcart.
 Crowlands.
 Elmhurst and Eversley.
 Homebush.
 Jallukar.
 Moyston.
 Percydale.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Ararat and elsewhere.
 Beaufort and elsewhere.
 Rokewood and elsewhere.
 Scarsdale and elsewhere.
 Skipton and elsewhere.
 Tatyoon and elsewhere.
 Windermere and elsewhere.

By the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon—
 From certain members and adherents of the—
 Buninyong and other congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Bellarine.
 Drysdale.
 Paywit.
 Queenscliff.

By the Honorable A. Wynne—
 From certain members and adherents of the—
 Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 Dunkeld.
 Heywood.
 Homerton.
 Milltown.
 Penshurst.
 Victoria Valley.
 Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
 Avoca and elsewhere.
 Coleraine and Nareen.
 Garvoc and elsewhere.
 Terang and elsewhere.
 Woodford and elsewhere.
 Warrnambool Congregational Church.

The following Petitions, praying that the Council would not pass any measure or amendment for the insertion in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth of any religious clause or declaration of religious belief which might be taken as a basis for religious legislation, were presented as under:—

By the Honorable J. H. Abbott—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Bendigo.
 Bendigo.

By the Honorable S. Austin—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Geelong.
 Geelong.
 Geelong.

By the Honorable Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Beechworth.
 Brunswick.
 Brunswick.
 Brunswick.

By the Honorable S. Fraser—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Richmond.
 Richmond.

By the Honorable G. Godfrey—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Carlton.
 Fitzroy.

By the Honorable C. J. Ham—
 From certain adult residents of Melbourne.

By the Honorable W. McCulloch—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Victoria.
 Lyonville, Heathcote, Fern Tree Gully District.

By the Honorable D. Melville—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Ballarat.
 Brunswick.
 Brunswick.

By the Honorable W. Pitt—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Carlton.
 Carlton.
 Carlton and Fitzroy.
 Collingwood.
 Collingwood.
 Collingwood.
 Collingwood.
 Collingwood.
 Fitzroy.
 Fitzroy.
 Fitzroy.
 Prahran.

- By the Honorable R. Reid—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Melbourne.
 Melbourne.
 Melbourne.
- By the Honorable J. Service—
 From certain adult residents of Melbourne.
- By the Honorable Sir A. Snowden—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Melbourne and suburbs.
 Richmond.
 Richmond.
- By the Honorable J. Sternberg—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Bendigo.
 Bendigo.
- By the Honorable J. A. Wallace—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Beechworth.
 Beechworth.
- By the Honorable T. D. Wanliss—
 From certain adult residents of—
 Ballarat.
 Ballarat.
 Ballarat.
 Ballarat.
 Kiata East.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

5. PAPER.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
 Report on Diphtheria in Hawthorn, by D. A. Gresswell, M.A., M.D., Oxon.
 Ordered to lie on the Table.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following
 Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending amendments in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the said amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in this Bill, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
 Melbourne, 17th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
 Speaker.

BRASSEY,
 Governor.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, the Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly, for their consideration, the following amendments which he desires to be made in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893*":—

In clause 10, thirteenth line, after "last" insert "but one."

In Second Schedule omit "abutting" in two places and in each place substitute "which or any part of which abuts."

In Fourth Schedule, page 12, second line, omit "Eglington-street," substitute "Eglington-street."

Government Offices,
 Melbourne, 16th August, 1897.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council agreed to the several amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and ordered a Message to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them therewith.

7. WANGARATTA AND WHITFIELD RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Wangaratta to Whitfield.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

8. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the consideration in Committee of the whole of the “Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

9. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia—To be further considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at thirty-seven minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 21.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1897.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be further considered in Committee.
2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 13TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 20.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 21.

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. Sternberg. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. Balfour. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 24.

Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 5.

Absent Voters Bill—[51].

Bungaree Junction to Race-course Reserve Railway Bill—[53].

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—

New Clause to be proposed by Mr. Longmore. (To Members only.)

Amendment to be proposed in Committee by Mr. McCay. (To Members only.)

Amendment to be proposed by Mr. Gurr. (To Members only.)

New Clause to be proposed in Committee by Mr. Gurr. (To Members only.)

Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the proposed Narrow-gauge Railway from Wangaratta to Whitfield; together with the Appendices and Minutes of Evidence. Report No. 1.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Honorable the Commissioner for Trade and Customs, on the working of the Explosives Act during the Year 1896. No. 34.

VICTORIA.

No. 22.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PETITIONS.—The Honorable J. Balfour presented a Petition from D. Macdonald, D.D., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, praying that the Council would not make any amendments in the Mines Acts Amendment Bill which would prejudice the protection to their properties already enjoyed by the various Churches in this colony.
Petition read and ordered to lie on the Table.
Similar Petitions were presented as under :—
By the Honorable D. Ham, from W. Williams, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and W. L. Blamires, Authorized Representative to Government.
By the Honorable A. Wynne, from the Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D., Archbishop of Melbourne.
By the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon, from Field Flowers Goe, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne.
By the Honorable J. Bell, from H. Heathershaw, President of the Primitive Methodist Church in Victoria.
Severally ordered to lie on the Table.
5. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
The Land Act 1890–91, section 69.—Schedule No. 9.—Country Lands to be offered for Sale by Public Auction during the year 1896.
6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until Wednesday, 1st September next :—
Employers' Liability Law Amendment Bill—Second reading—Resumption of debate.
Fences Bill—To be further considered in Committee.
7. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee of the whole of the "Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
8. DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That a chair be provided on the floor of the Council Chamber for H. C. Richards, Esq., a Member of the House of Commons.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

9. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee of the whole of the “Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again. Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

11. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at forty minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 22.

THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT : To move, That during the remainder of the Session the Council shall meet for the despatch of business on Friday, and that half-past Four o'clock be the hour of meeting.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be further considered in Committee.
2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 18TH AUGUST, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 22.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 25.

Mines Bill—[64].

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—New Clauses to be proposed by Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Maloney. (To Members only.)

VICTORIA.

No. 23.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1897.

- 1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
- 2. The President took the Chair.
- 3. The President read the Prayer.
- 4. PETITIONS.—The Honorable S. W. Cooke presented a Petition from Henry Edward Cooper, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Ballarat and Vicar-General of the said diocese, praying that the Council would not make any amendments in the Mines Acts Amendment Bill which would prejudice the protection to their properties already enjoyed by the various Churches in this colony.

The following Petitions, praying that the Council would amend the preamble of the Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia so as to embody in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth, were presented as under :—

By the Honorable J. Buchanan—
From certain members and adherents of the Mentone and other congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.

By the Honorable E. J. Crooke—
From certain members and adherents of the—
Congregations within the Presbyterian Church of Victoria at—
Corryong and elsewhere.
Morwell and elsewhere.
Rosedale and elsewhere.
Sale and elsewhere.
Traralgon and elsewhere.
Yackandandah and elsewhere.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
Berringama.
Cudgewa.
Leongatha.
Lyrebird Mound.
Neerena.

By the Honorable D. Ham—
From certain members and adherents of the Ballarat, Peel-street, Methodist Free Church.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

- 5. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
Land Act 1890.—Swamp Lands.—Schedule of Leases which are about to be issued for Swamp Lands in pursuance of section 85 of the *Land Act* 1890.
Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1896.

6. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

BRASSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 6.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, at the Government Offices, given the Royal Assent to the undermentioned Acts of the present Session, presented to him by the Clerk of the Parliaments, viz.:—

“*An Act for the regulation of Servants’ Registry Offices.*”

“*An Act to regulate the Sale of Manure.*”

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 17th August, 1897.

7. ADDITIONAL DAY OF BUSINESS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That during the remainder of the Session the Council shall meet for the despatch of business on Friday, and that half-past Four o’clock be the hour of meeting.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

8. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee of the whole of the “Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

9. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at ten minutes past ten o’clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 23.

FRIDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be further considered in Committee.
2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 19TH AUGUST, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 23.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 26.
Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1896.—Part I.—Blue Book. No. 12.
Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Work-rooms, and Shops for the Year ended 31st December, 1896. No. 35.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

(120 copies.)

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1000

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RESEARCH REPORT

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VICTORIA.

No. 24.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee of the whole of the “Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had made progress, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again. Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
5. PETITION.—The Honorable C. J. Ham, by leave, presented a Petition from certain members and adherents of the Churches of the Baptist Union of Victoria, praying that the Council would amend the preamble of the Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia so as to embody in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth.
Ordered to lie on the Table.
6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next :—
Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.
Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

And then the Council, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 24.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. Dr. W. H. EMBLING : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the Medical Board of Victoria, and to ask if the Government will select a fair proportion of medical men residing in the provinces to fill future vacancies.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be further considered in Committee.
2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 20TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Nos. 22 and 23.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 24.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 27.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

VICTORIA.

No. 25.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
 - Land Act 1890, Part I.—
 - Alteration of Regulations. (Chapters VII. and XIII.)
 - Alteration of Regulations. (Chapters VII. and XI.)
 - Settlement on Lands Act 1893.—Regulations.
 - Victorian Railways—
 - Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioner for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
 - Return of Special Passenger Rates for quarter ending 30th June, 1897.
 - Return of Special Goods Rates for quarter ending 30th June, 1897.
5. PETITIONS.—The following Petitions, praying that the Council would amend the preamble of the Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia so as to embody in it a recognition of Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe and the Source of all true government upon earth, were presented by the Honorable J. Balfour :—
 - From certain members and adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at—
 - Mill-street, Brighton North.
 - New-street, Brighton.
 Severally ordered to lie on the Table.
6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.
7. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining,*" be now read a first time.

The President said :—

The introduction of two Bills of a similar character at the same time for the consideration of the House is irregular and opposed to the usual practice.

The matter, however, should be dealt with by the House, and it is for it in its discretion to affirm whether there should be more than one Bill before the House dealing with the same subject.

My opinion is that one or the other of the two Mining Bills should be discharged from the Notice-paper before the other is proceeded with.

Debate ensued.

The Honorable J. A. Wallace moved, by leave, That the debate be now adjourned.

Debate continued.

Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and negatived.

Question—That this Bill be now read a first time—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time to-morrow.

8. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the following Order of the Day, after debate, was read and discharged :—

Mines Acts Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.

9. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mallee Tanks Act 1895,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

10. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mallee Tanks Act 1895,'*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

11. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Eddington,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

12. EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Eddington,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

13. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of the Gisborne Cricket Reserve,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

14. GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL.—The Honorable S. Williamson moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of the Gisborne Cricket Reserve,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

15. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen Councillors and Burgesses of the Town of Geelong to grant a lease of certain Lands in the Parish of Moorpanyal to the Western and Wimmera Districts of Victoria Freezing Company Limited and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

16. FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen Councillors and Burgesses of the Town of Geelong to grant a lease of certain Lands in the Parish of Moorpanyal to the Western and Wimmera Districts of Victoria Freezing Company Limited and for other purposes,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

17. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of a portion of the Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

18. BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of a portion of the Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

19. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Sale and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

20. SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Sale and for other purposes,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

21. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Lands in the municipal district of Hamilton,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

22. HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—The Honorable S. Williamson moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Lands in the municipal district of Hamilton,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

23. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the City of South Melbourne,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

24. SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the City of South Melbourne,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

25. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee of the whole of the "Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again. Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

26. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

And then the Council, at thirty minutes past six o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 25.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY: To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the sales authorized to be made of mortgage bonds under Division 3 of Act No. 1481 by the Commissioners of Savings Banks; and to ask whether the Government will introduce a Bill to authorize trustees and executors to make investments in such bonds.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION:—

1. The Hon. J. BELL: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—To be further considered in Committee.
2. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
3. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
2. EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
3. GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
4. FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL—Second reading.
5. BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL—Second reading.
6. SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
7. HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
8. SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 20TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Nos. 21 and 24.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 25.

Mallee Tanks Bill—[37]. (To Members of Council only.)

Gisborne Land Bill—[40]. (To Members of Council only.)

Eddington Land Bill—[41]. (To Members of Council only.)

Moorpanyal Land Bill—[42]. (To Members of Council only.)

Bairnsdale Land Sale Bill—[45]. (To Members of Council only.)

Sale Lands Bill—[46]. (To Members of Council only.)

Hamilton Land Bill—[47]. (To Members of Council only.)

South Melbourne Land Bill—[50]. (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill—[64]. (To Members of Council only.)

Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—

Motion to be proposed by the Hon. Robert Reid. (To Members of Council only.)

Motion to be proposed by the Hon. James Balfour. (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill—New Clause to be proposed by the Hon. Agar Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 28.

Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 6.

Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1896. No. 40.

Report on Diphtheria in Hawthorn, by D. A. Gresswell, M.A., M.D., Oxon. No. 43.

VICTORIA.

No. 26.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

BRASSEY,

*Governor.**Message No. 7.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, at the Government Offices, given the Royal Assent to the undermentioned Acts of the present Session, presented to him by the Clerk of the Parliaments, viz. :—

“ *An Act to amend the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Acts 1890 and 1893.*”

“ *An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Wangaratta to Whitfield.*”

Government Offices,

Melbourne, 24th August, 1897.

5. PAPERS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Education.—Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1896–7.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Department for Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools.—Report of the Secretary and Inspector, for the year 1896.

6. DRAFT BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration in Committee of the whole of the “Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Draft Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia, and agreed to the following amendments which they desire should be made therein :—

Preamble, line 2, before “have agreed” insert “in reliance upon the blessing of Almighty God.”

Clause 7, page 2, omit “and the laws and treaties of the Commonwealth shall be in force on board of all British ships whose last port of clearance or whose port of destination is in the Commonwealth.”

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

- Clause 9, page 4, lines 30-1, omit "as one electorate" and insert "until the Parliament otherwise provides each State shall be divided in such manner as its Parliament shall determine into six electoral divisions, each division returning one member to the Senate, and the voting to be upon such system as its Parliament shall determine."
- Clause 15, at end of clause add "with the exception that he must be of the full age of thirty years."

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Clause 29, omit "Until division each State shall be one electorate."

PART IV.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH HOUSES.

- Clause 44, at end of clause add "No member of any House of any State Parliament shall be capable of sitting as a member of either the Senate or of the House of Representatives."

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

- Clause 52, page 14, paragraph xxxiii., line 22, after "State" insert "expressed by Act of Parliament."

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

- Clause 64, line 28, after "seven" insert "of whom two at least shall be members of the Senate."

CHAPTER III.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

- Clause 74, lines 29-30, omit "and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive" and insert "Subject to the rules regulating the right of appeal to the High Court or to the Queen in Council any appeal from the court of any State may at the option of the appellant be made to the High Court or to the Queen in Council, and the judgment of the High Court shall be final and conclusive as regards any appellant but shall not limit any right of the respondent to appeal therefrom to the Queen in Council."

CHAPTER V.

THE STATES.

- Clause 110, line 2, after "Commonwealth" insert "or impairing the obligation of contract."
- Clause 112, line 10, after "State" insert "or where in the opinion of the Governor-General it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace."

That the following resolution be sent to the Federal Convention as a suggestion :—

That, in the opinion of the Legislative Council of Victoria, the Finance and Trade proposals of the Commonwealth Bill require further inquiry and consideration.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the amendments desired by the Committee of the whole be certified to by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and, with the "Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" annexed thereto, be remitted to the Australasian Federal Convention.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

7. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

And then the Council, at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 26.

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the sales authorized to be made of mortgage bonds under Division 3 of Act No. 1481 by the Commissioners of Savings Banks ; and to ask whether the Government will introduce a Bill to authorize trustees and executors to make investments in such bonds.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
3. EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
4. GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
5. FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL—Second reading.
6. BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL—Second reading.
7. SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
8. HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
9. SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
10. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 25TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 25.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 26.

Exported Products Bill—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. W. McCulloch. (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill—

New Clauses to be proposed by the Hon. J. Bell. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendment to be proposed by the Hon. J. Balfour. (To Members of Council only.)

Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. J. Balfour on the Amendments proposed by the Hon. J. H. Abbott. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 29.

Mildura Trust Loan Amendment Bill—[19].

Mining Companies Bill—[61].

Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill—[65].

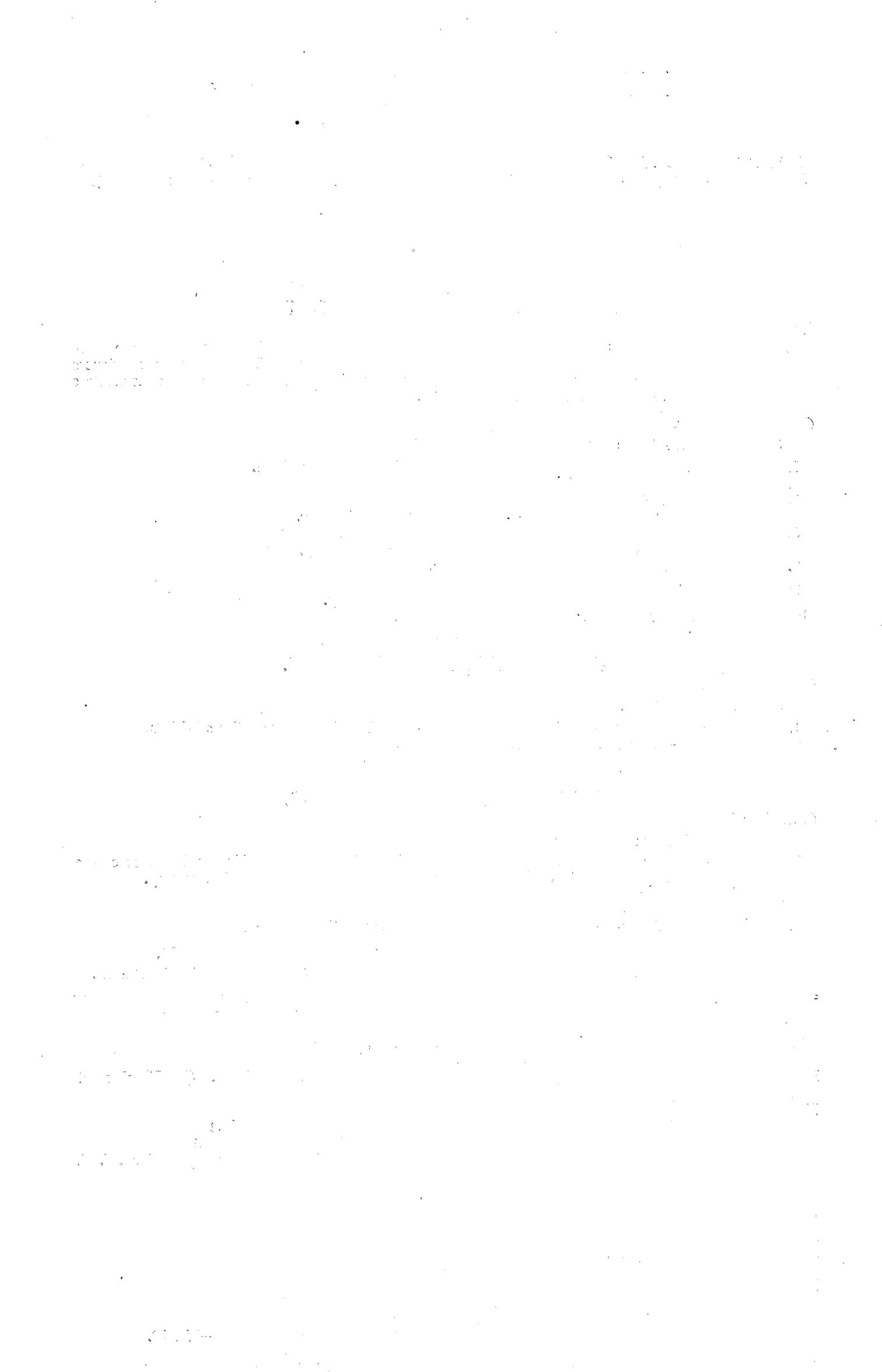
Instruments Bill—[66].

Municipal Overdrafts (Indemnity) Bill.—[68].

Supplementary Estimates, 1896-7. B.—No. 11.

Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th June, 1898. B.—No. 12.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.



VICTORIA.

No. 27.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure to 30th June, 1897, under *Treasury Bonds Act 1896*, No. 1451.

5. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-four pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and ninety-seven,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th August, 1897.

6. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 2).—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-four pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and ninety-seven,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

"An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-four pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and ninety-seven."

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

7. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow:—

Mallee Tanks Act 1895 Amendment Bill—Second reading.

Eddington Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Gisborne Cricket Reserve Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Freezing Company's Land Leasing Bill—Second reading.

Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve Sale Bill—Second reading.

Sale Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Hamilton Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

South Melbourne Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

And then the Council, at thirty minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 27.

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. Sir H. CUTHBERT : To move, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Monday next, at half-past four o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
4. EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
5. GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
6. FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL—Second reading.
7. BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL—Second reading.
8. SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
9. HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
10. SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 26TH AUGUST, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 27.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 30.

Railway Loan Application Bill—[67].

Report of Proceedings taken under the Provisions of the Settlement on Lands Act 1893, during the Financial Year ended 30th June, 1897. No. 37.

Report from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the proposed Narrow-gauge Railway from Lilydale to Yarra Junction ; together with Appendices. Report No. 2.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

LECTURE 1: THE PHILOSOPHER'S LIFE

1.1

THE PHILOSOPHER'S LIFE

What is the philosopher's life? What are the challenges and rewards of this profession?

The philosopher's life is often characterized by a deep commitment to the pursuit of truth and wisdom. It is a life of intellectual rigor and a willingness to question established norms and beliefs.

One of the primary challenges of the philosopher's life is the isolation that often accompanies the pursuit of knowledge. Philosophers may find themselves at odds with the prevailing culture and values of their society.

Despite these challenges, the philosopher's life is also one of great reward. The pursuit of truth and wisdom can be a deeply fulfilling and meaningful experience. Philosophers often find a sense of purpose and direction in their work.

Another challenge is the lack of financial stability. Many philosophers are not well-compensated for their work, and they may have to rely on other sources of income to support themselves and their families.

However, the philosopher's life is also one of intellectual freedom. Philosophers are often able to explore a wide range of topics and ideas, and they are not bound by the constraints of a particular discipline or institution.

In addition, the philosopher's life is one of continuous learning and growth. Philosophers are constantly engaged in a process of self-reflection and critical thinking, and they are always seeking to expand their knowledge and understanding of the world.

Ultimately, the philosopher's life is a life of passion and dedication. It is a life that is dedicated to the pursuit of the highest ideals and the quest for a deeper understanding of the human condition.

For many philosophers, the life of the mind is the only life worth living. They find a sense of meaning and purpose in their work, and they are willing to sacrifice everything else for the sake of their pursuit of truth and wisdom.

The philosopher's life is a life of great challenge and great reward. It is a life that is dedicated to the pursuit of the highest ideals and the quest for a deeper understanding of the human condition.

It is a life that is filled with intellectual rigor and a willingness to question established norms and beliefs. It is a life that is dedicated to the pursuit of truth and wisdom, and it is a life that is worth living.

VICTORIA.

No. 28.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. ADDITIONAL DAY OF BUSINESS.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Monday next, at half-past four o'clock.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

5. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

6. APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament,*" be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

7. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Lilydale to Yarra Junction,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

8. LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Lilydale to Yarra Junction,*" be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable D. Melville moved, That the Engineer-in-Chief of the Victorian Railways be summoned to attend on Monday next, at half-past four o'clock, to give evidence at the Bar of the Council before the Committee of the whole on the Lilydale and Yarra Junction Railway Construction Bill, and that any other persons in attendance on that day may be examined if the Committee so desire.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

9. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill as amended be printed, and taken into consideration on Monday next.

10. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the same with amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration on Monday next.

11. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Keeping of Branch Registers by No-liability Mining Companies,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

12. MINING COMPANIES' BRANCH REGISTERS BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Keeping of Branch Registers by No-liability Mining Companies,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

13. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of certain Land reserved as a site for Public Recreation in the Town of Geelong,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

14. GEELONG RECREATION RESERVE SALE BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of certain Land reserved as a site for Public Recreation in the Town of Geelong,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

15. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to sanction the Expenditure of Moneys available under Loan Acts for Railways,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

16. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to sanction the Expenditure of Moneys available under Loan Acts for Railways,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

17. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the 'Companies Act 1896,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

18. COMPANIES ACT 1896 (REMOVAL OF DOUBTS) BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the ‘Companies Act 1896,’*” be now read a first time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

19. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to further amend the ‘Instruments Act 1890,’*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

20. INSTRUMENTS ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to further amend the ‘Instruments Act 1890,’*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

21. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain sums of money as Loans for Water Supply and Irrigation Works in the Country Districts and for other purposes,*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

22. WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain sums of money as Loans for Water Supply and Irrigation Works in the Country Districts and for other purposes,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

23. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Crown Land in the County of Bendigo, City of Bendigo,*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

24. BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Crown Land in the County of Bendigo, City of Bendigo,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

25. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud,*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

26. ST. ARNAUD LAND RESERVE REVOCATION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

27. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of the Trades Hall Site at Geelong,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

28. GEELONG TRADES HALL SITE SALE BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Sale of the Trades Hall Site at Geelong,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

29. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the Parish of Mandurang,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

30. MANDURANG LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the Parish of Mandurang,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

31. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mildura Trust Loan Act 1896' and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

32. MILDURA TRUST LOAN ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mildura Trust Loan Act 1896' and for other purposes,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

33. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

34. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled "*An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts,*" be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

35. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to indemnify the Councillors of various Municipalities for Borrowing Moneys by Overdrafts on Bankers for the purposes of their Municipalities contrary to the provisions of the 'Local Government Act 1890' and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th August, 1897

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

36. MUNICIPAL OVERDRAFTS INDEMNITY BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to indemnify the Councillors of various Municipalities for Borrowing Moneys by Overdrafts on Bankers for the purposes of their Municipalities contrary to the provisions of the ‘Local Government Act 1890’ and for other purposes,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday next.

37. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until Monday next :—

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.
Mallee Tanks Act 1895 Amendment Bill—Second reading.
Eddington Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.
Gisborne Cricket Reserve Resumption Bill—Second reading.
Freezing Company’s Land Leasing Bill—Second reading.
Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve Sale Bill—Second reading.
Sale Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.
Hamilton Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.
South Melbourne Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

And then the Council, at fifty minutes past ten o’clock, adjourned until Monday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 28.

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1897.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY: To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the fact that there are certain Rules *nisi* in Insolvency returnable before a Judge of the Supreme Court on Thursday the 2nd September next, and to the fact that that day has been declared a public holiday; and to ask whether the Government will cause arrangements to be made for His Honor the Judge sitting in Chambers that week to sit for an hour on that day to deal with such Rules.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. LILLYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL—Second reading.
2. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Consideration of Report.
3. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.
4. MINING COMPANIES' BRANCH REGISTERS BILL—Second reading.
5. GEELONG RECREATION RESERVE SALE BILL—Second reading.
6. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL—Second reading.
7. COMPANIES ACT 1896 (REMOVAL OF DOUBTS) BILL—Second reading.
8. INSTRUMENTS ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
9. WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL—Second reading.
10. BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL—Second reading.
11. ST. ARNAUD LAND RESERVE REVOCATION BILL—Second reading.
12. GEELONG TRADES HALL SITE SALE BILL—Second reading.
13. MANDURANG LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
14. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
15. MUNICIPAL OVERDRAFTS INDEMNITY BILL—Second reading.
16. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
17. EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
18. GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
19. FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL—Second reading.
20. BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL—Second reading.
21. SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
22. HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
23. SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
24. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. APPROPRIATION BILL—Second reading.
2. MILDURA TRUST LOAN ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 27TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 27.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 28.

Insolvency Bill—Amendments made by the Legislative Assembly. (To Members of Council only.)

Mildura Trust Loan Amendment Bill—[19]. (To Members of Council only.)

Geelong Recreation Site Sale Bill—[24]. (To Members of Council only.)

Geelong Trades Hall Site Sale Bill—[25]. (To Members of Council only.)

St. Arnaud Land Bill—[39]. (To Members of Council only.)

Bendigo Land Sale Bill—[43]. (To Members of Council only.)

Mandurang Lands Bill—[44]. (To Members of Council only.)

Factories and Shops Bill—[55]. (To Members of Council only.)

Mining Companies Bill—[61]. (To Members of Council only.)

Water Supply Loans Application Bill—[62]. (To Members of Council only.)

Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill—[65]. (To Members of Council only.)

Instruments Bill—[66]. (To Members of Council only.)

Railway Loan Application Bill—[67]. (To Members of Council only.)

Municipal Overdrafts (Indemnity) Bill—[68]. (To Members of Council only.)

Lilydale and Yarra Junction Railway Construction Bill—[73]. (To Members of Council only.)

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 31.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia Bill—[5]. (To Members only.)

VICTORIA.

No. 29.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PETITION.—The Honorable D. Melville presented a Petition from the President and Council of the Federal Institute of Accountants (Incorporated) praying that the Council would reject the clauses in the Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill in so far as they relate to the qualifications of persons entitled to practise as auditors under the Act, or would modify the provisions of the Act only to entitle certain persons to practise who have conducted audits for three years prior to the Act coming into force.
Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be referred to the Committee of the whole on the Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill.
5. LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
The Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until this day.
6. EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE BAR OF THE COUNCIL.—The Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon moved, That the Council do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for the purpose of taking evidence in relation to the Lilydale and Yarra Junction Railway Construction Bill.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. J. Wrixon, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had taken evidence.
7. LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time, having been read—
Debate resumed.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.
8. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the following Order of the Day was read and discharged :—
Mining Law Amendment Bill—Consideration of Report.

9. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clauses 3, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26, 29, 40, 71, 86, 92, 97, 99, 130, 144, 156, and the consideration of certain new clauses.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with further amendments.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

10. GEELONG RECREATION RESERVE SALE BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to provide for the Sale of certain Land reserved as a site for Public Recreation in the Town of Geelong.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

11. BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

12. SOUTH MELBOURNE LAND RESUMPTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to provide for the resumption by the Crown of certain land in the City of South Melbourne.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

13. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow :—

Insolvency Law Amendment Bill—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

Mining Companies' Branch Registers Bill—Second reading.

Railway Loan Application Bill—Second reading.

Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill—Second reading.

Instruments Act 1890 further Amendment Bill—Second reading.

Water Supply Loans Application Bill—Second reading.

St. Arnaud Land Reserve Revocation Bill—Second reading.

Geelong Trades Hall Site Sale Bill—Second reading.

Mandurang Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading.

Municipal Overdrafts Indemnity Bill—Second reading.

Mallee Tanks Act 1895 Amendment Bill—Second reading.

Eddington Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Gisborne Cricket Reserve Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Freezing Company's Land Leasing Bill—Second reading.

Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve Sale Bill—Second reading.

Sale Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Hamilton Land Resumption Bill—Second reading.

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

And then the Council, at fourteen minutes past eleven o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 29.

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
2. APPROPRIATION BILL—Second reading.
3. MILDURA TRUST LOAN ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
4. INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Message from Legislative Assembly—To be taken into consideration.
5. MINING COMPANIES' BRANCH REGISTERS BILL—Second reading.
6. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL—Second reading.
7. COMPANIES ACT 1896 (REMOVAL OF DOUBTS) BILL—Second reading.
8. INSTRUMENTS ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
9. WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL—Second reading.
10. BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
11. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
12. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.
13. EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Consideration of Report.
14. ST. ARNAUD LAND RESERVE REVOCATION BILL—Second reading.
15. GEELONG TRADES HALL SITE SALE BILL—Second reading.
16. MANDURANG LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
17. MUNICIPAL OVERDRAFTS INDEMNITY BILL—Second reading.
18. EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
19. GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
20. FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL—Second reading.
21. BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL—Second reading.
22. SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.
23. HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the fact that there are certain Rules *nisi* in Insolvency returnable before a Judge of the Supreme Court on Thursday the 2nd September next, and to the fact that that day has been declared a public holiday ; and to ask whether the Government will cause arrangements to be made for His Honor the Judge sitting in Chambers that week to sit for an hour on that day to deal with such Rules.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 27TH AUGUST, 1897.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. No. 26.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 29.

Mines Bill—[64]. (To Members of Council only.)

Mildura Trust Loan Amendment Bill.—New clauses to be proposed by the Hon. Agar Wynne. (To Members of Council only.)

Mines Bill—Amendments to be proposed by the Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert. (To Members of Council only.)

Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill—Amendment to be proposed by the Hon. T. D. Wanliss. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 28 and 29.

Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioner for the Year ending 30th June 1897. No. 39.

VICTORIA.

No. 30.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PETITIONS.—The following Petitions, praying that the Council would withhold its assent to the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill until evidence had been heard in relation to the Bill, were presented by the Honorable C. J. Ham :—
From certain master tailors.
From certain master tailors.
Severally ordered to lie on the Table.
5. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable R. Reid having stated his desire to move, That the House do now adjourn, six Members rose in their places and required the motion to be proposed.
The Honorable R. Reid then said that he proposed to speak on the subject of the proposed retirement of Colonel Templeton from the Defence Force, and moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and negatived.
6. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
Report of the Council of Defence.
Defences and Discipline Act 1890—
Victorian Naval and Military Forces.—Alteration of Financial and Store Regulations (Part I).
Victorian Military Forces.—Alteration of Regulations (Part II).
Volunteer Cadet Corps.—Alteration of Regulations (Paragraph 19).
7. LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.
The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clause 3.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had reconsidered clause 3 and agreed to the same with a further amendment.
The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“*An Act to authorize the construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Lilydale to Yarra Junction.*”
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

8. APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
 On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.”
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
9. MILDURA TRUST LOAN ACT 1896 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“An Act to amend the ‘Mildura Trust Loan Act 1896’ and for other purposes.”
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.
10. MINING COMPANIES’ BRANCH REGISTERS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Debate ensued.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
 The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
 On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
 And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“An Act to provide for the Keeping of Branch Registers by No-liability Mining Companies.”
 Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
11. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
 Debate ensued.
 The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
 Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and resolved in the affirmative.
 Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until this day.

12. **PETITION.**—The Honorable A. O. Sachse, by leave, presented a Petition from the Committee of the Victorian Division of the Society of Accountants and Auditors Incorporated (England) praying that the Council would reject the clauses in the Companies Act 1896 (Removal of Doubts) Bill in so far as they relate to the qualifications of persons entitled to practise as auditors under the Act, or would modify the provisions of the Act only to entitle certain persons to practise who have conducted audits for three years prior to the Act coming into force.

Petition read and ordered to lie on the Table.

13. **COMPANIES ACT 1896 (REMOVAL OF DOUBTS) BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“ *An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the ‘ Companies Act 1896.’* ”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

14. **DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.**—On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the following Order of the Day was read and discharged :—

Exported Products Bill—Consideration of Report.

15. **EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL.**—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole for the reconsideration of clause 3 and new clause C.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair.

And the Council having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock—

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1897.

16. **INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Legislative Assembly having been read—the said amendments were read, and are as follow :—

1. Clause 1, line 10, after “ of ” insert “ January.”
2. “ ” line 11, after “ ninety-” insert “ eight.”
3. Clause 52, line 13, after “ without ” insert “ either ” ; after “ or ” insert “ a resolution.”
4. “ ” line 14, after “ creditors ” insert “ present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.”
5. Clause 64, line 2, before “ sanction ” insert “ express ” ; after “ or ” insert “ by a resolution.”
6. “ ” line 3, after “ creditors ” insert “ present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.”
7. Clause 73, line 37, omit “ an assignment of property ” and insert “ any of the following instruments.”
8. “ ” line 39, after “ generally ” insert—
“(that is to say):—

(a) An assignment of property :

(b) A deed of agreement for a composition :

and in cases where creditors of a debtor obtain any control over his property or business—

(c) A deed of inspectorship entered into for the purpose of carrying on or winding up a business :

(d) A letter of licence authorizing a debtor or any other person to manage carry on realize or dispose of the business with a view to the payment of debts : and

(e) Any agreement or instrument entered into for the purpose of carrying on or winding up of a debtor’s business or authorizing a debtor or any other person to manage carry on realize or dispose of a debtor’s business with a view to the payment of his debts.

Provided that nothing in this Part shall apply to any agreement for composition within section one hundred and thirty-one of the Principal Act or to any liquidation by arrangement or any composition under sections one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four respectively of the said Act."

9. Clause 80, omit this clause.
10. Clause 87, page 27, line 1, after "Act" insert "upon paying for the same at the rate mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act."
11. Clause 88, line 7, after "register" insert "upon paying the fee specified in the Second Schedule to this Act."
12. ,, line 9, after "thereto" insert "upon payment of the said fee for each deed of arrangement inspected."
13. Clause 90, at beginning of clause, insert—
 - (1) There shall be taken in respect of the registration of deeds of arrangement and in respect of any office copies or extracts or searches made by or at the office of the Registrar-General the fees set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act, and nothing in this Act contained shall make it obligatory on the Registrar-General to do or permit to be done any act in respect of which any fee is specified except on payment of such fee.
14. ,, sub-sections (1), (2), (3), and (4) to be numbered (2), (3), (4), and (5) respectively.
15. Clause 99, line 31, after "Accountant" in two places insert "or the court."
16. Clause 112, line 35, after "sections" insert "one hundred and thirty-four."
17. Clause 118, line 19, after "subject to" insert "all the provisions of."
18. Clause 125, line 28, after "person" add "on payment of the prescribed fee."

Insert the following new clauses:—

19. (To follow clause 59)—

- AA. (1) All dividends in insolvent estates in the hands of any assignee or trustee at the commencement of this Act and which have not been claimed by the parties entitled thereto for the space of six months next after the same have been or shall be payable shall unless the court shall otherwise order be paid into the Insolvency Unclaimed Dividend Fund to be dealt with as to principal and interest as provided in section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Principal Act.
- (2) All dividends in estates administered or partly administered under the provisions of the Insolvency Acts which shall be unclaimed by the parties entitled thereto for the space of six months next after the same shall be payable shall unless the court shall otherwise order be paid into Her Majesty's Treasury to the credit of the said fund to be dealt with as to principal and interest as in the aforesaid section provided.
- (3) In this section "insolvent estates" and "estates" shall include not only estates in insolvency but also estates in liquidation by arrangement and compositions under sections one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four respectively of the Principal Act.

20. (To follow clause 93)—

- BB. (1) At any time within two years after the absolute grant of a certificate of discharge or after the taking effect of a suspended or conditional grant of certificate the Supreme Court may, on the application of the trustee or of any creditor, revoke the grant of the certificate of discharge if after notice to the insolvent any facts are established to the satisfaction of the court which had they been made known to the court at the time of granting such certificate would have justified the court in refusing to grant the same or in imposing any other conditions precedent to its taking effect.
- (2) No such application for a revocation of the grant of a certificate of discharge shall be entertained if the facts upon which it is intended to be based were known to or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have been ascertained by the trustee or the creditor making the application at the time of the granting of the certificate sought to be revoked.
- (3) The revocation of any grant of a certificate of discharge shall not prejudice or affect the rights or remedies which any other person in good faith would have had in case such revocation had not been made and any property which the insolvent may have acquired since the granting of the certificate which is revoked and which remains vested in him at the date of such revocation shall vest in the trustee or in some other trustee when duly appointed and confirmed as in an ordinary case of insolvency subject to any *bonâ fide* encumbrances thereon and shall first be applied by the trustee in satisfaction of debts incurred by the insolvent since the date of the certificate so revoked.
- (4) After the revocation of such certificate the court may then or at any subsequent time grant a new certificate of discharge either absolute suspended or conditional as hereinbefore provided.

21. (To follow clause 117)—

DD. (1) There shall out of every estate being administered after the commencement of this Act be paid into the Treasury of Victoria towards the expenses of administering the Insolvency Acts such sum not less than one-eighth of a pound or not exceeding One pound per centum on the gross produce from time to time of any such estate, and a scale within the limits aforesaid and the time or times of payment may be fixed and varied from time to time by any regulations of the Governor in Council, and such regulations shall within ten days after the making thereof be laid before both Houses of Parliament or if Parliament be not then sitting then within ten days from the date of its meeting.

(2) Every such payment shall be made by the Chief Clerk the assignee or trustee as the court shall direct.

(3) "Estate administered" in this section shall include estate in insolvency, or in liquidation by arrangement, a composition with creditors under Part IX. of the Principal Act, and property assigned by or dealt with under a deed of arrangement as defined by this Act and made after the commencement of this Act.

22. Page 36, before the heading "Schedule" insert "First."

23. Insert the following new Schedule:—

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Insolvency Act 1897.

	£	s.	d.
(1) On every certificate indorsed on an original deed and the registration thereof	0	1	0
(2) On searching Register (for every name inspected and on inspecting the filed copy including the limited extract to be taken pursuant to the Act)	0	1	0
(3) On office copies and extracts of or from the filed copy of a deed for every folio of seventy-two words or fractional part of a folio	0	0	3
(4) On examining a copy brought in to be marked as an office copy for every folio or fractional part of a folio	0	0	2

Amendments 1 to 8 agreed to.

Amendment 9, after debate, disagreed with.

Amendments 10 to 18 agreed to.

Amendment 19, on the motion of the Honorable J. Balfour, and after debate, agreed to with the following amendments in sub-clause (3), viz.:—Omit "and compositions"; omit "sections" and insert "section"; and omit "and one hundred and fifty-four respectively."

Amendment 20, after debate, disagreed with.

Amendment 21, the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Council agree to the amendment of the Legislative Assembly.

Debate ensued.

Question—put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 6.

The Hon. T. Comrie
Sir H. Cuthbert
W. McCulloch
P. Phillips.

Tellers.

T. Brunton
G. Simmie.

Noes, 19.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
S. Austin
J. Balfour
J. Bell
F. Brown
J. C. Campbell
J. H. Connor
G. Godfrey
C. J. Ham
D. Ham
E. Miller
E. Morey
R. Reid
J. Sternberg
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

D. Melville
A. O. Sachse.

And so it passed in the negative.

Amendments 22 and 23 agreed to.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to some of the amendments made in this Bill by the Legislative Assembly, have disagreed with other of the said amendments, and have agreed to one of such amendments with amendments, and desiring their concurrence therein.

17. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Mildura Trust Loan Act 1896' and for other purposes,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 31st August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

18. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the 'Companies Act 1896,'*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have disagreed with the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 31st August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

And the said amendments were read, and are as follow :—

(1) After clause 2 insert new clause :—

A. In sub-section (2) (b) of section thirty-one of the *Companies Act 1896* after the word "Wales" the words "or of the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen" shall as from the commencement of the said Act be deemed to have been inserted.

(2) Clause 3, line 18, omit "one" and insert "two."

Amendment 1, after debate, insisted on.

Amendment 2 not insisted on.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council do not insist on one of their amendments and do insist on another disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly.

19. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, have disagreed with others of the said amendments, have agreed to some of the said amendments with amendments, and have made certain consequential amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 31st August, 1897.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration this day.

20. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time, having been read—

The President said :—

I have further considered the item of £60,000 in the Schedule to the Railway Loan Application Bill 1897, and I am convinced that the inclusion of such an item is a violation of section 12 of Act No. 1177 ; and if this amount of £60,000 remains in the Schedule after the Bill has been dealt with by the Committee of this House and reported to me, I shall then rule that the Bill is irregular and decline to allow it to be further proceeded with.

Debate resumed.

Question—That this Bill be now read a second time—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

21. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until this day :—

Instruments Act 1890 further Amendment Bill—Second reading.

22. WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain sums of money as Loans for Water Supply and Irrigation Works in the Country Districts and for other purposes.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

23. MALLEE TANKS ACT 1895 AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to amend the ‘Mallee Tanks Act 1895.’”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

24. ST. ARNAUD LAND RESERVE REVOCATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

25. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled “*An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency,*” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly do not insist on one of their amendments in this Bill with which the Legislative Council have disagreed, that they do insist on two of their amendments, and that they have agreed to the amendments of the Legislative Council on the amendment of the Assembly to insert new clause AA.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

And the said amendments were read, and are as follow :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Assembly.

How dealt with.

1. Clause 80, omit this clause.
2. Insert the following new clause, to follow clause 117 :—
 - DD. (1) There shall out of every estate being administered after the commencement of this Act be paid into the Treasury of Victoria towards the expenses of administering the Insolvency Acts such sum not less than one-eighth of a pound or not exceeding One pound per centum on the gross produce from time to time of any such estate, and a scale within the limits aforesaid and the time or times of payment may be fixed and varied from time to time by any regulations of the Governor in Council, and such regulations shall within ten days after the making thereof be laid before both Houses of Parliament or if Parliament be not then sitting then within ten days from the date of its meeting.
 - (2) Every such payment shall be made by the Chief Clerk the assignee or trustee as the court shall direct.
 - (3) "Estate administered" in this section shall include estate in insolvency, or in liquidation by arrangement, a composition with creditors under Part IX. of the Principal Act, and property assigned by or dealt with under a deed of arrangement as defined by this Act and made after the commencement of this Act.

Disagreed with by the Council and insisted on by the Assembly.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Council do not insist on disagreeing with amendment 1.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Council do not insist on disagreeing with amendment 2.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council do not insist on disagreeing with the amendments insisted on by the Legislative Assembly.

26. MUNICIPAL OVERDRAFTS INDEMNITY BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

"An Act to indemnify the Councillors of various Municipalities for Borrowing Moneys by Overdrafts on Bankers for the purposes of their Municipalities contrary to the provisions of the 'Local Government Act 1890' and for other purposes."

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

27. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the 'Companies Act 1896,'*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly do not insist on disagreeing with the amendment of the Legislative Council to insert new clause A.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st September, 1897.

28. GEELONG TRADES HALL SITE SALE BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill:—

“ An Act to provide for the Sale of the Trades Hall Site at Geelong.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

29. **MANDURANG LAND RESUMPTION BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill:—

“ An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the Parish of Mandurang.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

30. **EDDINGTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill:—

“ An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Eddington.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

31. **GISBORNE CRICKET RESERVE RESUMPTION BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill:—

“ An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of the Gisborne Cricket Reserve.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

32. **FREEZING COMPANY'S LAND LEASING BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
- Debate ensued.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
- The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
- On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
- “An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen Councillors and Burgesses of the Town of Geelong to grant a lease of certain Lands in the Parish of Moorpanyal to the Western and Wimmera Districts of Victoria Freezing Company Limited and for other purposes.”*
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
33. **BAIRNSDALE RACE-COURSE RESERVE SALE BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
- The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
- On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
- “An Act to provide for the Sale of a portion of the Bairnsdale Race-course Reserve.”*
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
34. **SALE LAND RESUMPTION BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
- The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.
- On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
- “An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Land in the parish of Sale and for other purposes.”*
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.
35. **HAMILTON LAND RESUMPTION BILL.**—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.
- The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
- Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
- And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
- The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed. The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“ An Act to provide for the Resumption by the Crown of certain Lands in the municipal district of Hamilton.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

36. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be committed.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable C. J. Ham moved, That the Select Committee consist of the Honorables J. H. Abbott, J. Balfour, J. Bell, Dr. W. H. Embling, W. McCulloch, D. Melville, R. Reid, Sir A. Snowden, and the Mover; such Committee to have power to send for persons, papers, and records; three to be the quorum.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable C. J. Ham moved, That the Petitions of the master tailors be referred to the Select Committee on the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill, and that the petitioners may have leave to appear and be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents, and witnesses before the Select Committee on the said Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

37. BENDIGO LAND SALE BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read—the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“ An Act to authorize the Sale of certain Crown Land in the County of Bendigo, City of Bendigo.”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

38. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until this day, at half-past ten o'clock.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at two minutes past three o'clock in the morning, adjourned until this day.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 30.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1897.

General Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

1. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*
2. FENCES BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

Government Business.

ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

- *1. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—MESSAGE FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—To be taken into consideration.
2. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL—To be further considered in Committee.
3. INSTRUMENTS ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Question.

1. The Hon. G. GODFREY : To call the attention of the Honorable the Solicitor-General to the fact that there are certain Rules *nisi* in Insolvency returnable before a Judge of the Supreme Court on Thursday the 2nd September next, and to the fact that that day has been declared a public holiday ; and to ask whether the Government will cause arrangements to be made for His Honor the Judge sitting in Chambers that week to sit for an hour on that day to deal with such Rules.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Notifications to which an asterisk () is prefixed appear for the first time.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 31ST AUGUST, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 30.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 32.



VICTORIA.

No. 31.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Clerk having announced that the Honorable the President was unavoidably absent, the Honorable F. Brown, on the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, was chosen to fill temporarily the office and perform all the duties of the President during his absence.
3. The Acting President took the Chair.
4. The Acting President read the Prayer.
5. DISCHARGE OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the following Orders of the Day were read and discharged:—

Employers' Liability Law Amendment Bill—Second reading—Resumption of debate.
Fences Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

Ordered—That the said Bills be withdrawn.
6. INSTRUMENTS ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Acting President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The Acting President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Balfour having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill:—

“An Act to further amend the ‘Instruments Act 1890.’”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

7. MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Legislative Council, disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly, or agreed to with amendments, having been read—the said amendments were read, and are as follow:—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

1. Clause 3, page 3, line 6, omit "(4) Provision for Mining Development."
2. Clause 26, line 20, after "Commissioner" insert "or any trust or any commissioners or any corporation (as the case may be)."
3. Clause 36, omit this clause and insert new clauses:—

Disagreed with.

AA. (1) In the event of a lease being declared void any person (in this and the next following section called the new lessee) who is granted a lease of the whole or any portion of the land held under the determined lease shall be entitled within two months after the expiration of the time fixed by the Governor in Council for the removal of any plant machinery engines or tools on or within the land comprised in such determined lease, to give notice to the lessee of the determined lease (in this and the next following section called the former lessee) of intention to purchase at a valuation the whole or any portion of any plant machinery engines or tools on or within the land comprised in such new lease.

Right of new lessee after a certain time to purchase plant &c. of void lease.

(2) Such notice shall be in writing and shall specify such of the said plant machinery engines or tools as the new lessee so desires to purchase and shall state what price he is willing to pay for the same.

(3) The former lessee shall be deemed to be willing to accept and shall accept from the new lessee the price offered, unless within one month after receiving the said notice the former lessee in writing declines to accept the price offered, and desires the valuation to be determined by arbitration and informs the new lessee in writing of the name and description of some person whom he desires to act as his arbitrator.

(4) Unless within twenty-one days after being so informed the new lessee notifies in writing to the former lessee the name and description of some person whom he desires to act as his arbitrator, the arbitrator appointed by the former lessee shall act as a single arbitrator.

(5) Unless within fourteen days after the appointment of both arbitrators, the two arbitrators in writing appoint an umpire, then at the request of either the former lessee or the new lessee the Minister shall in writing appoint some fit and proper person to be umpire.

(6) The two arbitrators and the umpire shall sit together and hear evidence upon oath and call for the production of documents, and the amount of the valuation and the time within which the same shall be paid by the new lessee shall be determined by the arbitrators on a joint equitable basis. In the event of the arbitrators not agreeing upon a determination within fourteen days after such hearing the umpire shall within twenty-eight days after such hearing make a determination on a like basis. Every determination shall be final and conclusive and may be made a rule of the Supreme Court.

Agreed to with the following amendments:—Line 5, omit "two months" and insert "one month"; line 7, omit "any" and insert "the"; line 13, after "lease" insert "and not then removed"; sub-section (3), line 3, omit "one month" and insert "fourteen days"; sub-section (4), line 1, omit "twenty-one" and insert "seven"; sub-section (5), line 1, omit "fourteen" and insert "seven"; sub-section (6), line 7, omit "fourteen" and insert "seven"; and in line 8 omit "twenty-eight" and insert "seven."

4. BB. (1) In the event of a lease being declared void the lessee of such lease or other person entitled to any plant machinery engines or tools hereinafter mentioned may within such time being not less than six months after the publication of the notice that the lease has been declared void as may be fixed by the Governor in Council remove any plant machinery engines or tools on or within the land comprised in such lease but shall not remove or destroy any timber used in and for supporting the shafts drives galleries or adits in the mine nor any plant machinery engines or tools purchased by the new lessee.

(2) If the said lessee does not remove any such plant machinery engines or tools within the time so fixed, the Minister may call upon the said lessee or person to show cause within such time as the Minister may allow why such portion of the plant machinery engines or tools as in the opinion of the Minister interferes with the proper and efficient working of the mine should not be sold by auction and removed.

(3) If the said lessee or person does not within such time show sufficient cause, of which the Minister shall be the sole judge, the Minister may direct that such portion of the plant

Agreed to with the following amendment:—Line 4, omit "being not less than six months."

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

machinery engines or tools be sold by public auction and be removed. The proceeds of the sale of such plant machinery engines or tools after deducting the cost of selling or selling and removing the same shall be paid to such former lessee or other person entitled to such plant machinery engines or tools of whose claim the Minister shall prior to such payment by him of any such proceeds have received notice in writing.

(4) The Minister shall determine whether or not any of such plant machinery engines or tools shall be allowed to remain on the land so leased, and, if so, for what period they may so remain, and what rent the former lessee shall pay to the new lessee for the use and occupation of the ground on which the same are allowed to remain.

- 5. Clause 49, line 1, after "before" insert "or after."
- 6. " line 6, omit "verified by affidavit."
- 7. " lines 7-8, omit "and before the commencement of this Act."
- 8. " line 9, omit "mining registrar" and insert "warden."
- 9. " line 15, omit "or to let a tribute in regard thereto."
- 10. " lines 18-19, omit "But in all cases one general permission to let a tribute is sufficient for the term of twelve months."

Disagreed with.

- 11. Clause 50, line 24, after "sub-tributer" omit all the words to the end of sub-clause (1) and insert "unless such forfeiture or determination has been occasioned by the act or default of such person either alone or jointly with others."

Agreed to with the following amendment:— After the last word "others" add the following:—"Any tribute agreement which at the time of the forfeiture or determination of the lease existed between the lessee and the tributer shall in the event of a new lease being granted be deemed to continue between the new lessee and the tributer: Provided that such agreement shall not run during such period (if any) as the tributer is by reason of the forfeiture prevented from working his tribute, and the tribute agreement shall be deemed to be extended for such period beyond the time at which it would otherwise have terminated."

- 12. Clause 51, page 16, at the end of sub-clause (1) insert "Provided also that the Minister shall upon the written application of the said lessee fix a sum to be paid by the said lessee by way of rental for a period not exceeding five years for the surface of the land actually occupied by such tailings or other mine materials, and so long as the said lessee shall make due payment of the sum so fixed the preceding provisions of this section shall not apply."

Disagreed with.

- 13. Clause 57, omit paragraph (e).

- 14. After clause 57 insert new clause:—

EE. The persons nominating a candidate for election as a member of a mining board when forwarding to the registrar's office in writing the christian and surname of such candidate as required by section ninety-one of the Principal Act shall state in writing on the nomination paper the number date and place of issue of the miner's right or business licence (as the case may be) of the candidate and each of the persons nominating such candidate, and shall also produce to the returning officer for his inspection each of the said miners' rights and business licences and also a copy of the newspaper in which the candidate's name shall have been published pursuant to the provisions of the said section.

Agreed to with the following amendment:— Lines 2-3, omit "registrar's office" and insert "office of the returning officer."

- 15. Clause 61, line 38, omit "226"

Disagreed with.

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

16. Clause 67, line 36, after "lands" insert "or is the owner of land included in the application." } Disagreed with, and the following consequential amendment made in the clause:—Line 34, after "that" insert "he is the owner of the land included in the application or that."
17. Clause 68, at end of clause add new sub-clause:—
 (5a) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore in this section provided, no such holder or person shall be entitled to enter for the purpose of marking out any part of any private land as defined by section sixty-two (a) unless he has first obtained from the warden a written authority so to do. The warden may grant such authority on receiving from such holder or person a statutory declaration to the effect that he believes the land to be auriferous and gives his reasons for such belief and such holder or person shall whenever required so to do produce such written authority to the owner and occupier of such private land or their agent. The application may be made to the warden personally or in writing through the post, and the warden may if satisfied of the *bona fides* of such application and if he thinks fit without reference to the owner or occupier of the land required to be entered upon grant authority in writing to enter and mark out as aforesaid within a time limited by him. } Disagreed with.
18. Clause 70, omit sub-clauses (3), (4), and (5). } Agreed to with the following amendment:—Instead of inserting the words "as effectually as if such rights had been granted by the new lessee or claim-holder" insert the following:—"Any tribute agreement which at the time of the forfeiture or determination of the lease existed between the lessee or the tributer shall in the event of a new lease being granted be deemed to continue between the new lessee and the tributer: Provided that such agreement shall not run during such period (if any) as the tributer is by reason of the forfeiture prevented from working his tribute and the tribute agreement shall be deemed to be extended for such period beyond the time at which it would otherwise have terminated."
19. Clause 115, line 39, omit "of the same" and insert "or conditions or otherwise any lease issued or claim taken possession of under or in pursuance of such forfeiture or determination shall be subject to all the rights then existing of."
20. " line 40, after "sub-tributer" omit all the words to the end of sub-clause (1) and insert "as effectually as if such rights had been granted by the new lessee or claim-holder."
21. " page 42, omit sub-clause (2).
22. Clause 116, lines 14–15, omit "or of any premises thereupon or to let a tribute in regard thereto." } Disagreed with.
23. Clause 130, page 45, line 19, after "shall" insert "if considered necessary." } Agreed to with the following amendment:—After "necessary" insert "by the inspector of mines."
24. " page 47, line 25, omit "twenty" and insert "fifty."
25. " same page, line 52, after "men" insert "to a greater depth than two hundred feet."
26. " same page, line 57, omit "whether" and insert "where"; omit "be" and insert "is"; and omit "or not." } Disagreed with.
27. " page 48, line 30, omit all the words after "tested at" to the end of rule 26 and insert "such intervals as an inspector of mines may require." } Disagreed with, and the following consequential amendment made:—After "tested at" omit "intervals of not more than three months" and insert "such intervals as an inspector of mines may require."

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

28. Clause 130, page 48, line 47, omit "gas."
29. " page 49, line 1, after "Every" insert "new."
30. Page 50, lines 26-7, omit all the words after "Subdivision 3" in the headline and insert "Board of Examiners for Engine-drivers."
31. Clause 133, lines 28-9, omit "for mining managers and a board of examiners."
32. " line 29, omit "respectively."
33. " line 31, omit "Each of the said boards" and insert "The said board."
34. " line 33, omit "mining managers and."
35. " same line, omit "respectively."
36. Clause 134, page 51, line 2, after "mine" insert "in which more than twelve men are employed."
37. Clause 135, omit this clause.
38. Clause 136, omit this clause.
39. Clause 137, omit this clause.
40. Clause 138, omit this clause.
41. After clause 138 insert new clause :—
- 138A. No person shall be entitled to recover damages against any owner or employer in respect of any injury sustained by any accident unless the following conditions are complied with or in case such last-mentioned person may have died within the time hereinafter allowed for giving notice by the one of such conditions which is numbered (I.) the one of such conditions which is numbered (III.) is complied with :—
- (I.) That notice in writing stating the name and address of the person injured the nature of the accident and the time and place at which it took place be given to the owner or employer within one month after the occurrence of the accident or the plaintiff show some sufficient reason why the person injured or the owner of such property was unable to give such notice.
- (II.) That in case of injury to the person the person injured permit himself to be examined by any legally qualified medical practitioner appointed on behalf of the owner or employer and if in a fit state so to do answer fully such reasonable inquiries of such medical practitioner as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain the extent of the injury.
- (III.) That one month's notice in writing of the action or proceeding be given to the owner or employer setting forth the particulars of demand so far as the same can be reasonably supplied and naming a time and place at which accounts and vouchers for the same can be inspected.
- (IV.) That the action or proceeding be commenced within one year after the act complained of happened or was committed.
- Not less than one month after the service of notice of an action or proceeding for any such cause as aforesaid a suit as in the last preceding section be instituted before a warden or an action for such cause may subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force as to the venue of County Court actions be brought in any County Court whatever be the amount claimed and except as hereinafter mentioned such action shall not be brought in the Supreme Court. Provided always that if it appear to any Judge of the Supreme Court on application of either party that such action ought more properly to be brought in the Supreme Court such Judge may order that such action be brought in the Supreme Court or if it be already commenced be transferred to the Supreme Court.
- If any action or proceeding for any such cause as aforesaid is commenced by any plaintiff when the conditions hereinbefore contained have not been complied with and the defendant is able to prove by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court in which the action is pending that such is the case such court may order such action to be stayed or dismissed.
42. Clause 139, omit this clause.
43. Clause 140, line 45, omit "certificated."

Disagreed with.

Agreed to with the following amendment :— Omit "twelve" and insert "six."

Disagreed with.

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| <p>44. Clause 142, line 23, omit "gas."
 45. " line 25, after "pumping" insert "or for crushing concentrating or treating mine products."
 46. Clause 143, page 54, line 3, omit "gas."
 47. Clause 147, omit sub-clause (2).
 48. " lines 39-40, omit "and the decision of the warden or of the warden and assessors shall be final."
 49. Clause 149, page 57, lines 6-9, omit "Whenever the person whose death may have occurred was a member of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Victoria or any branch thereof a representative of such association and a member of any engine-drivers' association or any mine managers' association may" and insert "The next of kin or the executor of the person whose death may have occurred may authorize any person in writing to."
 50. " same page, line 10, after "and" insert "who."
 51. Clause 150, omit this clause and insert new clause :—
 A. Every person who contravenes or does not comply with any of the provisions of this Division of this Part of this Act or who is guilty of negligence by which any person is injured or killed either by himself his agent or servant, shall be guilty of an offence against this Division of this Part of this Act.
 52. Clause 159, lines 34-5, omit "and the decision of the warden shall be final and conclusive and without appeal."
 53. Clause 163, line 28, after "concentrates" insert "when practicable."
 54. Clause 164, line 32, after "may" insert "cancel the tribute and if the tributers shall be dissatisfied they may within seven days after cancellation."
 55. Clause 167, line 32, omit "four months" and insert "one month."
 56. Clause 168, omit this clause and the headline.</p> | } | Disagreed with. |
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Amendment 1, after debate, insisted on.

Amendment 2 not insisted on.

Amendments of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 3, after debate, agreed to.

Amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 4, after debate, disagreed with.

Amendments 5 to 10 insisted on.

Amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 11 agreed to.

Amendment 12 insisted on.

Amendment 13, after debate, insisted on.

Amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 14 agreed to.

Amendment 15 not insisted on.

Consequential amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 16 agreed to.

Amendments 17 and 18, after debate, insisted on.

Amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendments 19 to 21 agreed to.

Amendment 22, after debate, insisted on.

Amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 23, after debate, agreed to.

Amendments 24 and 25 not insisted on.

Amendment 26, after debate, insisted on.

Consequential amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 27 agreed to.

Amendments 28 to 35 insisted on.

Amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 36, after debate, disagreed with.

Amendments 37 to 40 insisted on.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Council do not insist on amendment 41.

Debate ensued.

8. The President took the Chair.

9. APPROACH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The approach of His Excellency the Governor was announced by the Usher.

10. ROYAL ASSENT TO BILL.—His Excellency the Governor came into the Council Chamber, and commanded the Usher to desire the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, who, being come with their Speaker, he, after a short speech to His Excellency, delivered the Appropriation Bill to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who brought it to the Table.

His Excellency was then pleased to assent to the following Bill :—

"An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament."

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Parliaments in these words :—

"In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act."

The Legislative Assembly withdrew.

His Excellency the Governor left the Council Chamber.

11. **MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—Debate resumed on the question, That the Council do not insist on amendment 41.

Question—That the Council insist on amendment 41—put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. J. Bell
F. Brown
J. C. Campbell
Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.
D. Ham
D. Melville
E. Miller
E. Morey
R. Reid
C. Sargeant
Sir A. Snowden
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

T. Brunton
C. J. Ham.

Noes, 9.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
T. Comrie
E. J. Croke
Sir H. Cuthbert
W. McCulloch
J. Sternberg
Sir H. J. Wrixon.

Tellers.

Dr. W. H. Embling
P. Phillips.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Amendments 42 to 44 insisted on.

Amendment 45 not insisted on.

Amendment 46 insisted on.

Amendments 47 and 48, after debate, insisted on.

Amendments 49 and 50 insisted on.

Amendment 51, after debate, insisted on.

Amendment 52 insisted on.

Amendment 53 not insisted on.

Amendments 54 and 55 insisted on.

Amendment 56, after debate, insisted on.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council do not insist on some of their amendments disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly; that they do insist on others; that they have agreed to some of the amendments of the Legislative Assembly on amendments of the Legislative Council, and have disagreed with other of the said amendments.

12. **MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.**—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the President:—

BRASSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 8.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, at the Parliament Houses, on this day, given the Royal Assent to the undermentioned Act of the present Session, presented to him by the Clerk of the Parliaments, viz:—

“An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of One hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-four pounds to the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and ninety-seven.”

Parliament Houses,
Melbourne, 1st September, 1897.

13. The Acting President took the Chair.

14. **INSOLVENCY LAW AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert having called attention to an amendment in this Bill transmitted apparently in error by the Legislative Assembly, which had been brought under his notice by the Clerk of this House, moved, That such amendment, viz:—“Clause 90, sub-sections (1), (2), (3), and (4) to be numbered (2), (3), (4), and (5) respectively,” be omitted.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message inviting their attention to the said amendment, and informing the Legislative Assembly that the Legislative Council have resolved to omit such amendment, and desiring the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly therein.

15. **MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**—The Acting President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled “An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining,” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly do not insist on disagreeing with some of the amendments insisted on by the Legislative Council, insist on disagreeing with others of the said amendments, and have made certain consequential amendments in some of the amendments insisted on by the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

And the said amendments were read, and are as follow :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with.

4. Clause 36, omit this clause and insert new clause :—

BB. (1) In the event of a lease being ^{Removal of plant.} declared void the lessee of such lease or other person entitled to any plant machinery engines or tools herein-after mentioned may within such time being not less than six months after the publication of the notice that the lease has been declared void as may be fixed by the Governor in Council remove any plant machinery engines or tools on or within the land comprised in such lease but shall not remove or destroy any timber used in and for supporting the shafts drives galleries or adits in the mine nor any plant machinery engines or tools purchased by the new lessee.

(2) If the said lessee does not remove any such plant machinery engines or tools within the time so fixed, the Minister may call upon the said lessee or person to show cause within such time as the Minister may allow why such portion of the plant machinery engines or tools as in the opinion of the Minister interferes with the proper and efficient working of the mine should not be sold by auction and removed.

(3) If the said lessee or person does not within such time show sufficient cause, of which the Minister shall be the sole judge, the Minister may direct that such portion of the plant machinery engines or tools be sold by public auction and be removed. The proceeds of the sale of such plant machinery engines or tools after deducting the cost of selling or selling and removing the same shall be paid to such former lessee or other person entitled to such plant machinery engines or tools of whose claim the Minister shall prior to such payment by him of any such proceeds have received notice in writing.

(4) The Minister shall determine whether or not any of such plant machinery engines or tools shall be allowed to remain on the land so leased, and, if so, for what period they may so remain, and what rent the former lessee shall pay to the new lessee for the use and occupation of the ground on which the same are allowed to remain.

Agreed to by the Assembly with the following amendment :—Lines 4-5, omit "being not less than six months." Disagreed with by the Council.

Amendment not insisted on by the Assembly, but the following consequential amendment made :—Omit "six" and insert "three."

5. Clause 49, line 1, after "before" insert "or after."
6. " line 6, omit "verified by affidavit."
7. " lines 7-8, omit "and before the commencement of this Act."
8. " line 9, omit "mining registrar" and insert "warden."
9. " line 15, omit "or to let a tribute in regard thereto."
10. " lines 18-19, omit "But in all cases one general permission to let a tribute is sufficient for the term of twelve months."

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement insisted on by the Assembly.

17. Clause 68, at end of clause add new sub-clause :—

(5a) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore in this section provided, no such holder or person shall be entitled to enter for the purpose of marking out any part of any private land as defined by section sixty-two (a) unless he has first obtained from the warden a written authority so to do. The warden may grant such authority on receiving from such holder or person a statutory declaration to the effect that he believes the land to be auriferous and gives his reasons for such belief and such holder or person shall whenever required so to do produce such written authority to the owner and occupier of such private land or their agent. The application may be made to the warden personally or in writing through the post, and the warden may if satisfied of the *bona fides* of such application and if he thinks fit without reference to the owner or occupier of the land required to be entered upon grant authority in writing to enter and mark out as aforesaid within a time limited by him.

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement insisted on by the Assembly.

18. Clause 70, omit sub-clauses (3), (4), and (5).

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with.

- 22. Clause 116, lines 14-15, omit "or of any premises thereupon or to let a tribute in regard thereto."
- 26. Clause 130, page 47, line 57, omit "whether" and insert "where"; omit "be" and insert "is"; and omit "or not."
- 29. " page 49, line 1, after "Every" insert "new."

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement insisted on by the Assembly.

- 41. After clause 138 insert new clause :—

138A. No person shall be entitled to recover damages against any owner or employer in respect of any injury sustained by any accident unless the following conditions are complied with or in case such last-mentioned person may have died within the time hereinafter allowed for giving notice by the one of such conditions which is numbered (i.) the one of such conditions which is numbered (iii.) is complied with :—

- (i.) That notice in writing stating the name and address of the person injured the nature of the accident and the time and place at which it took place be given to the owner or employer within one month after the occurrence of the accident or the plaintiff show some sufficient reason why the person injured or the owner of such property was unable to give such notice.
- (ii.) That in case of injury to the person the person injured permit himself to be examined by any legally qualified medical practitioner appointed on behalf of the owner or employer and if in a fit state so to do answer fully such reasonable inquiries of such medical practitioner as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain the extent of the injury.
- (iii.) That one month's notice in writing of the action or proceeding be given to the owner or employer setting forth the particulars of demand so far as the same can be reasonably supplied and naming a time and place at which accounts and vouchers for the same can be inspected.
- (iv.) That the action or proceeding be commenced within one year after the act complained of happened or was committed.

Not less than one month after the service of notice of an action or proceeding for any such cause as aforesaid a suit as in the last preceding section be instituted before a warden or an action for such cause may subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force as to the venue of County Court actions be brought in any County Court whatever be the amount claimed and except as hereinafter mentioned such action shall not be brought in the Supreme Court. Provided always that if it appear to any Judge of the Supreme Court on application of either party that such action ought more properly to be brought in the Supreme Court such Judge may order that such action be brought in the Supreme Court or if it be already commenced be transferred to the Supreme Court.

If any action or proceeding for any such cause as aforesaid is commenced by any plaintiff when the conditions hereinbefore contained have not been complied with and the defendant is able to prove by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court in which the action is pending that such is the case such court may order such action to be stayed or dismissed.

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement not insisted on by the Assembly, but the following consequential amendments made:—Omit all the words from the beginning of the clause down to and including the word "may" in line 40, and insert "Every action to recover damages against any owner or employer in respect of any injury sustained by reason of an accident in a mine shall"; omit the last seven lines of the clause and insert the following : — "Provided further that there shall be the same right of appeal from the County Court to the Supreme Court as in other cases of actions brought in the County Court."

- 49. Clause 149, page 57, lines 6-9, omit "Whenever the person whose death may have occurred was a member of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Victoria or any branch thereof a representative of such association and a member of any engine-drivers' association or any mine managers' association may" and insert "The next of kin or the executor of the person whose death may have occurred may authorize any person in writing to."
- 50. " same page, line 10, after "and" insert "who."

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement insisted on by the Assembly.

51. Clause 150, omit this clause and insert new clause:—

A. Every person who contravenes or does not comply with any of the provisions of this Division of this Part of this Act or who is guilty of negligence by which any person is injured or killed either by himself his agent or servant, shall be guilty of an offence against this Division of this Part of this Act.

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement not insisted on by the Assembly, but the following consequential amendment made:—Before “injured” insert “or might be.”

54. Clause 164, line 32, after “may” insert “cancel the tribute and if the tributers shall be dissatisfied they may within seven days after cancellation.”

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement insisted on by the Assembly.

55. Clause 167, line 32, omit “four months” and insert “one month.”

Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.

Disagreement not insisted on by the Assembly, but the following consequential amendment made:—Omit “one month” and insert “two months.”

Consequential amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 4, after debate, agreed to.

Amendments 5 to 10 not now insisted on.

Amendments 17 and 18, after debate, still insisted on.

Amendments 22 and 26 not now insisted on.

Amendment 29, after debate, not now insisted on.

Consequential amendments of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 41 agreed to.

Amendments 49 and 50 still insisted on.

Consequential amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 51, after debate, agreed to.

Amendment 54, after debate, still insisted on.

Consequential amendment of the Legislative Assembly in amendment 55, after debate, agreed to.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the consequential amendments of the Legislative Assembly on amendments of the Legislative Council, that they do not now insist on some of their amendments disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly, and that they still insist on other of the said amendments disagreed with.

16. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday, 14th September instant:—

Railway Loan Application Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

17. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The Acting President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly:—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled “*An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining,*” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly do not now insist on disagreeing with the amendments insisted on by the Legislative Council, but have made consequential amendments in one of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

And the said amendments were read, and are as follow :—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with.
<p>17. Clause 68, at end of clause add new sub-clause:—</p> <p>(5a) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore in this section provided, no such holder or person shall be entitled to enter for the purpose of marking out any part of any private land as defined by section sixty-two (a) unless he has first obtained from the warden a written authority so to do. The warden may grant such authority on receiving from such holder or person a statutory declaration to the effect that he believes the land to be auriferous and gives his reasons for such belief and such holder or person shall whenever required so to do produce such written authority to the owner and occupier of such private land or their agent. The application may be made to the warden personally or in writing through the post, and the warden may if satisfied of the <i>bona fides</i> of such application and if he thinks fit without reference to the owner or occupier of the land required to be entered upon grant authority in writing to enter and mark out as aforesaid within a time limited by him.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Disagreed with by the Assembly and insisted on by the Council.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Disagreement insisted on by the Assembly, and still insisted on by the Council.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Disagreement not now insisted on by the Assembly, but the following consequential amendments have been made:—Line 7, after “warden” insert “the mining registrar or a justice of the peace”; lines 7-8, omit “The warden may grant such authority” and insert “Such authority may be granted”; lines 16-17, after “warden” in two places insert “registrar or justice.”</p>

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council, after debate, agreed to the consequential amendments of the Legislative Assembly on the amendment of the Legislative Council in clause 68. Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the consequential amendments of the Legislative Assembly on the amendment of the Legislative Council in clause 68.

18. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The Acting President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled “*An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency,*” and acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the omission of the amendment in clause 90 of the said Bill, transmitted in error.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

19. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday, 14th September instant.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at forty-nine minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday, 14th September instant.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 31.

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

No. 32.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. **ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.**—The Clerk having announced that the Honorable the President was in Sydney, attending the meeting of the Australasian Federal Convention, the Honorable F. Brown, on the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, was chosen to fill temporarily the office and perform all the duties of the President during his absence.
3. The Acting President took the Chair.
4. The Acting President read the Prayer.
5. **MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.**—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, and the same was read by the Honorable the Acting President :—

BRASSEY,

*Governor.**Message No. 9.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, at the Government Offices, given the Royal Assent to the undermentioned Acts of the present Session, presented to him by the Clerk of the Parliaments, viz.:—

- “*Geelong Recreation Site Sale.*”
- “*South Melbourne Lands Act 1897.*”
- “*Mining Companies Act 1897.*”
- “*An Act to amend the ‘Mildura Trust Loan Act 1896’ and for other purposes.*”
- “*Water Supply Loans Application Act 1897.*”
- “*An Act to amend the ‘Mallee Tanks Act 1895.’*”
- “*Municipal Overdrafts (Indemnity) Act 1897.*”
- “*An Act to remove certain Doubts as to the operation of Section thirty-one of the ‘Companies Act 1896.’*”
- “*Geelong Trades Hall Site.*”
- “*Mandurang Lands Act 1897.*”
- “*Eddington Land Act 1897.*”
- “*Gisborne Land.*”
- “*Moorpanyal Lands.*”
- “*Bairnsdale Lands Sale.*”
- “*Sale Lands Act 1897.*”
- “*Resumption of Land (Hamilton).*”
- “*Bendigo Land Sale Act 1897.*”
- “*An Act to further amend the ‘Instruments Act 1890.’*”
- “*An Act to amend the Law relating to Insolvency.*”

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 6th September, 1897.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The Acting President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending amendments in the Bill intituled “ *An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining,*” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the said amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in this Bill, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 14th September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

BRASSEY,
Governor.

Message.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, the Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly, for their consideration, the following amendments which he desires to be made in the Bill intituled “ *An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining* ” :—

Clause 1, first line, after “ 1897 ” insert “ and shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1897.”

Clause 2, first line, after “ The ” omit “ Act,” substitute “ Acts.”

„ fifth line of clause, omit “ effect,” substitute “ affect.”

Clause 3, page 2, omit “ for Mining Managers and.”

„ „ last line of page, omit “ Miners’.”

Clause 22, first line, omit “ provision,” substitute “ provisions.”

Clause 39, first line, omit “ any such,” substitute “ pursuant to section thirty-one any.”

Clause 73, page 28, sub-clause (5), first line, omit “ sixty-six,” substitute “ seventy-one ” ; third and fourth lines, omit “ sub-clause (5) of clause sixty-six,” substitute “ sub-section (5) of section seventy-one ” ; sub-clause (6), omit “ sixty-two,” substitute “ sixty-seven.”

Clause 76, omit “ sixty-two ” in six places and substitute “ sixty-seven.”

Clause 81, sub-clause (2), omit “ constructed,” substitute “ construed.”

Clause 97, tenth line, omit “ seventy-one,” substitute “ seventy-six ” ; fifteenth line, omit “ sixty-two,” substitute “ sixty-seven.”

Clause 102, fourth line, omit “ sixty-four,” substitute “ sixty-nine ” ; omit “ sixty-six,” substitute “ seventy-one.”

Clause 104, omit “ sixty-four ” in two places and substitute “ sixty-nine ” ; omit “ sixty-six ” in two places, substitute “ seventy-one.”

Clause 125, fourth line, after “ breach ” omit “ or,” substitute “ of.”

Clause 133, second line, omit “ gas.”

Clause 135, page 48, sub-clause (2) (d), omit “ removes,” substitute “ remove.”

„ page 49, sub-clause (4), after “ which ” omit “ space.”

„ „ sub-clause (6), first line, after “ and ” insert “ the ” ; third line, after “ catches ” insert “ are used.”

„ page 50, sub-clause (22), omit “ uniforms,” substitute “ uniform.”

„ page 51, sub-clause (25), seventh line, omit “ should,” substitute “ shall.”

„ „ sub-clause (28), fourth line, omit “ lead,” substitute “ load.”

„ pages 51–3, sub-clauses (31), (35), and (43), omit “ Act 1896 ” wherever occurring, substitute “ Acts.”

Clause 150, third line, omit “ provision,” substitute “ provisions.”

Third Schedule, in the heading, omit “ 1896,” substitute “ 1897.”

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 4th September, 1897.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council, after debate, agreed to the several amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and ordered a Message to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them therewith.

7. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The Acting President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending an amendment in the Bill intituled “ *An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud,*” and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the said amendment recommended by His Excellency the Governor in this Bill, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 14th September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

BRASSEY,
Governor.

Message.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, the Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly, for their consideration, the following amendment which he desires to be made in the Bill intituled “ *An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud* ” :—

Clause 2, fourth line, after “ purposes ” insert “ shall.”

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 4th September, 1897.

On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council agreed to the amendment recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and ordered a Message to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them therewith.

8. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Water Act 1890—

East Boort Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Rating Regulation.

Rodney Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.—Regulations No. 14 and No. 15 (Draft Form).

Agricultural Education.—Accounts of the Trustees of Agricultural Colleges and the Council of Agricultural Education from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1897.

Electric Light and Power Act 1896.—Amendment of Regulation 13 of the Regulations with respect to Applications for Orders authorizing the Supply of Electricity, &c.

9. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next :—

Railway Loan Application Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

Dog Act 1890 Amendment Bill—Second reading—Resumption of debate.

10. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at fifty-two minutes past four o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 32.

TUESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

General Business.

NOTICE OF MOTION :—

1. The Hon. J. BELL : To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said cemetery.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DOG ACT 1890 AMENDMENT BILL—Second reading—*Resumption of debate.*

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

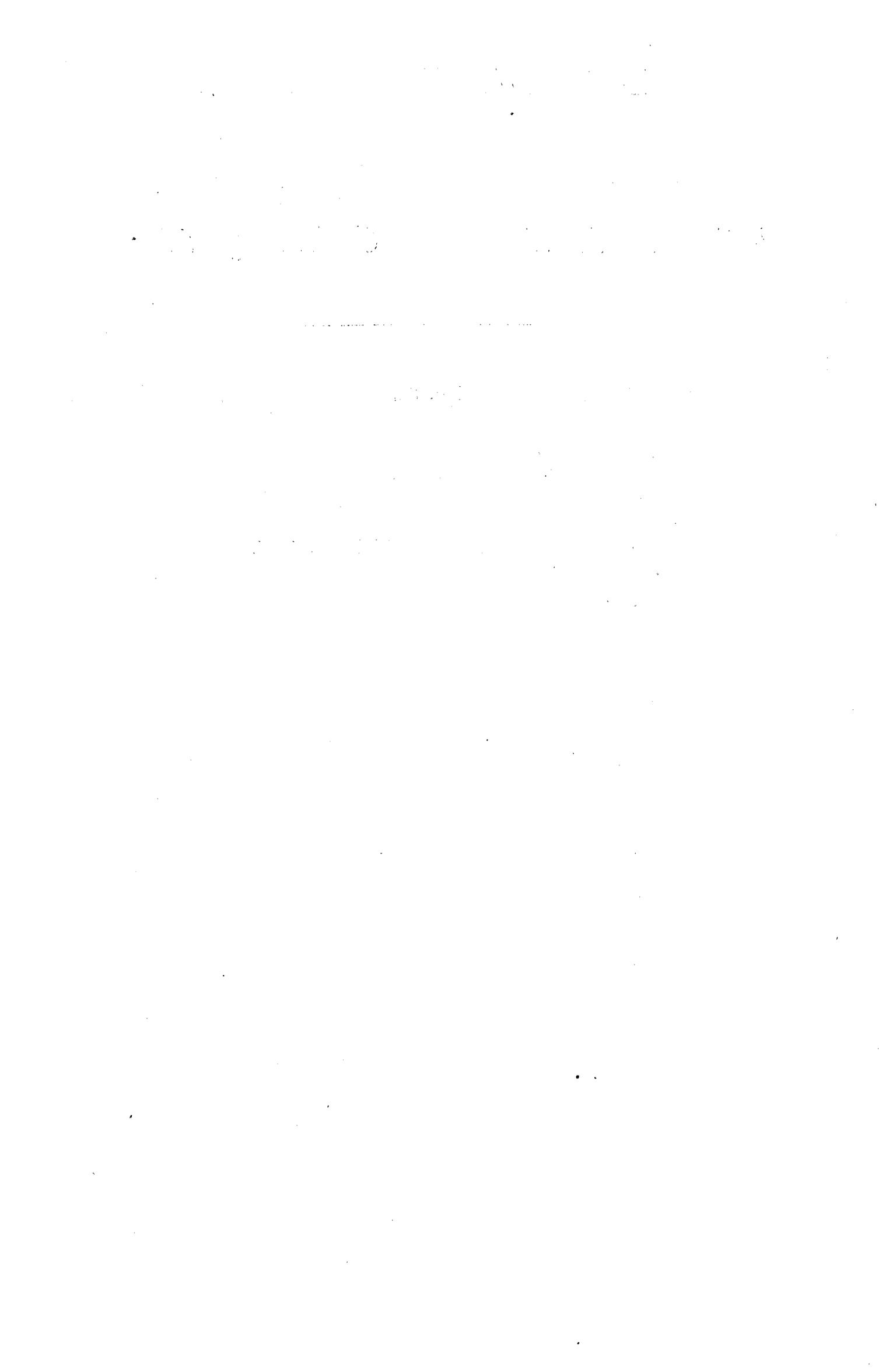
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 32.
Australian Commonwealth Constitution Bill—[5]. (To Members of Council only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33.
Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 34.
Weekly Report of Divisions. No. 7.
Municipal Rates and Endowment.—Return to Order of the House. C.—No. 5.
Railway Expenditure out of Loan Funds.—Return to Order of the House. C.—No. 6.
Report from the Committee of Public Accounts. D.—No. 3.
Report from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the proposed direct Railway from Melbourne to Collingwood—Report No. 3.
Department for Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools.—Report of Secretary and Inspector for year 1896. No. 28.
Report of the Council of Defence. No. 38.
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure to 30th June, 1897, under Treasury Bonds Act 1896, No. 1451. No. 42.
Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1896–7. No. 44.

By Authority: ROBT. S. BRAIN, Government Printer, Melbourne.

(160 copies.)



VICTORIA.

No. 33.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The Acting President took the Chair.
3. The Acting President read the Prayer.
4. **FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Honorable C. J. Ham brought up the Report from the Select Committee on this Bill.
Report read, ordered to lie on the Table, and, together with the Proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence, to be printed.
5. **FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.**—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Acting President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.
The Acting President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable J. Bell reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same with amendments.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.
And, on the further motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—
“*An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts.*”
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.
6. **POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.**—Ordered, That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Thursday next :—
Railway Loan Application Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

7. DUNOLLY CEMETERY SITE BILL.—The Honorable J. Bell moved, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said Cemetery.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Honorable J. Bell do prepare and bring in the Bill.

The Honorable J. Bell then brought up a Bill intituled “*A Bill to enable the Trustees of the Dunolly Cemetery to include certain adjoining roads within the site of the said Cemetery,*” and moved, That it be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.

8. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable D. Melville the following Order of the Day was read and discharged :—

Dog Act 1890 Amendment Bill—Second reading—Resumption of debate.

Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.

9. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Thursday next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at six o'clock, adjourned until Thursday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day.

No. 33.

THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Government Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL—To be further considered in Committee.

General Business.

ORDER OF THE DAY :—

1. DUNOLLY CEMETERY SITE BILL—Second reading.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED SINCE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 33.

Factories and Shops Bill—[55]. (To Members of Council only.)

Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill. D 1. (To Members of both Houses only.)

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. No. 34.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 35.

Accounts of the Trustees of Agricultural Colleges and the Council of Agricultural Education, from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1897. No. 46.

VICTORIA.

No. 34.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The Council met in accordance with adjournment.
2. The President took the Chair.
3. The President read the Prayer.
4. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
 - Water Act 1890.—Nhill Waterworks Trust.—Application for Additional Loan of £400.—Detailed Statement and Report.
 - Public Service Acts.—Regulations.
 - Servants' Registry Offices Act 1897.—Scale of Charges.
 - Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1897.
 - Marine Act 1890.—Amended Regulations for the Examination of Masters and Mates for Certificates of Competency.
5. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert the following Order of the Day was read and, after debate, discharged :—

Railway Loan Application Bill—To be further considered in Committee.

 Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.
6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Expenditure of certain sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Railways,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

7. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL (No. 2.)—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to authorize the Expenditure of certain sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Railways,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown having reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, the Council ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“*An Act to authorize the Expenditure of certain sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Railways.*”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the Bill without amendment.

8. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled “*An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be excised for the purposes of Public Roads,*” with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

9. YARRA PARK ROAD BILL.—The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message, intituled “*An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be excised for the purposes of Public Roads,*” be now read a first time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a first time, ordered to be printed, and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That this Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the President left the Chair, and the Council resolved itself into Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable F. Brown reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill and agreed to the same without amendment, but had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows :—

“*An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be used for the purposes of a Road.*”

The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, by leave, That the Report from the Committee of the whole be taken into consideration this day.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

On the motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch the Council adopted the Report from the Committee of the whole on this Bill.

And, on the further motion of the Honorable W. McCulloch, the Bill was read a third time and passed. The Honorable W. McCulloch moved, That the following be the title of the Bill :—

“*An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be used for the purposes of a Road.*”

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Legislative Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and requesting their concurrence therein.

10. DISCHARGE OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—On the motion of the Honorable J. Bell the following Order of the Day was read and discharged ;—

Dunolly Cemetery Site Bill—Second reading.

Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.

11. PETITION.—The Honorable D. Melville, by leave, presented a Petition from certain operatives of the clothing trade, praying that the Council would retain intact the provisions of the Factories Act as to the appointment of a single Board to fix a schedule of prices, and that the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill might be brought into operation at the earliest possible date.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

12. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be excised for the purposes of Public Roads," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

13. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Legislative Assembly :—

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, have disagreed with others of the said amendments, and have agreed to new clause A with amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd September, 1897.

F. C. MASON,
Deputy Speaker.

And the said amendments were read, and are as follow :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

- 1. Clause 3, line 15, after "age" insert "capacity."
- 2. " page 2, line 12, after "age" insert "capacity."
- 3. " same page, line 14, after "age" insert "capacity."
- 4. Insert the following new clauses :—

} Disagreed with.

A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Factories and Shops Acts the Governor in Council may at any time and from time to time for such period as he thinks fit not exceeding six months by Order published in the *Government Gazette* suspend the operation of the determination of any Special Board within the meaning of section fifteen of the *Factories and Shops Act 1896* whether appointed with or without previous election. When the operation of any determination (whether published in the *Government Gazette* or not) is so suspended it shall be the duty of such Special Board to hear receive and examine evidence as to such determination, and thereupon such Special Board may either adhere to the said determination or may make such amendments therein as to such Board seems proper.

} Agreed to with the following amendments :— Sub-section (1), after "period" insert "or periods"; after "months" insert "in the whole"; before "hear" insert "forthwith."

Sub-section (2), omit "if so ordered by the Governor in Council."

(2) In the event of such Special Board making any such amendments, such determination as so amended shall, if so ordered by the Governor in Council, forthwith be published in the *Government Gazette* and shall for all purposes be deemed and taken to be the determination of such Special Board, and shall from such date as may be fixed in such amended determination apply to every city and town and also to any borough or shire or part of a shire to which such determination may be expressly applied by the Governor in Council by a notification in the *Government Gazette*; and the suspended determination shall thereupon have no further force or effect.

} Sub-section (3), omit "the Governor in Council may by Order published in the *Government Gazette* revoke the" and insert "such"; after "determination" insert "shall by an Order in Council published in the *Government Gazette* be revoked"; omit "as he may fix" and insert "not later than fourteen days as may be fixed."

(3) In the event of such Special Board notifying the Minister that such Board adheres to its determination without amendment the Governor in Council may by Order published in the *Government Gazette* revoke the suspension of the operation of such determination from such date as he may fix in such Order.

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

- B. (1) Subject to this Act there shall be appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the Factories and Shops Acts but without any previous election two Special Boards to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons for wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing either inside or outside a factory or work-room the following articles of men's and boys' clothing or wearing apparel, namely coats (including overcoats and cloaks of every description) vests trousers jackets and knickerbockers, except indiarubber waterproof garments.
- (2) One of such Special Boards shall be so appointed for the determination of the prices or rates to be paid for wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing the aforesaid articles if made or manufactured to the measure of any individual person and which are usually known as bespoke or order garments, and the other of such Special Boards shall be so appointed for the determination of the prices or rates to be paid for such of the aforesaid articles as are usually known as factory or slop clothing.
- (3) The Governor in Council may without previous election from time to time appoint any person to fill any vacancy occurring in either of such Special Boards.
- (4) Appointments as members of either Special Board shall be for twelve months only, but any person whose term of office has expired may be re-appointed.
- (5) Any reference in the Factories and Shops Acts to an elected member or person shall if not inconsistent with the context equally apply to any member or person appointed to any Special Board pursuant to this section.
- (6) Immediately on the appointment of the said two Special Boards, the Special Board appointed by the Governor in Council on the twenty-first day of January One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven to determine prices for the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing shall without further or other authority than this Act be abolished, and no determination of such Board shall have any force or effect.

Disagreed with.

Amendments 1 to 3, after debate, not insisted on.

Amendment 4, amendments of the Legislative Assembly in new clause A, after debate, agreed to.

Amendment 4, new clause B, after debate, not insisted on.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Legislative Assembly, and that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in new clause A.

14. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the House do now adjourn.

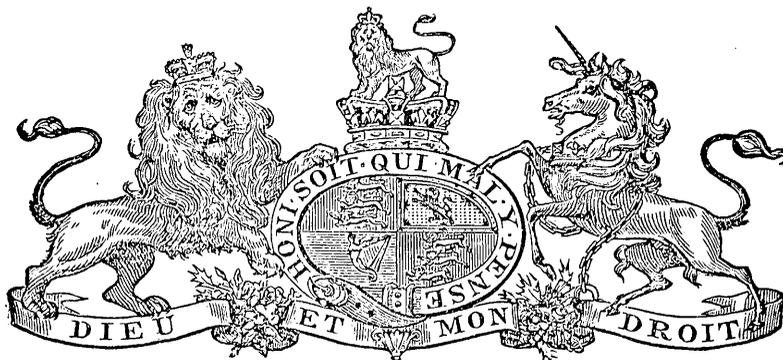
Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at fifty-two minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

GEORGE H. JENKINS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

[3639]



SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

VICTORIA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.

Published by Authority.

No. 94.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

[1897.]

DISCHARGING MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FROM ATTENDANCE AND DISSOLVING THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir JOHN MADDEN, Knight, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, and Administrator of the Government of the said Colony, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by *The Constitution Act* it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor to fix such places within Victoria and, subject to the limitation therein contained, such times for holding the first and every other Session of the Council and Assembly, and to vary and alter the same respectively in such manner as he might think fit; and also from time to time to prorogue the said Council and Assembly, and to dissolve the said Assembly, by Proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient: And whereas the said Council and Assembly, called "The Parliament of Victoria," stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1897: And whereas it is expedient to dissolve the Legislative Assembly: Now therefore I, the Administrator of the Government of Victoria, in exercise of the power in me vested in this behalf, do by this my Proclamation discharge the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1897; and I do dissolve the Legislative Assembly, which is hereby dissolved accordingly. And I do hereby declare that I have this day given Order that Writs be issued in due form, and according to law, for the election of Members to be duly returned to serve in the Legislative Assembly.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.)

JOHN MADDEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE TURNER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GENERAL ELECTION, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government will, on Thursday, the 30th September, 1897, issue Writs for a General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, and that the following arrangements for the Election have been made, viz:—

Day of Nomination (before which nominations are to be made)	...	...	Thursday, 7th October, 1897.
Day of Polling	...	...	Thursday, 14th October, 1897.
Return of Writs	...	...	Saturday, 23rd October, 1897.

By Command,

RICHARD NEVILL,
Private Secretary.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir JOHN MADDEN, Knight, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, and Administrator of the Government of the said Colony, &c., &c., &c.

I, THE Administrator of the Government of Victoria, do hereby declare that I have this day assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the Bills passed by the Parliament of Victoria, the titles whereof are hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

“An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts.”

“An Act to amend the Law relating to Mining.”

“An Act to authorize the Expenditure of certain sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Railways.”

“An Act to enable portions of the Yarra Park in the City of Melbourne to be used for the purposes of a Road.”

“An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Town of St. Arnaud.”

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.)

JOHN MADDEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE TURNER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir JOHN MADDEN, Knight, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, and Administrator of the Government of the said Colony, &c., &c., &c.

I, IN pursuance of the provisions contained in the *Public Service Act 1890* (54 Vict. No. 1133, Part VI., section 135) and in the *Banks and Currency Act 1890* (54 Vict. No. 1164, Part III., section 20), I, the Administrator of the Government of Victoria, with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this my Proclamation appoint the days and dates hereunder mentioned to be observed as Public Holidays or Bank Holidays (as the case may be) at the places respectively specified, viz. :—

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER INSTANT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Borough of Echuca, the Shire of Charlton, the Central and West Ridings of the Shire of Gordon, the North Riding of the Shire of Korong, the South-west Riding of the Shire of Swan Hill, and at Korong Vale;

THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER INSTANT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Devenish and Mokoan Ridings of the Shire of Benalla, and the Shire of Tungamah;

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shires of Borung and Karkaroc, and the North, North-east, and North-west Ridings of the Shire of Wimmera; and as a Bank Holiday at Beulah, Sheep Hills, and Warracknabeal;

TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shires of Karkaroc, Swan Hill, and Tungamah, the Eastern Riding of the Shire of Numurkah, and the Western Riding of the Shire of Yarrawonga; and as a Bank Holiday at Cobram;

WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Borough of Echuca, the Shires of Birchip, Deakin, Donald, Kara Kara, Karkaroc, Maldon, Swan Hill, and Yackandandah, the East and Central Ridings of the Shire of Gordon, the Parishes Laanecoorie, Shelbourne, Tarnagulla, and Woodstock in the South Riding of the Shire of Marong, and the Western Riding of the Shire of Waranga; as a Public Half-holiday, from the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, throughout the North Riding of the Shire of Tullaroop; and as a Bank Holiday at Pyramid Hill;

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shires of Numurkah and Tungamah, and the Central and Western Ridings of the Shire of Waranga; and as a Bank Holiday at Nathalia;

FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shire of Charlton and the East Riding of the Shire of Gordon, and as a Bank Holiday at Charlton;

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shires of Numurkah and Tungamah, and the Devenish Riding of the Shire of Benalla;

WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shires of Birchip, Lowan, and Marong, and the Central and Eastern Ridings of the Shire of Waranga, and as a Bank Holiday at Murchison;

TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shire of Lawloit, and as a Bank Holiday at Kaniva;

WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Borough of Echuca, the Shires of Numurkah and Shepparton, and the Central and Eastern Ridings of the Shire of Waranga, and as a Bank Holiday at Kyabram;

THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shires of Bacchus Marsh and Benalla;

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Borough of Majorca, the Shires of Shepparton, Talbot, Tullaroop, and Tungamah, and the Devenish Riding of the Shire of Benalla;

THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shire of Avoca;

WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a Public Holiday throughout the Shire of Talbot.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Colony, at Melbourne, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.)

JOHN MADDEN.

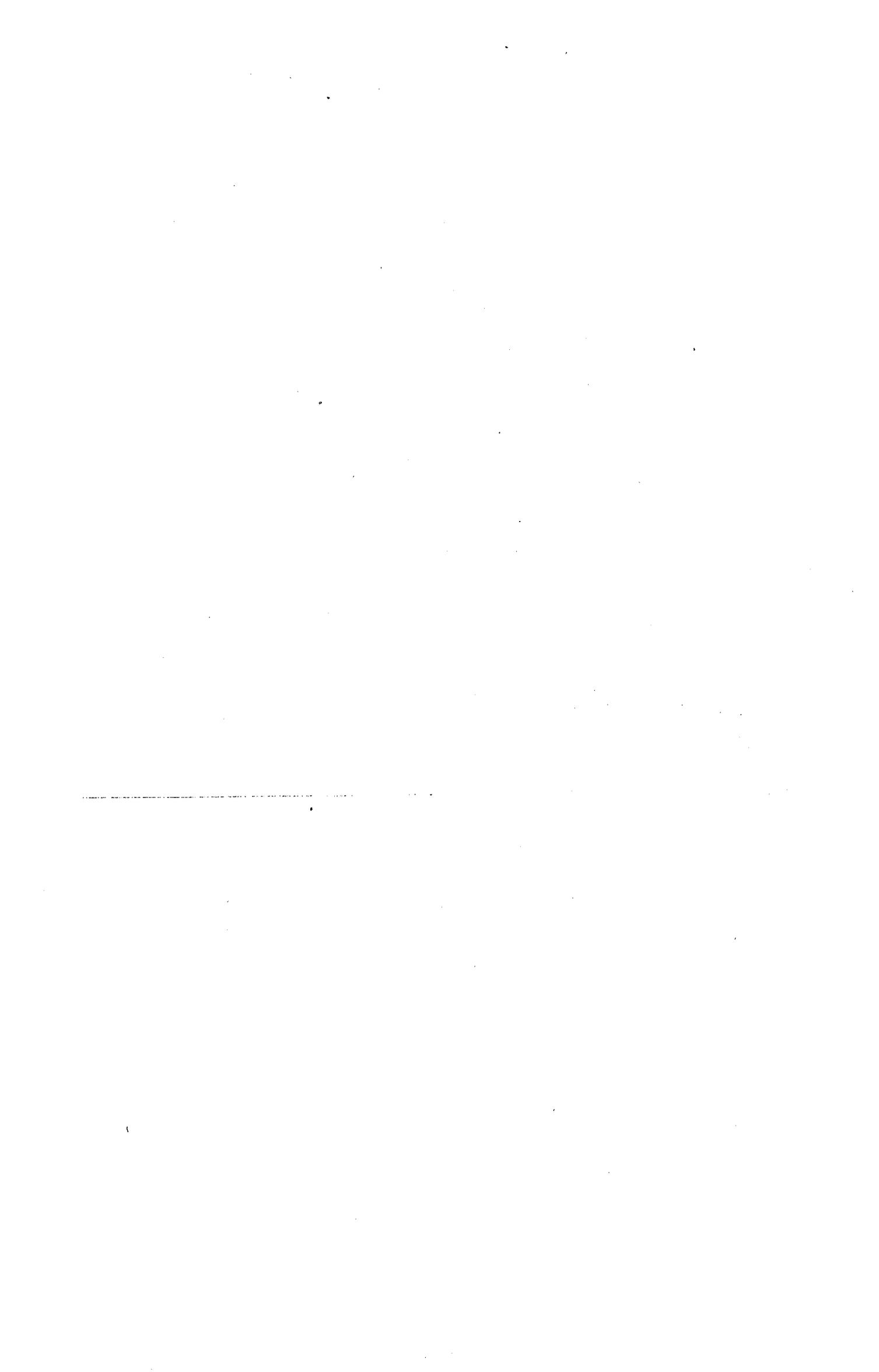
By His Excellency's Command,

A. J. PEACOCK,

Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SELECT COMMITTEES.



PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS
(JOINT).

APPOINTED (UNDER ACT No. 1350) 31ST OCTOBER, 1894.

The Hon. J. Buchanan
D. Melville

The Hon. E. Morey.*

* Re-appointed, after re-election, 10th September, 1895.

APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION 1897.

No. 1.—ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

Appointed (by President's Warrant) 23rd June, 1897.

The Hon. J. Bell	The Hon. J. M. Pratt
J. C. Campbell	R. Reid
Sir H. Cuthbert	A. Wynne.
S. Fraser	

No. 2.—ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE OPENING SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Appointed 23rd June, 1897.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott	The Hon. P. Phillips
J. C. Campbell	Sir A. Snowden
S. Fraser	G. Godfrey.
D. Ham	

No. 3.—STANDING ORDERS.

Appointed 29th June, 1897.

The Hon. The President	The Hon. J. Service
S. Austin	Sir A. Snowden
J. Balfour	Sir H. J. Wrixon
J. Bell	A. Wynne
S. W. Cooke	Sir H. Cuthbert.

No. 4.—PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS (JOINT).

Appointed 29th June, 1897.

The Hon. The President	The Hon. S. Fraser
J. H. Abbott	W. Pitt.
T. Dowling	

No. 5.—LIBRARY (JOINT).

Appointed 29th June, 1897.

The Hon. The President	The Hon. D. Melville
E. J. Crooke	Sir H. Cuthbert.
C. J. Ham	

No. 6.—REFRESHMENT ROOMS (JOINT).

Appointed 29th June, 1897.

The Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	The Hon. A. O. Sachse
E. Morey	J. A. Wallace.
J. M. Pratt	

No. 7.—PRINTING.

Appointed 29th June, 1897.

The Hon. The President
 J. H. Abbott
 T. Brunton
 J. Buchanan
 J. H. Connor

The Hon. G. Godfrey
 D. Ham
 C. Sargeant
 J. Sternberg
 T. D. Wanliss.

No. 8.—FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Appointed 1st September, 1897.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
 J. Balfour
 J. Bell
 Dr. W. H. Embling
 W. McCulloch

The Hon. D. Melville
 R. Reid
 Sir A. Snowden
 C. J. Ham.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1897.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 1.

Extracted from the Minutes.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY, 1897.

No. 1.—MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Clause 64 :—

(1) Any person being the holder of a miner's right or an applicant for a lease may treat and agree with the owner or with the owner and occupier respectively of any private land—

(a) as to the amount of purchase money of the land proposed to be taken by such holder or applicant ; or

(b) as to the amount of compensation which by this Act it is declared shall be made to the owner or owner and occupier by a person who desires to mine on the land.

(2) No such agreement shall have any force or validity at law or in equity unless the same is in writing and signed by the parties thereto.

(3) No such agreement shall except as hereinafter mentioned either directly or indirectly provide or stipulate for any percentage or royalty or any reward or consideration in the nature thereof nor shall it directly or indirectly provide or stipulate for any reward or consideration to the owner or owner and occupier except the compensation which by this Act it is declared shall be made to him or them.

(4) Every such agreement shall state a definite named and ascertained sum as the total amount of purchase money or compensation to be paid or made to the owner or owner and occupier for the land as the case may be and may provide for the payment of such definite named and ascertained sum either in one amount or in instalments at certain fixed periods or by percentage of the value of the gold or minerals taken from the land, so however that the payment for or in respect of purchase money or compensation as the case may be shall in no case exceed the said definite fixed and ascertained sum.

(5) In the event of any direct or indirect contravention of the provisions of the preceding sub-sections of this section the said agreement so far only as it provides for the making or rendering of any payment reward reimbursement compensation consideration percentage or royalty to the owner or owner and occupier or any reward or consideration other than the compensation which by this Act it is declared shall be made to him or them shall be absolutely null and void and utterly invalid both at law and in equity, and it shall be deemed that the parties have been unable to agree upon the amount of purchase money or compensation, and such amount shall thereupon be determined by the warden as hereinafter provided.—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)

Amendment proposed—That sub-clauses (3), (4), and (5) be omitted.—(*Hon. J. A. Wallace.*)

Question—That the sub-clauses proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
T. Comrie
S. W. Cooke
Sir H. Cuthbert
Dr. W. H. Embling
W. McCulloch.

Tellers.

G. Godfrey
J. Sternberg.

Noes, 9.

The Hon. J. Bell
D. Ham
D. Melville
E. Morey
Sir A. Snowden
J. A. Wallace
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

J. M. Pratt
A. O. Sachse.

And so it passed in the negative.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1897.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 2.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1897.

No. 1.—MINES ACTS AMENDMENT BILL—Clause 115 :—

Any accident occurring in a mine shall be *prima facie* evidence that such accident occurred through some negligence on the part of the owner.—(Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.)

Question—That the clause stand part of the Bill—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
J. Balfour
J. Buchanan
T. Comrie
Sir H. Cuthbert
Dr. W. H. Embling
G. Godfrey
W. McCulloch
P. Phillips
J. Sternberg
S. Williamson.

Tellers.

S. W. Cooke
J. M. Pratt.

Noes, 15.

The Hon. S. Austin
T. Dowling
S. Fraser
D. Ham
D. Melville
E. Morey
W. Pearson
R. Reid
C. Sargeant
Sir A. Snowden
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

J. H. Connor
A. O. Sachse.

And so it passed in the negative.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1897.

No. 2.—EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Clause 6 :—

(1) No products other than live stock shall be shipped or placed on board any vessel for exportation to any country or place beyond the Australian Colonies unless “and until—

(a) such products have been inspected and examined by an Inspector and a certificate given by him to the effect that” such products are sound and free from disease; nor until

(b) a certificate has been signed by the consignor of such products to the effect that such products are sound and free from disease.

(2) The certificate of the Inspector with respect to such products shall be in the form in the Third Schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

(3) The certificate of the consignor of such products shall be in the form in the Fourth Schedule to this Act or to the like effect.—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)

Amendment proposed—That the words “and until such products have been inspected and examined by an Inspector and a certificate given by him to the effect that” be omitted.—(*Hon. J. Bell.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
J. Balfour
J. Buchanan
T. Comrie
E. J. Crooke
Sir H. Cuthbert
C. J. Ham
W. McCulloch
W. Pearson
P. Phillips
J. M. Pratt
G. Simmie
S. Williamson
Sir H. J. Wrixon.

Tellers.

S. Austin
J. H. Connor.

Noes, 15.

The Hon. J. Bell
J. C. Campbell
Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.
S. W. Cooke
T. Dowling
S. Fraser
D. Ham
D. Melville
E. Miller
R. Reid
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

A. O. Sachse
J. Sternberg.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

No. 3.—EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Clause 9 :—

The Governor in Council may make regulations for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) the registration and inspection of meat works or any works wherein products are dealt with or made and the registration of exporters' brands stamps marks or labels ;

* * * * *

—(*Hon. W. McCulloch.*)

Amendment proposed—That paragraph (a) be omitted.—(*Hon. A. Wynne.*)

Question—That the paragraph proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
J. Balfour
T. Comrie
Sir H. Cuthbert
C. J. Ham
W. McCulloch
E. Miller
W. Pearson
P. Phillips
G. Simmie
Sir A. Snowden
J. Sternberg
S. Williamson
Sir H. J. Wrixon.

Tellers.

E. J. Crooke
J. M. Pratt.

Noes, 16.

The Hon. S. Austin
J. Buchanan
J. C. Campbell
Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.
J. H. Connor
T. Dowling
S. Fraser
D. Ham
D. Melville
R. Reid
A. O. Sachse
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

J. Bell
S. W. Cooke.

The Tellers having declared the numbers for the Ayes and for the Noes to be respectively Sixteen, or equal—the Chairman gave his vote with the Ayes, in order to allow of further consideration of the subject, and declared the question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1897.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 3.

Extracted from the Minutes.

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1897.

No. 1.—MINING LAW AMENDMENT BILL—Clause 168 (as amended):—

(1) Before a dividend is payable from the profits of any mining company incorporated under the no-liability system for working mines in the colony of Victoria a sum equal to Two pounds ten shillings per centum of the whole amount of such proposed dividend shall be set apart by the directors as a reserve fund to be expended only in developing the mine worked by such company or in the purchase of machinery for working the mine.

(2) Whenever and so long as the said fund amounts to at least one-twentieth of the original amount of the subscribed capital of the company no such payments need be paid into such fund before paying a dividend; but so soon as by expenditure as aforesaid such reserve fund is reduced at any time to less than one-twentieth of the amount of such subscribed capital, then the said percentage of proposed dividends shall be so set apart until the said fund is restored to one-twentieth of the amount of such subscribed capital: Provided that such reserve fund need not at any one time exceed the sum of Five thousand pounds.

(3) Each and every director who takes any part in declaring or paying a dividend without previous compliance with the provisions of this section shall be personally liable to return to the company any such dividends so paid.—(*Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*)

Question—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
J. Bell
T. Brunton
T. Comrie
Sir H. Cuthbert
Dr. W. H. Embling
C. J. Ham
W. McCulloch
E. Miller
P. Phillips
G. Simmie
J. Sternberg
S. Williamson.

Tellers.

E. J. Crooke
G. Godfrey.

Noes, 17.

The Hon. S. Austin
J. C. Campbell
J. H. Connor
S. Fraser
D. Ham
D. Melville
E. Morey
W. Pearson
W. Pitt
R. Reid
Sir A. Snowden
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss
Sir H. J. Wrixon
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

J. M. Pratt
A. O. Sachse.

And so it passed in the negative.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1897.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 4.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1897.

No. 1.—EXPORTED PRODUCTS BILL—Clause C (on recommitment):—

Every person mixing or blending a keg box or package or any greater quantity of milled butter shall before such keg box or package leaves his premises distinctly and durably stamp or mark on each keg box or package in black letters the words "Victorian Milled Butter."—(*Hon. A. Wynne.*)

Amendment proposed—That the word "Milled," in line 3, be omitted with a view to insert in place thereof the words "Blended Dairy."—(*Hon. J. H. Connor.*)

Motion made—That the Chairmen do now leave the Chair.—(*Hon. J. A. Wallace.*)

Question—That the Chairmen do now leave the Chair—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
T. Brunton
J. C. Campbell
T. Dowling
D. Ham
D. Melville
E. Morey
R. Reid
A. O. Sachse
J. Sternberg
J. A. Wallace
T. D. Wanliss.

Tellers.

S. Austin
Sir R. T. H. Clarke, Bart.

Noes, 12.

The Hon. J. Balfour
T. Comrie
J. H. Connor
Sir H. Cuthbert
G. Godfrey
C. J. Ham
W. McCulloch
E. Miller
G. Simmie
A. Wynne.

Tellers.

J. Bell
P. Phillips.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

1897.
VICTORIA.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ON THE

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT
BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE AND MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered to be printed, 21st September, 1897.

By Authority:

ROBT. S. BRAIN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1897.

- [4. PETITIONS.—The following Petitions, praying that the Council would withhold its assent to the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill until evidence had been heard in relation to the Bill, were presented by the Honorable C. J. Ham :—

From certain master tailors.
From certain master tailors.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

* * * * *

And the Council having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock—

WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1897.

* * * * *

36. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—the Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That this Bill be committed.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Sir H. Cuthbert moved, That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable C. J. Ham moved, That the Select Committee consist of the Honorables J. H. Abbott, J. Balfour, J. Bell, Dr. W. H. Eubling, W. McCulloch, D. Melville, R. Reid, Sir A. Snowden, and the Mover ; such Committee to have power to send for persons, papers, and records ; three to be the quorum.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable C. J. Ham moved, That the Petitions of the master tailors be referred to the Select Committee on the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Bill, and that the petitioners may have leave to appear and be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents, and witnesses before the Select Committee on the said Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed by your Honorable House on the 1st September, 1897, and to which was referred "A Bill to amend the Factories and Shops Acts," have the honour to report as follows :—

Your Committee have had before them the Petitions of the master tailors presented to your Honorable House, praying to be heard before the Bill was passed, and which were referred to your Committee for consideration ; and your Committee have also considered certain communications in writing from manufacturing warehousemen, requesting to be heard, as they believed that the proposals of the Clothing Board would have the effect of materially injuring the export and home trade in clothing, and that the schedules of prices would be found to be unworkable.

Pursuant to the request contained in the said Petitions and written communications, your Committee have examined witnesses connected with the manufacture of clothing, including representatives from warehousemen, manufacturers, employés, tailors, and several members of the Clothing Board appointed to fix prices.

Your Committee, by the evidence laid before them, have been forced to the conclusion that the construction of the Board, dealing with the clothing trade, and the mode of the election of its members, are faulty, and in urgent need of alteration.

The fixing of prices for order or "bespoke" work and "slop" or factory work by one Board, in the opinion of your Committee, would work unsatisfactorily, and evidence has been submitted to the effect that two Boards should be appointed, one to deal with the prices to be paid in factories manufacturing ready-made or "slop" clothing, and the other to regulate the prices in the order or "bespoke" trade. Evidence was also given to show that under the existing Act the owners of large factories were practically unrepresented on the Clothing Board.

Another matter which has been brought under the notice of your Committee is that the effect of the log prices proposed by the Clothing Board will be to throw out of employment a large number of outworkers, it being pointed out by large manufacturers of ready-made clothing that the piece-work prices are fixed at too high a rate in relation to the wage prices. As it is stated in evidence that over 1,000 persons would be affected, this, in the opinion of your Committee, is a matter for serious consideration.

It was also urged by many witnesses that the proposed log prices would have the effect of greatly injuring the export trade.

Your Committee having carefully considered the evidence put before them showing the many difficulties in the way of obtaining a proper representation for all parties on an elective Clothing Board, and also of classifying voters in factories where both "bespoke" and "slop" work is done, would recommend that the present Clothing Board be superseded by two Boards to be appointed by the Governor in Council, one for the order or "bespoke" trade and the other for the factory or "slop" work.

Your Committee have ascertained that since the presentation of the Petitions of the master tailors (representing the "bespoke" trade) to your Honorable House and the appointment of your Committee, the Clothing Board has met and reduced the minimum log rate from 11d. to 10d. per hour. The Petitioners have, therefore, attained the object they sought in connexion with this particular item on the proposed log.

Your Committee, at the earnest request of the Victorian Boot Manufacturers' Association, heard evidence from representatives of that body protesting against the determination of the Board appointed to fix prices for the boot and shoe trade. It was alleged that the minimum rate of wages was fixed too high, and would have the effect of causing the dismissal of 500 hands from the factories, and that sweating work would be carried on to a larger extent than ever before known. The piece-work schedule, as drawn by the Board, was stated to be so cumbrous as to be unworkable, and according to the evidence the wages paid were excessive even when compared with the minimum wage. Apparently serious losses would be inflicted on both employers and employes if the proposed rates were allowed to prevail. Your Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the determination of the Boot Board should be suspended from coming into immediate operation, in order to give time for its further consideration, and to prevent the trade from being thrown into confusion. Your Committee propose that a clause should be inserted in the amending Bill giving the Governor in Council power to suspend the determination of any Board created under the Factories and Shops Acts for a period not exceeding six months.

Your Committee are of opinion that the amending Bill referred to them for inquiry should pass your Honorable House with such amendments as your Committee now propose.

Effect is given to the recommendations of your Committee in the Bill attached.*

[* NOTE.—The Bill as amended has been issued as a separate Paper.]

20th September, 1897.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present :

<p>The Hon. C. J. Ham J. H. Abbott Dr. W. H. Embling Sir A. Snowden</p>	|	<p>The Hon. D. Melville R. Reid J. Bell.</p>
--	--	--

The Clerk read extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 1st September, 1897, referring to the appointment of the Committee.

The Hon. C. J. Ham was called to the Chair.

The Petitions of the master tailors referred to the Committee were read.

Letters from warehousemen and manufacturing warehousemen were laid before the Committee and read.

A letter from certain pork butchers was laid before the Committee and read.

Richard Balderson examined by the Committee.

Charles A. Topp examined by the Committee.

The Hon. J. Bell here entered the room and took his seat.

Examination of witness continued.

Richard Balderson further examined by the Committee.

Albert Benjamin examined by the Committee.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present :

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair ;		
<p>The Hon. R. Reid Sir A. Snowden J. H. Abbott</p>	|	<p>The Hon. J. Bell J. Balfour D. Melville.</p>

Henry Fowler examined by the Committee.

The Hons. J. Bell and J. Balfour here entered the room and took their seats.

Examination of witness continued.

Henry Butler examined by the Committee.

The Hon. D. Melville here entered the room and took his seat.

Examination of witness continued.

John Paterson examined by the Committee.

Michael Tuohy examined by the Committee.

Robert Stroud examined by the Committee.

William John Ridge examined by the Committee.

Joel Barnett examined by the Committee.

John R. Blencowe examined by the Committee.

Edward W. Gill examined by the Committee.

Mrs. Sarah Muir examined by the Committee.

Edmund David Cooke examined by the Committee.

Louis Cohen examined by the Committee.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned until Monday next, at Three o'clock.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present :

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair ;	
The Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	The Hon. J. Bell
D. Melville	J. Balfour
Sir A. Snowden	J. H. Abbott.

Letters from Mr. H. Butler, the Victorian Boot Manufacturers' Association, and the manager of the Acme Shirt Factory were laid before the Committee and read.

The Hon. J. Bell here entered the room and took his seat.

John Percy Clarke examined by the Committee.

The Hon. J. Balfour here entered the room and took his seat.

Examination of witness continued.

Barnett Sniders examined by the Committee.

Richard Ince examined by the Committee.

The Hon. J. H. Abbott here entered the room and took his seat.

Alfred Bowley examined by the Committee.

William Greenwood examined by the Committee.

Thomas Harkness examined by the Committee.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at Three o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present :

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair ;	
The Hon. J. H. Abbott	The Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling
Sir A. Snowden	J. Bell
D. Melville	J. Balfour.

The Chairman brought up a Draft Report, which was amended.

Resolved—That the Bill be amended by the insertion of clauses providing for the suspension by the Governor in Council of the determination of any Board appointed to fix prices for a period not exceeding twelve months, and also to provide for the appointment by the Governor in Council of two Boards for the Clothing Trade to supersede the elective Board at present in existence.

Ordered—That the Draft Report and the amended Bill be further considered on Monday next.

The Committee adjourned until Monday next, at Twelve o'clock (noon).

MONDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present :

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair ;	
The Hon. J. Balfour	The Hon. Sir A. Snowden
J. Bell	D. Melville.
R. Reid	

The Draft Report was further considered and amended.

The proposed amendments in the Bill were considered and amended.

Ordered—That the Chairman report to the Council.

The Committee adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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W. J. Ridge	11
J. Barnett	11
J. R. Blencowe	14
E. Gill	16
Mrs. Sarah Muir	17
E. D. Cooke	18
L. L. Cohen	18
J. P. Clarke	19
B. Sniders	21
R. Ince	22
A. Bowley	25
W. Greenwood	26
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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present:

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair;

The Hon. J. H. Abbott

J. Bell

Dr. W. H. Embling

The Hon. D. Melville

R. Reid

Sir A. Snowden.

Richard Balderson examined.

1. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—There was a petition presented to the Legislative Council signed by yourself and other tailors against the amended Shops and Factories Act, which petition has been referred to this Committee. We would like to hear what you have to say as to the grievance you represented yourself to be under?—They altered the log to a very great extent in the price, and we considered it would be very injudicious both for the trade of the town and the employers and employés that that new log should go through in the amended Act. That is the reason we petitioned your honorable House to hear what we had to say prior to its being passed. We understand now from the reports in the papers that the Clothing Board has met and altered that back again to what it was originally to a great extent, and therefore our grievance has to that extent been got over; but to say that we are perfectly satisfied with the new log would be more than we could, because we have not seen the new log yet. Before we give evidence and say we are perfectly satisfied with the alterations made we would like to know what the log is. Until we do that, myself and Mr. Benjamin, who went round to the other master tailors to get them to sign that petition, consider we are justified in waiting to consult them on the alteration that may be made. Not knowing what that alteration is, further than the statement in the papers that the 11d. an hour has been put back to 10d., we do not know what else there is in the log that they may have altered as well. Therefore, we would like to see the log, and if the matter could be postponed for a time, we would go round to all the master tailors and see whether they are willing to accept the alteration and withdraw the opposition to it.

2. The maximum was raised from 10d. to 11d.?—The minimum was raised to 11d. The maximum was 10d. before, but they raised the minimum to 11d. which makes a wonderful difference.

3. The minimum was made more than the maximum?—Yes, it was raised up to 11d., but, as I read in the papers, the Board have been called together again and they have put the minimum back to what the maximum was before. We did not object to pay the 10d., but the difficulty is we do not know what the rest of the log is until we see it. I have been given to understand by one of the other representatives, Mr. Ince, that they have agreed to all that we required, and he has promised that as soon as the master tailors and the employés have arranged to have this log printed they will hand it to us.

4. Did you make representations to the Government in this matter of your grievance before going to the extreme measure of petitioning Parliament for your relief?—Yes. A body of the master tailors waited on the Chief Secretary last Thursday week and put our grievances before him, and we were informed that he had no power to alter anything, and he advised us to see the chairman of the Board. That body of master tailors then went down to the Rev. Mr. Edgar, and he promised to call the Board together to-morrow week. That was on last Friday, but in the meantime the amended Act was put through all three stages in the Lower House on the Friday and sent to the Upper House. Then we saw if that was passed by your honorable House there and then, some days prior to this meeting being called of the Board, that we should have no chance then of getting it altered back to what we wanted.

The witness withdrew.

Charles Alfred Topp, Under Secretary, examined.

5. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—The Committee have not yet determined as to the scope of the present inquiry, and we understand that you desire to make a statement before we do so. We have received an application from the Flinders-lane warehousemen asking the Committee that before arriving at any decision they may have an opportunity of submitting evidence. Also a similar application was received from the working manufacturers. We had also an application from the pork butchers?—I thought perhaps it might save the time of the Committee if I pointed out that as far as the Department is concerned it does not consider that any provision in this amending Bill will do an injustice to any of the petitioners. As I understand the Bill, they will see that there could be no possible objection to a Bill which would rather enable the Boards to modify their determinations, if they see fit, in a direction in which some of those petitioners wish. In fact, the object of the Bill is to give a little more elasticity to the powers of the Boards, to enable them to make distinctions which at present they cannot make. If the Committee wish, I will just briefly explain the objects of section 3 of the amending Bill, which will bear out what I say, and, perhaps, may save some objections being made which are not really well founded.

6. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—We have had that before us; the objection is as to the action of Boards?—But the amending Bill does not deal with the action of the Boards,

7. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—We have no control over the Boards?—No, and the Bill does not propose to alter that.

8. It leaves the acts of the Boards to themselves?—Yes. The intention is to enable the Boards to do certain things which, in fact, they have attempted already, and which are possibly illegal, but which things, such as making a distinction between the wages of men and women, the manufacturers are agreed are right and ought to be done.

9. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—This Committee was appointed in consequence of the master tailors objecting to the prices fixed by the Board for a specific class of work?—And I am endeavouring to point out that this Bill does not affect the matter one way or another. There is nothing in this Bill that the master tailors can object to—there may be in the original Act, if the Committee think of making further amendments in the original Act—but, as far as this Bill is concerned, I feel sure there is nothing that the master tailors object to. As to their objection, I have a document I would like to read as to the particular disputed point.

10. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—If I am not mistaken, the passing of this Act would have validated the actions of the Board that fixed a minimum, which the tailors considered would be disastrous to their trade?—Quite so.

11. Therefore, the master tailors intervened by a petition, and if they had not done that the Act might have been passed, and they would have been injured. Is that so—that it would have the effect of validating the action of the Board in fixing wrong prices?—Certainly it would have the effect of validating certain portions which would be invalid without it, whether or not that particular part that the master tailors object to I cannot say.

12. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Then was it the case that the Board up to the present time had fixed a different rate for certain classes of workers?—Yes.

13. And under the existing Act they had not the power to do that?—That is it.

14. This Act gives them that power?—Yes.

15. It simply validates the power of the Board to fix differential rates as to different classes of workers?—Yes.

16. But it does not validate the action of the Board as to the price fixed?—No.

17. And the Board had power, under the existing Act, to alter the log prices from time to time?—Yes.

18. It simply validates the power of the Board to fix differential rates?—Just so.

19. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Can we make the decisions of the present Board operative without the passing of this Act; if we do not pass it will that prevent the Board's decisions having legal effect?—Yes, in their present shape, part of their determination will be invalid.

20. Will they be able or not to fix that schedule of prices without this Act?—Certainly they could if they choose; they could fix one rate.

21. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—A minimum rate for all classes?—Just so.

22. But not a differential rate for different classes?—No.

23. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Then the master tailors, if they had not sent in that petition and moved this House, would have been fixed with a rate which has been since withdrawn?—It seems like it. I have a letter from the Board stating that they had altered the rate but they do not tell their reasons for altering it. That is a matter of inference. This is the letter—[reading the same as follows]:—

“Chief Inspector of Factories Office,
“Government Offices, Spring-street,
“Melbourne, 6th September, 1897.

“Sir,

I have the honour by direction of the special Board appointed to fix prices in the men's clothing trade, to inform you that at a meeting of the Board held on Friday, the 3rd instant, it was decided in consequence of certain representations to compile the piece-work prices on the tailors' log at the rate of tenpence (10d.) per hour, instead of at the rate of elevenpence (11d.) per hour. The Board is of opinion that the rate originally fixed was not too high, but, being desirous of expediting matters with regard to legalizing the whole of the determination, has decided upon this reduction.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“(Signed) M. G. CUTHBERTSON,
“Secretary Clothing Board.

“The Honorable the Chief Secretary, &c. &c.”

24. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—How will that affect the warehousemen and clothing manufacturers?—It does not affect them at all. This affects simply the order work of the master tailors.

25. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Whether we pass the Act or not, the Board can alter the prices from time to time?—Just so. The amendments in section 3 we consider of great importance in order to enable the Boards to fix, for instance, a different rate for men and women. It is the universal practice, I understand, in the clothing and boot trades to make a wide distinction between the rates paid to men and women. Women get 20s., as against £2 or more for men.

26. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—Why?—I am not an expert in tailoring or bootmaking, but I understand that in the higher class of men's work, such as your coat for instance, men sew stronger and better and neater than women. I suppose there is some connexion between supply and demand probably.

27. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—I understand that your feeling is that unless this Bill gets through it will inflict the disadvantage upon the women that they will not be able to be employed, because the second-rate people will not be employed?—Yes. I feel quite sure that if the Board could only fix one price and fixed the men's price it would throw all the women out of work. The men are so recognised as superior that every manufacturer would prefer, if they must pay the same to both, to get men, and so throw the women out of work and not have the present distribution of work between men and women, and this I feel sure, without being an expert, would be a serious matter. Then again under the present Act every one over eighteen must receive the adult rate. Now the Boards are unanimous that that is a mistake—that a lad directly he gets over eighteen cannot earn the wage of a skilled journeyman or an ordinary journeyman, therefore they ask that the words in the present Act limiting the apprentice and improver rate to eighteen be omitted.

28. You think it will be well for the Committee to restrict the inquiry so as to report as early as possible?—As the head official administering the Act, I have the grounds on which the clauses were drawn

up, and I was anxious to explain to the Committee the grounds on which those proposed amendments were placed in the Bill and the representations that were made to us as to their necessity. I may just mention that, for instance, in the communication sent by the boot manufacturers, which was published in the papers this morning, they urge that amendments be made similar to those in this Bill. They point out that it is necessary that there should be a different rate for men and women, and that the Bill should state clearly that a lower rate than the adult rate—the ordinary minimum wage—may be paid to persons over eighteen up to the age of 21. They also urge that there should be power to give a different proportion of female apprentices to male apprentices. That, under the present Act, can probably not be done. It is proposed in the new sub-clause 7 to give the Board that power. Those are shortly the reasons for the amendments in clause 3. The amendments in clause 5 relate to the elections, and they also carry out the wishes of employers and employés as far as the representations made to the Minister show. Under the present Act there was a great complaint made at the time of the elections that boys and girls of twelve and thirteen could vote. They were liable to be influenced, and it was not satisfactory that the elections of members of Boards should be largely influenced by a number of boys and girls. Therefore it is proposed in the amending clause 5 to restrict the roll of electors to those over eighteen years of age. It was also pointed out that it was not right that manufacturers employing 60 or 70 hands should have no more votes than a manufacturer, if you can call him such, with only one hand or two hands. This clause proposes that there shall be votes, up to four, according to the number of hands employed under the Act. The regulation allowing this gave satisfaction, but it is very doubtful whether we have power to pass that regulation providing for differential voting.

29. You took a vote on that?—Yes, and it worked well. We did not attempt to exclude the boys and girls, so they voted. The last sub-clause is to make clear a rather intricate provision of the main Act that provides, where there are one-fifth of all the employés employed outside a factory, they have a separate vote for a representative to themselves, but the Act did not provide that they should not also vote for the other four representatives of the inside workers. This last portion of clause 5 is intended to carry that out—the outside workers are to have a representative to themselves, but they are not to also vote for the representatives of the inside workers. I may say that the determinations of the Boards of bakers and of furniture have been gazetted, and have been in operation for some time. There is nothing invalid in the bakers' determination, because women are not employed there, so the question did not come in of differential payments, and they fixed one rate only for apprentices in all years. They fixed that because they were afraid they could not do anything else, and that has been of distinct disadvantage. They fixed it at 5s. a week for all apprentices, whether in the first or fifth year.

30. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Cannot you gazette these prices without this Act being passed?—No.

31. They have done it with the bakers and with others, why not with the clothing factories; where is the clause in the Act which makes it imperative that this should be passed before you can publish the new Board schedule for factories?—We published the others on the understanding that a validating Bill was to be passed, and we imagined it would be passed before there was any need to prosecute. Now we see there is a doubt, and we should be hardly justified in publishing the determination till Parliament has dealt with the Bill. If the Bill is not passed we shall have to ask the Boards to reconsider their determinations and confine their determinations to what they could validly do, and this I think would be a distinct disadvantage to the trades, and to both employers and employés.

32. We are anxious about the scope of the inquiry; we have petitioners asking to be heard and the time is short. We have applications showing it would take weeks on weeks to take evidence from factory managers and warehousemen interested?—If I may say so, I am afraid those petitions really suggest the repeal of portions of the original Act. They do not touch on the clauses of this Bill that is before you.

33. We cannot pass the Bill without hearing their arguments, because every clause refers to their work?—Might I suggest that all their suggestions are suggestions as to particular prices which the Boards have fixed. It does not seem to me possible to pass any Act which could meet those objections.

34. The factory managers and others have waited on me and several other Members of the Committee and pointed out that the Boards as constituted were constituted from various trades not competent to deal with the business. You mix three different branches of trade to make a Board, employés and employers from both, but some of those represent master tailors, a totally different business to slop clothing, and those clothing people have a grievance because they say that those businesses are diametrically opposed to each other, where the one leaves off the other begins; so they want us to hear them?—That difficulty was considered, but it was found from information the Department received that the trades were so much mixed up that it would be impossible to form separate rolls of electors for order work and for slop work or of ready-made work and so on.

35. There are only two classes, the order and the ready made or slop?—I understood Sir Frederick Sargood objected to the word "slop" for some kinds of ready-made clothing. He seemed to say there were two sorts, slops and ready made.

36. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—This Act applies to the order and slop trade?—Yes, it says the minimum wage is to be fixed for making particular articles of clothing, so we thought that one Board must fix the price of any particular garment, such as coats; whether made to order or not, a coat was a particular article of clothing.

37. To meet that, at the end of this sub-section could not words be put in to take into consideration the quality of the goods made up?—The Board has power to do that under the present Act and they do it, but the question is whether there could be two separate Boards, and the main difficulty is that if there is to be an election, I am afraid, as Mr. Reid remarked, that as factories make order work also, and the employés are sometimes employed on order work and sometimes at ready-made or slop work, it would be difficult, almost impossible, to find out for which Board they were entitled to vote.

38. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—The manufacturers who make for export consider that they would be able to give information that would be valuable to the Department. As I understand it, they fear that if the present regulations are made that the ready-made clothing trade for export will be injured, if not destroyed, and the work will have to be done in Sydney to export to Western Australia. If there is such evidence awaiting us it is desirable that it should be made public for the benefit of the Government itself, to know if it may involve the putting out of employment of a great number of hands?—It is extremely difficult to find out the true facts. I had information to-day that one large manufacturer of clothing has adopted the prices before they come into force and considers they will work very well.

39. Is that for export?—I cannot say that, but it is for the wholesale houses.

40. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—What is to prevent Members in the House putting as many amendments as they like to this Bill; you do not expect to get this through without amendments?—That is a matter for the Legislative Council altogether. I am only here to urge the necessity and the reasonableness of certain portions of the Bill.

41. Your evidence is only secondary and you ask us to limit our inquiry to those few clauses; how can we do that—the House in Committee will add amendments?—I think I am misunderstood. It would be quite out of my province to attempt to limit the work of the Committee. I merely wanted to put the objects of the clauses and the reasons for them.

42. Yours is merely departmental information?—Yes.

43. We must call the Boards themselves, and we cannot exclude the public. You have challenged the Act as defective—the public will come in with their challenge too?—No doubt. We have further amendments to propose, but we were so impressed with the urgency of these, and the undesirability of putting in debatable matter, that we limited the Bill to what we thought both manufacturers and employes would consider beneficial.

44. Then are you coming with additional amendments in the House?—I say no doubt there are other amendments of the Act desirable but not as urgent as these.

45. Is it your intention, as a Department, to come in to amend the Act in other respects under this Bill if you can?—Not this Session.

46. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Is this urgent?—We regard this Bill as very urgent.

47. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—It is only part of your idea of defects?—These are the most serious ones.

The witness withdrew.

Richard Balderson further examined.

48. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Do you desire to add any further remarks?—It is awkward for us to say that we are satisfied with the alterations the Board have made, because we have no idea what those alterations are. We should very much prefer if the matter could be postponed until we saw the new log, otherwise we are astray, in the dark, as to things we know nothing about. I might say as to that amending Bill, section 3, that about three or four words is all they want, that is, to get the wage for the sex; they can do as they like when they have got that.

49. As an experienced master tailor, do you approve of those words “age and sex of the workers” being inserted?—No.

50. Why?—I do not know whether they would not be able afterwards to make the price for males at such a figure that we could not help ourselves. At the present time they have only the power to recommend the minimum wage, now they want the power for the minimum wage for both sexes. I understood Mr. Topp to say that he thinks that is the rule the world over. I can only say that Mr. Ben Tillett, an authority on these subjects, stated that unions at home had accomplished a great point in having a minimum wage for male and female workers both.

51. That is not evidence; we prefer that you should give us your own views?—As far as I am individually concerned, if it is true that the alteration has been put back from 11d. to 10d., I have nothing further to say.

52. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—How long has 10d. prevailed?—Thirty or forty years. Through the golden times, and through the bad times, we never attempted to take off a farthing an hour, but worked at a loss to keep our businesses together, paying our workmen the same as we did through the best times. If this is passed, that they are empowered to make prices for males and females, I do not know what there is to prevent their making it 10d., 11d., or 1s.

53. What is the price per hour for the same work in other parts of the world?—Pooles, of London, pay 5d. and 7d. an hour; that is not “per hour” labour, taking the hours of the day; the log states the number of hours, say, for instance, to make a pair of trousers, twelve hours by the log at 10d. an hour, that is 10s., but if a man can make two pairs of trousers in the log time he gets 20s.

54. And for a frock coat?—Thirty-six hours. If a man can make it in 26 hours he gets paid for 36 hours, so it is not 10d. an hour. If a man works eight hours he gets eight 10d.’s.

55. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Does that apply in Victoria?—Yes, and everywhere else. They work by the log; the log is the arrangement of so many hours for a garment.

56. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—If he has to make a coat for a big man, does it take him longer than to make one for a small man?—That is provided for in extras. If the chest or waist is over a certain size a certain amount is put on, and for youths and boys a certain amount is taken off. With a man measuring 40 inches he is paid so much, and if it is 42 inches, so much more.

57. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—All you want is to be let alone?—That is all. We were in hopes of doing well this season, and having gone through the bad season without reducing the wages it is very hard that they now want this extra 1d. an hour. In the materials there are first, second, and third. The second has so much taken off, and they used to take three hours off for tweeds. We do not mind that so much, but when it comes to 11d. instead of 10d., and then there are the extras, it makes a great difference in the making of a garment such as a frock coat. I do not know that there is anything else that we want, only it is very difficult for us to go before those gentlemen who signed that paper to ask them if they would agree to this being passed with the alteration that the Board have made last Friday, until we have seen the log that they are now bringing forward in the place of the one that they put forward to be passed by Act of Parliament; we should like to have their opinion on that. I have no doubt they would, like myself, be satisfied with the alterations the Board have made. I am told the Board admitted they had made a mistake.

58. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—Is the new proposal that if a man and a woman are set to work to make the same coat, the woman, because she is a woman, is to be paid less than the man?—Women could not make a coat, but they can make portions of it.

59. Suppose both men and women are doing the same class of work, is it contended that because she is a woman the employers are to have the power to pay her less?—No, not because she is a woman—it is an arrangement of the trade.

60. I understood from Mr. Topp that it was to be less for a woman because she was a woman?—There is no doubt of that in men's clothes, because her work is not as good as a man's.

61. Suppose she does it equally well?—We should be very glad—we should pay the lower wages and get the same price.

62. Suppose it is a piece of work on tweed, the same for a man and a woman to do—do you mean that the new power is to pay the woman less because she is a woman than the man is to get for the same work?—I do not quite see that.

63. That is the Bill, that the woman as a woman is to get less for it?—Our log does not state that a woman is to be paid the same rate as a man.

64. Say there is a piece of work to do—is this new amendment to classify a woman as getting less for the same work than a man?—That is the log, and that has been all along—a woman gets a lower price for her work than a man.

65. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—Are there any women employed on the best tailoring?—A little on machine work, but the log allows for that. The log states that a coat or any other garment takes so many hours to be made, but if there is much machine work in it there is so much allowed off that.

66. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—When you came to the House the other evening with the petition, I understood you to say that in this mode of calculating the value the Government had introduced a different principle to that obtaining in the ordinary trade rules—you said a frock coat took 36 hours at 10d. an hour, that is 30s. for making a frock coat?—That is so.

67. I understood you to say that the system of calculating introduced by the Government was a variation on that?—The only difference I meant was on the log altering from 10d. to 11d. an hour.

68. But also a different mode of calculating it?—I do not think I could have said that.

69. Is it not a fact that the master tailors as a rule employ only men, and that it is in the slop clothing that the women are more employed?—Yes, that is the difference. I might explain that some of the master tailors did not send in their names to go on the Board, never dreaming for one moment that we should be interfered with. We thought the Board was arranged to do away with sweating. We do not do any sweating in the best shops and we took no interest in the matter till they put the 10d. an hour up to 11d.

70. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—I understood you to say that you were opposed to the insertion of the words, “of the age and sex of the workers being taken into consideration.” This Bill goes further than the master tailors and affects the ready-made goods for export. If the Board have not the power to take into consideration the sex of the persons, will that not have the effect of throwing out of employment a large number of women, and therefore, inflict an injury on them—how would you meet that?—That is the evidence as to what is termed factory work.

71. I understand you to be opposed to the insertion of those words and it seems to affect factory work as well as bespoke work?—Yes. What I intended to convey was that if that were inserted I do not see what is to prevent them putting the price of women's labour up to any price they like, but if they are bound by their log that they now tell me they are agreed to make, our objection ceases—we are as we were, instead of 11d. an hour they agree to take 10d.

72. Do I understand that so far as the work for export is concerned you do not see any objection to the Board having the right to fix differential rates?—No, I have no objection to that whatever, as far as the factory or ready-made clothes are concerned. Our particular grievance against the Bill passing was the log being altered from the 10d. to 11d.

73. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—The point the Chairman wants to get at is this, do you see any objection to a price being put on men's labour and a price for women's labour?—No, I have no objection to that, nor would any of the master tailors have any objection.

74. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Is there to be any description of work in which women by any chance are paid more for than men?—No; it is always a lower log for the women for everything. There is one other point—it is nothing particularly to do with my trade, but a great many of the factories have patterns at the various shops, at various towns and country places, and there is a good deal of this sort of trade done in Melbourne—their customers come in to the country houses, and they say—“We will make you a suit of clothes,” and they take the customer's measure and send it down, and they make them up as slops when it is really order trade. That has a great deal of effect on our trade—our customers say they can go into a country store and get a suit made to order.

The witness withdrew.

Albert Benjamin examined.

75. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You are one of the signatories to this petition that came before the House?—Yes.

76. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Balderson on the subject of the present inquiry—do you generally agree with him?—Yes, I think he has covered the ground.

77. Is there any other point you would like to refer to?—There was one question as to whether we had brought the subject before the Chief Secretary before petitioning your House. We not only brought it before the Chief Secretary, but he referred us to the chairman of the Board, and when we went before him, he told us the matter had been settled by the Board—that he would call a meeting of the Board, but he did not think, in fact, from the way they treated the manufacturers, he was almost certain of it, that the Board would listen to any remarks from any deputation we might send to them. It was the chairman of the Board, Mr. Edgar, who said that, because he told the deputation which had gone to the Board some days previously the thing had been settled—they intended to give it a fair trial, and under no circumstances would they take evidence, although they would meet us courteously; they would accept no evidence from us—that the thing was settled at 11d. That was the position they left us in, and that was the reason we had to try some mode of preventing it becoming law, because if we had not asked your House to interfere the Chief Secretary would have pushed on some of those new amendments, and it would have become law without our having a chance of having it rectified.

78. You are anxious, as a master tailor, to bring it before the Committee that you consider it a grievance that action should be taken by the Board affecting your trade, without your being allowed to put

your views before them?—Yes, they would not interfere. The argument was that we ought to have given evidence previously to this time. We explained to the chairman of the Board that the reason we had not taken any interest in the Board previously was that we thought it was impossible that the minimum price could be placed at a higher rate than the maximum had ever been in any part of the world.

79. And you confirm the evidence of Mr. Balderson on the point that the 10d. per hour has been the price?—That has been the maximum price.

80. What has been the minimum?—There has been no minimum, but any inferior workman always got less. Under the new Act it will be impossible to employ inferior workmen at all; they will have to be paid the 10d. an hour the same as the most expert, or get no work at all.

81. I understand that at a period when there are more men seeking work than there is work for, nobody but a first-class hand will be employed?—That is so.

82. And the inferior may do his work well, but he is a slower man and there is no place for him?—Absolutely none.

83. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—Do not you pay them for piece-work?—It is all piece-work, and in a great many of the best shops in Melbourne there are ordinary men engaged by week-work, although some get £2 5s., some under. Under the new Act, however inferior the workman, he must get £2 5s., or you cannot engage him at all.

84. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—What clause in this new Act does that come under?—Clause 3.

85. Will that throw a lot of people out of work?—It may not throw any real expert workman out, but it will prevent the employment of inferior workmen.

86. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—As to this lower-priced labour, what wages do men who cannot work up to the standard obtain; are there many of them in Melbourne working under 10d. an hour?—I could not give the real proportion, a much larger proportion are getting a lower sum.

87. Are there more working tailors in Victoria earning less than 10d. than get 10d.?—Yes, it is only in the very best shops in Melbourne now they can get 10d. or over.

88. Do some of those men working in inferior shops work well enough to get 10d. and cannot get it?—It is just the law of supply and demand—the natural thing—there are only a certain number of men who can be supplied with the most expert work.

89. It is only the first-class shops that pay the 10d. then, and not the others?—That is it.¹

90. In those lower-class shops, are there women working as well as men at the lower price?—No; they work at two different prices now; but my idea, as an expert, is that there should be only one minimum price for both men and women, because there is no doubt it has always happened, and always will, that any employer wanting good labour will pay a fair price for it. There has never been any grumbling that the master tailors have sweated their men; they have always paid a good wage. One shop in Melbourne now, even without any law at all, gives 1s. an hour. I say there ought to be only one minimum price. There would still be two prices given, but the minimum price ought to be a fair living wage. I think that 10d. ought to be the maximum price.

91. You say that ought to be the same for men and women?—No. The price fixed lately is 6½d. for women. The price fixed for men at 10d. is illegal, because under the Act they were never permitted to fix the two prices. That is the reason of the present Bill.

92. I understood you thought there should be one minimum wage for men and women?—No. I mean there should be one minimum price, and that should be a living wage.

93. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Do you make a common price for both?—No. If the subject were before gentlemen of your standing, I should say there ought to be a minimum wage for both, as it would be a fair minimum wage; but a Board composed of employers and employes fix what ought to be the maximum price as a living wage.

94. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Is it your opinion that that 10d. an hour should apply to women as well as men?—No; that would throw all women out of employment.

95. Therefore, if women are to be employed, it is necessary, in your opinion, that the Board should have the power to fix the different rates of remuneration for men and women?—Yes.

96. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—This 10d. an hour that will be fixed by the Board now instead of 11d., does that mean a minimum price of 10d.?—That means that no man will be allowed by the law to work under 10d. an hour, and no employer will be allowed to give work under that.

97. And those working for less now will be able to command that price?—Yes, they must, or else be thrown out of employment.

98. Are you satisfied that can be carried out easily?—I am satisfied it can be, but I am satisfied also that it will throw many out of employment. A great deal of the work that has previously come to those inferior workmen will have to be given into women's hands to be made.

99. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Then it is a question of the survival of the fittest; those who can do the best work will get it, and the others will go to the wall?—That is it.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at Two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present :

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair ;

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
J. Balfour
J. Bell

The Hon. D. Melville
R. Reid
Sir A. Snowden.

Henry Fowler examined.

100. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You are a member of the Board that fixed the prices for the tailors?—Yes.

101. You are aware the tailors have presented a petition?—Yes.

102. Are you representing the employers or the employés?—The employés.

103. You are aware of the action of the Board in fixing the price of 11d. per hour for the work of the bespoke tailors and afterwards reducing it to 10d.; will you explain the reason of the alteration?—In the first place, I am rather taken at a disadvantage. I did not receive my summons until eleven o'clock this morning. I was not aware there would be any evidence required, seeing we conceded what the employers required. We thought that would satisfy them. One of the Board, Mr. Ince, a master tailor, waited on me on Saturday night and asked me to give him my log that he might take it to Mr. Balderson, that Mr. Balderson was perfectly satisfied if things were as Mr. Ince represented. In framing our log (ours is a very complicated log) we found there was too much taken off for machinery and too little put on for hand, consequently I wished it to be reduced into proper form. The employers have positively refused to do that. I moved before that that it should be 10d. an hour. Formerly our log, which has been in existence for twenty years, ruled at three prices, 10d., 11d., and 1s. We were perfectly satisfied with it; it had worked very satisfactorily. Those that could afford to pay more paid more, those that could only pay 10d. paid it. We acknowledged it was correct as a body. In consequence of the employers on the Board refusing to alter this, I moved that it should be a minimum of 1s., and the employers, as a compromise, agreed that it should be 11d. That is how the 11d. came in. We wished to have the log on the original foundation, 10d., 11d., and 1s., as we had had before. When we first introduced this there was one firm, Mr. Milton, paid the 1s., and paid it up to his giving up business, about sixteen years ago. Mr. Coultas agreed to raise his prices to 1s. and the firm is paying it now. A year or two afterwards Robertson and Moffat, Moubray, Rowan, and Hicks, Alston and Brown, and Buckley and Nunn, agreed to raise their prices to 1s., Robertson and Moffat pay it now. Hicks, Atkinson, and Sons pay just upon the 1s. Buckley and Nunn, eighteen months ago, turned all their employés off, and since then they have paid what they liked, one one price and another another. Men hardly know what each is getting, one working in Carlton, another in Emerald Hill, and another in St. Kilda. They never see one another, and do not know what they are getting.

104. The 1s. was the minimum that Robertson and Moffat paid?—They paid 1s. We can call it what we like. If they wanted more men they might have increased it 1d. or 2d. more so as to get the men they wanted. A year or two afterwards Peers and Frew raised their price to 11d. When they dropped it I do not know. Both of them are dead, and what is done now I do not know. Mr. White, who has taken a very active part, pays 1s. now, and has done from the first time he went into business, for everything with the exception of tweeds, for which he pays 10d., consequently he says now that by raising the price to 11d. all round, as he makes more tweed than the other goods, he suffers. I suggested that he should reduce it to 11d. all round. He said no, he made more tweed than he did the other, consequently the 10d. would be better for him. Haigh Brothers have had the work done out, and we cannot get at their prices, but there are some very little prices paid. Mr. Balderson stated that this was the largest amount of money paid in any part of the world. If he had been a tailor he would not have stated such nonsense. Sydney pays 1s., Queensland pays 1s., New Zealand pays 1s., West Australia pays 1s. 2d., Hobart and Launceston pay 10d. at our log. I sent the log over, and also men many times. As the secretary of the Tailors' Society, they have written to me to send a man over, and I have sent a man over, and the log at 10d. Mr. Balderson states it raises the wages some 25 per cent. I am prepared to show you that our new log at 11d. reduces it. He pays more now than the new log compels him to pay at 11d. I have waited upon the foreman and explained the matter to him. He ought to have made Mr. Balderson aware of it. I waited upon Mr. Sinclair, another employer of labour in Swanston-street. I took our log and asked him to explain to me the way he got the work made up. He did so. We went over it, and he said—"I am glad you have come. It reduces my prices on every garment I make." This is one who was solicited to sign the petition, and yet he acknowledges to me it has actually reduced the prices. Mr. Balderson, when he was describing the wages which the journeymen tailors got in London, said they got from 5d. to 6d. He is wrong. I worked for Poole 40 years ago. He paid 6d. then, he paid 7d. afterwards, and I believe he pays 7½d. now. Our reason for reducing it to 10d. was it was a reduction all round in the respectable shops, but we are under the impression that the respectable shops will still pay the same as they are paying now. In the shop I am in, Hicks, Atkinson, and Sons, Mr. Atkinson was led away. He did not understand the log. He had not seen it, and he thought we were going to rob him. The foreman came upstairs and took down every item, and we found it was a decrease in every garment in the shop. He told Mr. Atkinson, and he said—"I will have nothing more to do with them. I want the work well done, and I will pay what I have been paying."

105. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Are you a member of the Board that has been fixing the prices in the factory business?—Yes.

106. Have you been appointed by them to give evidence?—No; I received my notice at eleven o'clock this morning.

107. Are you the secretary of the Tailors' Society?—Yes.

108. That is a trades union society?—We have nothing to do with any other body. We meet for our own protection. We have nothing to do with the Trades Hall.

109. When you state that certain firms do not pay the price of 1s., you do not know what price they are paying. You mean they have not got the Tailors' Society employés?—We cannot tell.

110. Are there not some employing the Tailors' Society men and some apart from the Tailors' Society; that is, the non-union and union shops?—We do not recognise union and non-union shops.

111. You were working for Poole 40 years ago. You have been in the bespoke trade all your life?—Yes.

112. Have you any knowledge of the factory work or slop making?—No.

113. Who constitute this Board that have been appointed to decide the prices for this slop or ready-made work?—I was appointed on behalf of our society for the order work, that is the highest class of work. Mrs. Muir was appointed on behalf of the ladies working on the highest class work. Miss Wise was appointed on behalf of the factories. Unfortunately, she has been very ill and not able to attend. Mr. Harrison was appointed on behalf of the cutters.

114. He is a man accustomed to slop-cutting?—Yes.

115. Is he the only man on the Board who knows slop-cutting?—There is Mr. Barker appointed on behalf of the pressers. He would have a knowledge of slop-cutting as well. He has been some 30 or 40 years at it. He is carrying on a business of his own in Hotham. Those are the five members of the Board for the employés.

116. Out of those, two have been practically acquainted with slop-cutting?—Yes.

117. Who constitute the employers on the Board?—Mr. Webster, representing Robertson and Moffat. He is the foreman there, cutting all the best trade. Mr. Harrison carries on a pretty large business as master tailor in Ballarat. Mr. Lyell is another master tailor from Ballarat carrying on a good large business, I understand. There is also Mr. Ince, of Ince Brothers, in Swanston-street, carrying on a very respectable business as master tailors.

118. Have you any factory people on the employers' side?—The fifth is Mr. Blencowe, manager of Beath, Schiess, and Co., and from what I saw of his experience on the Board I should not fancy there are many who know more of factory work than he does. I paid more attention to him in consequence of being under the impression that he had that knowledge.

119. You have a chairman?—He is the Rev. Mr. Edgar.

120. I understand there is one representing the employers who has a life knowledge of factory work, and two of the employés with that knowledge?—Mr. Lyell was brought up in a factory. His father carried on a factory for years. Mr. Harrison carries on a factory now. Mr. Ince was manager for eight years of the Lincoln Stuart factory.

121. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—How is it that your quotations for the value of work in London differ so much from those of Mr. Balderson yesterday. Have you a better knowledge than Mr. Balderson?—I do not suppose a man in this town has so much knowledge on the subject as I have. I am in communication with all parts of the world. In Chicago, the wages are 1s. 6d.; in San Francisco they are 1s. 4d., and 1s. 7d. per hour. In most of the towns in England they are 6d. per hour.

122. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Have you read this amending Bill?—No. When we commenced our labours we found the difficulty of the females and the males. We waited on Mr. Peacock, and he told us to go on with it. It is no use disguising the fact there is a great difference between male and female work in our trade. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to pay them both alike, but I am afraid it would throw the greater part of the women out of work if the employers could get tailors to do it, and we do not wish to do that.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Butler examined.

123. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You are one of the gentlemen who signed the petition asking to be heard before this Committee before any decision was arrived at with reference to the trade in ready-made clothing, and the effect that this Bill might have upon that branch of the trade?—Yes. We think that a great mistake has been made in not studying the interests of the factories. We believe that the whole of the schedules have been arranged upon the basis of Collins-street high-class goods. We have no objection to their giving as much as they like for high-class goods, but if it is to be the uniform rate for factories it will simply kill the factories. It will prevent us from making goods here at all for export. Certainly we can make goods here and sell them if there is one uniform price, but the public will have to pay dearly for them, and consumption must be curtailed. Only a certain amount of money can be spent on labour in the colony, and if you give £3 a week to one woman probably you displace two women at £1 a week, and we have unmistakable evidence that even the rumour that has gone forth of the schedule has already had a damaging effect upon our future prospects. We have not been able to get the schedule. The trade have applied several times for the schedule but for some reason or other they have suppressed it. We sent our secretary to the proper authorities. They would not give it to us. They said it was impossible until it had gone before the higher authorities, so we can only speak in general terms. My impression is confirmed by the last witness that the scale has been regulated for what is called bespoke trade, and if you go upon those lines you are certain to have some of our factories closed. You are certain to have hundreds and hundreds of the inferior workers thrown out of employment. For instance, a man may make 50s. a week; in making a few garments the way a tailor makes them up it takes him more time and you can afford to pay him 50s. a week, but you would require a woman to make three times the number of garments because the slop trade does not require fine work, so why should you give her 50s. a week when she is only required to run the thing rapidly through a machine? There is not the same class of work required. I do not think they require to be paid for each garment the same as a first-class tailor, and I do not think any one would be expected to pay them the same as a first-class tailor when the work is very much inferior, and is not required to be of the same quality by the people who consume the goods. There is as much difference between factory and Collins-street work as between an ironmonger and a foundry, and if you regulated the wages on the same principle the same thing would arise there. There is a marked distinction between the made-up factory goods and the bespoke goods. We think it is our duty in the first place to protect ourselves, and, in the second place, to assist this Committee not to allow the thing to drift into a disastrous state of affairs, which it will be too late to remedy when Parliament closes. This is a letter I received within the last few days from our Perth branch—we are doing a very large trade there:—“August 10th. We regret to note the new scale of payments adopted by the Melbourne Clothing Board, which will probably mean that we shall have to import our clothing from London. We shall be very sorry if this is the case as your Melbourne clothing is superior in cut

and finish to the imported article. We shall doubtless hear from you when the matter is settled." And that is the view of the matter that any one with experience must feel is absolutely correct. The Melbourne people have taken a great deal of trouble, owing to bad times, to cultivate an export trade, particularly in Western Australia. On August the 13th we had a telegram from Perth that they had sold 2,000 low line trousers. That line would, of course, take some little time to do. Some of the material we would have to wire for. I said to our manager—"If this new regulation comes in shall we be able to execute this order?" That was an absolute order taken for 2,000 pairs of trousers for one firm. I said—"It is no use our wiring for this material to London." He said—"Certainly not. We cannot do it." We are in competition over there with houses from Adelaide and Sydney. Those people have established a certain price for this particular line. We have been able to undersell them or we would not have got the orders we have, but there is a line I cannot execute if this tariff comes into execution. We have also got at the present time 31,856 articles on order now. A great many of them are in the factory to be delivered in the next three months. Not more than one-tenth of those shall we be able to execute on the prices fixed. We had three large orders last month; we sent 3,252 garments of what they call white work, and we have a large number on order. If their price is raised we shall lose that trade beyond a doubt. We do not object at all to an increase to whatever is fair and just, but we want the prices regulated by people who understand the slop trade, not the bespoke trade. If you appoint a Board of that kind everything will work smoothly. We shall be able to retain our trade, even if we have to pay a moderate amount more, but if you have the piece-work clashing with the minimum wage you will have a strike within a fortnight after it comes into force. Already factory hands have stated that where it suits them they will not work on the minimum wage—that they will insist upon piece-work. Nothing could be more disastrous to a large export slop trade. It may work very well with the bespoke trade; but, in my opinion, it will kill the slop trade; and the consequence will be, merchants will be driven to do what they object to most strongly—that is, arrange for their goods to be imported. Every made-up article that we import must of necessity destroy the labour of those who would make them here.

124. Is your remedy the appointment of another Board for the made-up goods, apart from the existing Board, which should consist of employers and employes in that particular industry?—Yes, certainly, men who are in touch with the trade. We are not antagonistic to the principle involved in the Act, but I presume the framers of the Act want fairness; they do not want to kill the trade. The goods that are on the way now (a large quantity of material for Western Australia cannot be used here) we must tranship to Sydney, where we can get it made up for less than the existing prices here. It would not make much difference to us individually to do that. It would disorganize our existing arrangements a little, but we could do it. It is only the trifle of difference in the freight between Melbourne and Sydney. I have taken out the following figures from the statistics of the Government Statist for apparel and slops only:—1893, £87,335 worth exported; 1894, £85,622; 1895, £105,592; 1896, £151,127. The statistics, so far as they are available since this return was published, show a proportion which will bring this year's figures up to £200,000, so that from 1893 to 1897 the export of those articles has more than doubled. I am perfectly satisfied that if fair prices are allowed that export will continue; if not, it will be killed. These alterations in the prices will perhaps have a greater effect proportionately upon juvenile clothing, silk alpaca, white drill flannelette coats, and goods of that character. We have not imported any of those for six years, and that is a class of trade that can be easily done. A very small margin of extra cost would induce every house to import them. We are paying high prices, a great deal higher than in England, for the making of those things, but it suits us to have our own cut. A very slight advance in the prices, however, would, in my opinion, induce every firm to import the goods. I say this log could not have been arranged at a more inopportune time than the present. We all hope that federation will take place, and we boast that it will do Victoria more good than any other colony, and so it will if you let things alone; but, assuming that it comes into effect next year, we will have Sydney on one side and Adelaide on the other making up goods for 50 per cent. less than we can make them up for, and we could not possibly live with them. We would simply have to make up our goods in Sydney. Slop goods are really the bulk of the trade; the bespoke trade is a very small thing. No matter what price you put on the bespoke goods gentlemen will have them and will pay that price, but with the factory work by which we have to live it is quite different.

125. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Board should be appointed?—The Board should be nominated, and consist of men from each particular trade.

126. Do you think that the proposed list of prices has resulted from there being high-class goods men on the Board?—Certainly, there cannot be two opinions on the matter.

127. It has been stated that the two divisions of the trade are in antipathy to one another—do you think one side would desire to wipe out the other in the constitution of the Board?—I think it is impossible for men in the order trade to grasp the effect of their regulations on the factory work.

128. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Did the manufacturers ask to be heard by the Board before the Board fixed the log for their work?—Personally I cannot say—I have been told by more than one manufacturer that they did endeavour to get heard, and were refused.

129. It is proposed to amend the Principal Act by inserting after the word "done," in section 15, the words "and the age and the sex of the workers"; does that amendment commend itself to you?—If the regulations are made by people who are in touch with the work. It will be more disastrous than ever if it is done by men who are not in touch with the work. You cannot expect a man who has had 40 years experience with Poole and in Collins-street, to regulate the wages in a factory; it is inconsistent.

130. Would it not be an advantage for the Board to have the power to fix different rates of wages for women and slow workers?—Provided it is a proper Board, there is no objection at all.

131. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—How is a proper Board to be got?—By having a fair representation of the factories. I would have a Board for the factories and a Board for bespoke work; then there would be no friction at all.

132. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—That Board should be fairly representative both of employers and employes?—Yes; you will have no opposition from the employers, if you appoint people in touch with the factories.

133. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Your grievance is that the regulations in connexion with the factories are entrusted to persons who do not understand factory work?—Certainly, the whole thing has been framed upon high-class work.

134. Nothing has yet been done by the Department of which you have to complain?—Nothing at all. We desire to assist the Board, and we desire to retain our trade.

135. Have you read the Bill?—No, I have been guided more by our own manager, who is a practical man.

136. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Can you give any reason why you did not get the log of prices?—We sent our secretary to wait on the Government; we also sent him to wait on one of the members of the Board, Mr. Blencowe, when we had a meeting. We waited for a considerable time, and he sent it down as a great favour. He said they had agreed that no one should see it, but he would let us see it, and his man waited in the room while we looked at it. We certainly looked at it, but we are merchants, not practical men, and we wanted our managers to see it, and get practical information on the subject. We have never been able to do that yet. No house has had that opportunity yet except one.

137. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—What is your opinion of the Factories Act as a whole?—It is not working; this new Bill is such a revolution it is impossible for any one to foretel. We only go on the broad principle that if goods cost more than a certain price, we cannot sell them out of the colony. We can sell them in the colony, and the public will have to pay for them, but we shall sell less and employ fewer hands.

The witness withdrew.

John Paterson examined.

138. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You represent Messrs. Paterson, Laing, and Bruce?—Yes.

139. Your firm was one of those who signed the petition, asking to be heard by this Committee?—Yes.

140. Do you generally concur in the evidence given by Mr. Butler?—I do. My opinion is that the prices that have been fixed will reduce the factories very much. I believe they will entirely stop any export trade in clothing, and it is not at all unlikely they may lead to our importing clothing from England.

141. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—To the other colonies?—No, to Victoria in some things—that would interfere with the number of workers employed here, but even supposing we imported nothing, the manufacturing here would be reduced if the export trade is stopped, and that would be a great deal to the cost of the working classes themselves. They are well catered for now; they are given cheap garments, and that is a great point with the working classes. It must be quite clear that if this log is carried out that will be a thing of the past; the working classes will have to pay, and I believe there will be a large number out of employment.

142. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Mr. Butler referred to the appointment of an independent Board to fix the prices for made-up goods—does that commend itself to your judgment?—As I understand it, the prices that have been fixed by the present Board are all in reference to bespoke work, but a factory is a totally different thing. What will affect the factories will not interfere with the bespoke trade at all. If the bespoke trade want a Board, by all means let them have it, but I think there should be a Board also for the factories—that would not interfere with the bespoke trade at all.

143. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—How should the second Board be elected?—There would be members on it representing the workers, and others representing the employers.

144. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Do you think the Board should be an elective one or a nominee one?—I would have a fair representation all round of employers and employés.

145. Should the Board be nominated by the Government or elected by the parties interested?—I have not formed any opinion on that point. Something has been said about the Warehousemen's Trade Association having applied for the log and being unable to get it. I think two letters were written, and the last one was about the 25th of August; there was no reply to that until this morning, when the secretary brought it round to show it to me, I think it was to the effect that they had not got one yet.

The witness withdrew.

Michael Tuohy examined.

146. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You are a representative of the firm of Messrs. Paterson, Laing, and Bruce?—Yes.

147. Do you concur in the views expressed by Mr. Butler and Mr. Paterson?—Yes, entirely; I think there should be a nominee Board for the slop trade; I think that would remedy all the evils that we complain of.

148. Do you think all these Boards should be nominee Boards?—I would not say all of them, but I think in the case of the slop trade it ought to be. I think those members of the Board that were not connected with the slop trade were scarcely in sympathy with it, I do not think they understood it, and we are suffering from their want of knowledge.

149. Do you agree with the provision in the amending Bill, now before us, that the Board may have power to fix a different rate in accordance with the age or sex of the worker?—I could hardly say.

150. It has been represented to the Committee that unless the Board has that power it would be very unfair to the women workers who cannot command the same rate of pay as the men, and consequently would not be employed?—I can hardly answer that question.

151. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Are you familiar with the list of prices that appeared in the press?—Only partly so.

152. What effect would that list of prices that was published in the *Age* have upon your trade?—So far as our home trade is concerned the public would have to pay for the advance, and as to the export trade we could not compete with the home manufacturers, so that trade would be done. We have tried to force an outside trade lately, and have succeeded, but this would completely kill it.

153. Would it injure your Western Australia trade in the same way as it would Mr. Butler's?—Yes.

154. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Would this log encourage you to import English goods?—It would for export, and if we did it for export it is more than likely we would entertain the idea for our home trade as well. It is a thing we would have to go into very carefully.

155. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Would you prefer a nominee Board to an elective one?—Yes.

156. Would it not be better for the Board to be elected by the manufacturers and their employés, and approved of by the Government?—As a matter of fact, the basis upon which the election takes place is wrong. A manufacturer who employs 200 hands has only the same electoral power as the man who employs half-a-dozen. I think there would be more equity if the Government appointed the Board.

The witness withdrew.

Robert Stroud examined.

157. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What firm do you represent?—Messrs. Banks and Company.

158. That firm was one of the signatories to the petition?—Yes. I concur in the views expressed by Messrs. Butler and Paterson.

159. What effect is this proposed log likely to have upon your home and export trade?—Mr. Butler has dealt with the matter from the point of view of a firm exporting to other colonies—we look at it as a home-trading house, with not a very large export trade, but I can plainly see that that export trade will vanish, and also that there will be a contraction in the home trade.

160. And the consequent throwing out of employment of some workers?—Yes, that follows necessarily.

161. Are you in favour of having a nominee rather than an elective Board?—I think if it is done equitably I should prefer a nominee Board.

162. The Board would be appointed by the Government of the day; do you think it better that such a power should rest with the Government of the day rather than with electors representing both employers and employés?—With differential voting I would almost prefer an elective Board, but it is immaterial, provided honest men are appointed to the position.

163. Have you studied the Bill?—No.

164. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Do you approve of the principle that there should be a differential wage as between men and women—is it necessary?—Certainly.

165. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—You speak as a manufacturer of clothing?—As an employer of labour.

166. It is only factory work you are speaking of?—This is factory work.

167. That is why you would like to have a separate Board?—Yes, I think the interests of the manufacturer have not been fairly considered.

The witness withdrew.

William J. Ridge examined.

168. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You represent the firm of Banks and Company?—Yes, I manage the clothing department.

169. You have heard the views expressed by previous witnesses—do you generally concur in those views?—Yes, I think the case has been very properly put; the probable effect of these high prices has been pointed out very clearly. I can add my testimony to the statement that the Victorian export trade in ready-made clothing will be practically killed if these high prices are brought into operation. Probably the greater part of the clothing used in Victoria will still be made here, but there will be very much less used; consequently there will be very much less work for the operatives to do.

170. The ready-made clothing for Western Australia will be made up in Sydney or Adelaide?—Either Sydney or Adelaide, or else imported from the old country.

171. Are you acquainted with the manufacturing trade?—Not as a practical manufacturer, but I have been connected with it for many years.

172. Do you concur in Mr. Stroud's view that it is desirable the Board should have the power to discriminate between the labour of men and women as to price?—Yes.

173. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—What is the difference between the prices you now pay and the proposed log?—So far as I understand, it will mean a difference of from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. in the value of an article.

174. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—You have no positive knowledge of that, it is only rumour?—It is something more than rumour.

175. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—The price is said to be 11d. an hour for tailor goods; what do you pay for factory goods?—There are two systems at present. Some people are paid weekly wages and others are on piece-work.

176. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Are they paid by the hour in the factory the same as in the order trade?—Not to my knowledge. At present we pay our manufacturer a certain price for turning out an article ready to go on the market. He assures me, and other practical men have told me so also, that if these prices come into effect there will be a considerable increase in the price of the article. If a thing now costs 5s. it will probably then cost 7s. In some things the difference may be greater, and in others less.

177. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You have not seen any official log, but that is the information you gather from the newspapers?—I have not seen any official log; I saw the list published in the press about a month ago, and I have heard details from other people.

The witness withdrew.

Joel Barnett examined.

178. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You are a practical manufacturer?—Yes.

179. You have heard the evidence given already; do you generally concur in it?—I concur in the views of Mr. Butler.

180. What are your views upon the present amending Bill and the effect the proposed log will have upon your trade?—The effect the present log would have upon our trade would be a very serious and a very bad one. We consider that the Board is not only unfairly constituted, but very badly constituted.

When this Bill passed your Council, and we heard the Boards were going to be appointed, a deputation of manufacturers waited upon the Chief Secretary and asked him to appoint two Boards, and endeavoured to point out to him the necessity of there being two Boards, namely, a Board representing the tailors, and a Board representing the clothing manufacturers, because, as it was to be an elective Board, we knew when it came to be a question of voting, the manufacturers would be outnumbered by the tailors, of whom there are many hundreds as against twenty or twenty-five manufacturers. He said it could not be done under the Act. He could not give us two Boards. Then we pointed out it would be very unfair to us to have men sitting on the Board, arranging a schedule of prices, whose interests were diametrically opposed to us, not that I wish to cast any reflection upon them as far as integrity is concerned, but their pockets are also concerned, and we pointed out that they were not capable; as a gentleman representing the employers publicly stated, they knew little or nothing about the slop manufacture, so we should be at a disadvantage and be unfairly dealt with in the matter. Moreover, I was told by a member of the Board that only four out of the five elected had attended the meetings, so that the voting has always been five to four against us. There have been five representing the employés and only four representing the employers. Therefore we objected, as a body, to the Board as not being able to make a schedule of prices suitable to the requirements of the clothing trade generally.

181. Have you read the Bill in which it is proposed to give a sliding scale of votes?—That is in the present Bill; but that would be according to the number of hands employed.

182. Would that do away with your objection about being outvoted?—If two Boards were appointed I would prefer an elective Board.

183. If the Board is left as it is would this amending Bill, giving a larger power to the factories, remove the objection?—I do not think so; I think we would be still outvoted by the tailors. We want a separate Board entirely. We do not desire to clash with the tailors, whose interests are separate and distinct from ours; and we do not want them to clash with us. There is no doubt they are antagonistic to our industry.

184. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—You heard the question put to another witness by Mr. Balfour as to what the 10d. an hour meant and how the labour was paid. In your factory business is there such a thing as a fixed rate per hour similar to what there is in the high-class order trade?—Not that I am aware of.

185. Do you have anyone paid by the hour?—I do not know of any instance.

186. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Are they paid by the piece or by the week?—Both.

187. Under this new log, assuming we have got a correct statement, would a new system of paying come into operation?—Undoubtedly, it would bring in a new system of piece-work and a new system of work. Now we pay them according to their work; under this Bill we would have to pay them the minimum rate whether they were worth it or not.

188. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—When this Factories Act was under discussion before there was an amendment about permits. What does that permit system mean?—There was a clause in the Act before it was amended which was publicly known as the permit clause. That clause set out that it was penal for a woman to take work outside of a factory, that all work should be made inside the factory and none taken out; but in order to provide for certain cases the Chief Inspector of Factories could issue permits, if he thought fit, to persons who he considered had a right to take work outside the factory.

189. He was obliged to do that by the Act?—Yes, in special cases. A cripple could apply to the Chief Inspector, and if he was satisfied he could grant a permit to take work and do it at home. The Legislative Council objected to that, and desired it to be struck out of the Bill, and I believe it was sent back again to be amended. There was some little difficulty over it, and finally the Assembly decided to strike the permit clause out of the Bill.

190. Are there many people working for your factory or other factories in the trade who get the work outside—is there much work done outside?—Yes, a great deal. It is difficult to get the correct figures, but I should say there are from 1,000 to 1,200 people working outside the factories now.

191. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What proportion is that?—Probably there are 5,000 or 6,000 altogether in the slop trade.

192. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—How will these new prices affect outdoor workers?—It will take the work entirely from them. The piece-work rate is made too high in proportion to the minimum rate of pay. The piece-work rate must be given to the outside workers, because the Act says you can only pay the minimum rate of wage to those employed inside and not outside. I could not possibly do it, and I have stated so to a number of my outside workers who have implored me not to take the work from them.

193. What class of people live by outdoor work?—Deserving people. Many of them are women who have had husbands who have deserted them, others are widows.

194. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—Are the 1,200 mostly women?—Yes, the majority are.

195. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Are they nearly all women who are working in the clothing trade?—There are a much larger proportion of women than men in the factory branch of our trade. The women employed outside are women who are prevented by domestic difficulties from coming inside the factory to work. Many of them have children to attend to. Some again have children that are maimed in some way. Others have husbands who may assist them, who are maimed in some way. I know instances where men have lost an arm or a leg, and they assist in the working, and they manage to eke out a living. The present rates are very low, but the rates asked by that schedule have gone to the other extreme.

196. Could you give the Committee an idea of what the advance on the present rates would mean?—The advance means over 100 per cent. in many instances, and more than that. You must understand I speak of the prices paid by the majority of factories; certain factories may pay a higher rate for the production of a particular garment. A garment may be paid 1s. 6d. for and another might be paid 2s. or 2s. 6d. for. An inexperienced person would think the 1s. 6d. garment was equal to the 2s. 6d. one, but it is not so. The extra amount of work put into the higher-priced garment would more than make up for the difference in price. You may be told that 1s. is a fair price for an article of clothing, and I might tell you that 9d. was a fair price, and the hands would tell you that they would prefer to make that particular garment at 9d., and make more money out of it than they would out of the other at 1s. They would make more at the end of the week. My hands have told me they would be perfectly satisfied with an advance of 3d. or 4d. in a garment, and they could make a good living. If the present prices enable them to live, an advance of 3d. or 4d. on a garment now worth 7d., which is an advance of 50 per cent., would give them a fair living.

197. You admit the prices paid lately have been too low?—I do.

198. You think it is time there was a higher rate paid?—Yes, compatible with the altered circumstances of the colony, and to retain the trade in the colony.

199. What is the rate for outdoor work fixed by the new regulations, as compared with the old?—There was a committee formed some time ago called the Anti-Sweating League. They made investigations with regard to the payment certain hands were getting for certain classes of work. The League made a statement to the effect that men's trousers were being made for 6d. to 6½d., men's vests about the same, and men's coats from 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. Admitting that to be true, on the other hand they could have found workers who were getting 50 per cent. more than that, but some of the worst cases were brought out to show the state of things. The rate asked for by this new schedule of prices is from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for making a pair of trousers, which is over 100 per cent. increase. The rate for making a coat containing four pockets is 2s. 6½d. as against 1s. or 1s. 3d., and the same price for vests. That is where I get my 100 per cent. advance. Then the other rates have been raised proportionately with regard to cutters, trimmers, button-hole makers, and various branches of the trade.

200. Sixpence-halfpenny seems a low price for making a pair of trousers; what does that mean?—They are cut by a steel band 40 or 50 at a time. I have no hesitation in saying that under the system by which those particular garments are made at those low rates a worker may possibly make more money at the end of the week than she would by getting 4s. 6d. or 5s. in some tailoring establishments. It is all machine work. We have machines now to do certain branches of the work that were never thought of before, with more rapid movements.

201. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—The 4s. 6d. trousers would be hand sewn?—Part of it, not all. I made certain statements before the Minister the other day which have been denied in certain quarters, but I am prepared to bring evidence to prove that an ordinary woman may make five pairs of trousers in a day of eight hours, at 1s. 3d.—that would make 6s. 6d. a day. The manufacturers, as a body, are in favour of the Act, but they are not in favour of the schedule under the Act. They are totally opposed to that as being unworkable and impracticable.

202. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Have you seen the official schedule?—Yes, I was allowed to see it by a member of the Board.

203. You speak with a knowledge which other witnesses had not?—Yes.

204. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Is the piece-work in that schedule based on the proportion to the hour?—No, it has nothing to do with the hour-work.

205. In deciding piece-work, do they not have any proportion between piece-work and hour-work?—Not in the slop trade. There is no connexion whatever; it is not thought of in any way.

206. You said the piece-work rates they have decided on would give a very large advance upon present prices?—Yes.

207. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—We understood Mr. Butler to say that if the log were passed the consequence would be a strike; that persons instead of working for wages would strike for piece-work as the piece-work was so much more remunerative than the day-work?—Yes, that is my opinion.

208. The people would find it more profitable to throw up the day-work and go on piece-work?—Yes, the piece-work rate, to my thinking, is far in excess of the minimum rate, so the hands might form unions, and decide not to accept the weekly wages at all, and demand the piece-work rate, which might end in a strike.

209. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Does that piece-work rate involve a better class of work than the present class of work?—There is a sliding scale for the better class. There is first and second class work. The scale I refer to would apply to second-class work.

210. You are speaking of factory work alone?—Yes, both outdoor and indoor work.

211. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—You spoke of only four out of five members of the Board attending. You heard the evidence given by Mr. Butler, in which he said there were a number of the Board who had experience in factory work—do you agree with that?—No, for this reason—he mentioned two gentlemen, Mr. Lyell and Mr. Ince. Mr. Ince has been keeping a tailor's shop for a number of years. Mr. Lyell also is a tailor, and so is Mr. Harrison. Whatever experience those gentlemen may have had some years ago in the slop trade they would be quite out of touch with it at present.

212. You think their sympathy would be with the master tailors rather than with the factories?—Undoubtedly, that is their own industry. We cannot expect them to have any sympathy with the slop clothing trade, which is really opposed to their interests.

213. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—Could you manufacture clothing by contract for the firms with which you now work, at the new rates?—I could get business, but I do not think I could get anything like the amount of work I get now. There are certain lines I could not make for export and I make a good deal for export. There is one firm doing a large amount of export business for Western Australia, and they have asked me what the new prices would be, and when I have told them they said that will kill the Western Australian trade. Many other things, especially juvenile lines, would be imported from the Continent. White things, such as galatea, would be imported.

214. Could you not import on the minimum wage with indoor workers?—There is a scarcity of labour at present and we cannot get them all on the piece-work rate. I have educated a certain amount of outdoor labour. I put the question to those people—"Can you come inside the factory to work?" They say "No." Numbers of them cannot leave their families and husbands. Their domestic ties are of such a nature that they cannot leave their homes. Last week I paid 68 hands £109 6s. 8d. Each worker did not get an equal proportion of that. Out of that 68 there is not 10 per cent., I am told, who would work inside. I have a very large room where they could work, and I have endeavoured to get them in, but I cannot get them in.

215. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Why do you want them inside?—If that log is enforced I cannot keep them outside. If the log is not enforced I would keep them on outside as long as I could.

216. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—That would bring a lot of trouble on deserving people?—It would bring distress on hundreds.

217. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—There is a clause referring to proportionate numbers of apprentices and improvers; what is the prevailing law at present in reference to the proportion of apprentices?—One in four is the present Act.

218. You said you had trained a large number of people in your factory for work?—For outdoor work.

219. How are the ranks of the workers added to; where do they learn their trade?—Many of them have been taught years ago in factories and have got married and left; they have been unfortunate in their married life and have had to fall back upon the factory work again.

220. Will the proportion of one in four be able to keep up sufficient labour in this community to maintain the clothing trade?—I do not think so. I think the progress will be altogether too slow. I would like to see one in two. We suggested to the Board one in three, which they refused to grant.

221. Are most of the employés in the clothing factories unmarried girls?—Most of the females are.

222. You need a larger proportion of women than men?—Yes. Women get married and leave; men remain for a life-time.

223. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Do you wish to say anything else?—We waited upon the Chief Secretary twelve months ago, and asked him to have two Boards appointed. He told us we need have no fear of the Board not doing what was just and right to us, that the Board would sit and call evidence. It may be an omission on the part of the Board—I do not hold the Chief Secretary responsible—but, so far as I am aware, they have not called evidence.

224. Have you offered any evidence to them?—Not until they concluded their labours. Then a representative of Beath's factory, Mr. Bowley, and myself waited upon the chairman, and asked permission to be heard by the Board. We had nothing to go upon; we did not know what their work was going to be, but we concluded as reasonable men they would give us something like a reasonable workable schedule which we were prepared to accept. Until it leaked out in the press we knew nothing about it. As soon as we heard of it the clothing manufacturers had a meeting. We waited upon the chairman of the Board, and he said he would put the facts before the Board that day. He told us to remain in our factories, and he would endeavour to get us called to give evidence before the Board. The Board refused. Mr. Barlow, Mr. Bowley, and myself waited during the day thinking we should be called by telephone, and we were not called.

225. Was that after the log was fixed?—I think it was just before it was fixed.

226. Do you not think you should have aided the Board by tendering the evidence before they fixed their log?—We had nothing official to go upon. We have nothing at the present time. The schedules have not been submitted. The doings of the Board have been unknown to us. We only knew through what we have seen in the press, or by the courtesy of members of the Board who have lent us their schedules. The thing has not come before us yet officially. That is the unfair part of it that we complain of—that we have been kept totally in the dark until they concluded their labours. We never had an opportunity of challenging a single item in that schedule.

227. *By the Hon. R. Reid.*—With reference to making the ordinary coats in a factory, what is the highest price that you pay now as compared with the order trade for making a frock coat?—We never make anything of that class. The majority of our coats go to the country, and they do not use frock coats there.

228. Has the one any analogy to the other?—Not the slightest. The factory work is made in hundreds as against single garments. We may cut 30 or 40 garments in a bundle with a steel band knife. That is all laid out and fitted together, and is handed to the different people who make the certain branches; some factories will tack that by hand. The facing of a coat may be first attached to the lining by a tacking of long stitches. Other skilled workers will dispense with that tacking, and will do the whole thing by the machine. Then the garment will be put through the different processes, and those twenty coats will be turned out in little or no time. A man who is making a single coat has to sit down, tack it, and go through the processes with a single garment the same as he would for 30.

229. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—What are coats worth for making in the factory?—They vary from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. It depends upon the work that is put into them.

The witness withdrew.

John R. Blencowe examined.

230. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What house do you represent?—I manage one of the factories belonging to Beath, Schiess, and Company.

231. You have heard the evidence given by the previous witnesses?—Yes. I do not altogether concur in the evidence that has been given.

232. You are a member of the Board that fixed those prices?—Yes. We fixed certain prices. I am speaking about the stock log only, not the order trade or the tailors' log. My own opinion is there was no necessity for that. They can regulate their own work. That work is entirely different from ready-made work. In fixing the minimum wage for the factory work, we had to decide to the best of our ability what we considered the lowest wage a girl could keep herself on. The Board thought that £1 a week was only sufficient to keep a girl respectably. Naturally, we had to base our piece-work log on that basis. Perhaps, in many instances, £1 a week would be rather much for certain portions of the labour in a factory. For instance, there is skilful labour and unskilful labour. A skilful hand can always demand more than £1 a week. She does not want any law to help her to get it. Then there are others that are only button-sewers or button-hole finishers. There are branches where a girl can enter into a factory and learn the particular work in about a week or a fortnight, therefore we think that should be at a lower rate, but the Factories Act will not give us that permission.

233. You approve of the proposed alteration in section 3?—I have not studied the Bill sufficiently to give a decided answer. It seems clear enough, but we should have liked to have seen more than this.

234. That Bill was not before the Board?—No. I think we saw a copy of it the last day we met. A good deal has been said about the present prices paid, and the prices that we have fixed being 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. more. I do not think that is absolutely correct. As to present price that is paid in Melbourne, if it were not for that price being paid the Board would not be in existence now, and the Sweating Commission would not have been appointed. The prices are too low even at present. If some manufacturers pay 6d. to 7d. for making a pair of trousers and they tell you there is some special machinery about it, it is not altogether saying what is correct, but partly what is misleading. If an outdoor hand takes the

work she simply makes that pair of trousers throughout, button-holes, sews on the buttons, and everything else in it, takes it in to the manufacturer all ready made up. She may at the end of the week receive £1 or £1 5s., and the manufacturer would say she has made so many trousers, and she could make so many per day, but the fact still remains that she has been at home working, and help has been given to her, and she has perhaps worked sixteen to twenty hours that day. Some nine or ten years ago I think prices were very much higher. Even then the women did not earn very much. Some manufacturers will say a woman—I suppose they speak of an average woman and do not pick out a particular person who is a little smart—could make four pairs of trousers a day. Certainly I do not think so. She may be able to, but I am afraid most of the manufacturers would not pass them. Even so, supposing she got 6d. or 7d. a pair at the present price, and she made four, which I say is an impossibility (and if she made them it would take her more than eight hours) it would be a very small amount she would receive at the end of the week.

235. Sevenpence is an extreme price, which the previous witness thought was too low. What price did the Board fix for that work?—For a person that takes the work outside and works it up in her work-room or home we fixed it at 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d.

236. That would bring it up to about £1 a week if she made three pairs a day?—An average person, working eight hours a day, would not earn more than £1 a week if she made average work, neither expert nor too low a class of work. You cannot cater for both sorts, you must cater for the average. If you like to do work in a slipshod fashion, I can hardly see that we can cater for that. If they want to do that work the only thing they can do is to pay the minimum wage and have it done in their factories, and if they can make five or six pairs a day for each girl, they will reduce the price at once.

237. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Have you practical experience in manufacturing?—I have been 22 years managing Beath, Schiess, and Company's factory, and I was eleven or twelve years in the Monster Clothing Company's previous to that.

238. This proposed schedule has not yet been published?—It is printed; it has not been published yet. The schedule will not be gazetted, I understand, because it is illegal. We understood that this amending Act would be passed so as to make it legal.

239. You heard the evidence of Mr. Butler and others as to the effect of this proposed schedule; do you concur in their views that the increased cost will prevent exports being made to Western Australia and other parts?—It is a matter of conjecture. I do not think so myself. In years gone by, when they had to pay a very much larger price than they have to pay now for making trousers and vests, they used to do a very large export trade. They run in certain lines, and until those lines are got over there is no doubt there will be a little difficulty, but eventually it will be all right.

240. You heard the evidence that for the Western Australian trade the probabilities are the made-up goods will come out from England, and the effect will be to throw a large number of hands out of employment. You do not think it will have that effect?—I do not think so. A certain class of goods may have that tendency, but the majority of what they call bread-and-butter lines I think will not.

241. What induced the Board to go back to 10d.?—They did not want to jeopardize the Act altogether. The whole thing would be shelved simply because that stood in their road. It matters very little whether the tailors' log is 10d., 11d., or 1s. Only a few houses are paying that; and, as far as I can see, it would be better for that to be left alone.

242. You have heard the proposal about two Boards—what is your view upon that?—I think a nominee Board for each section of the work would have been far better; an elected Board is not a fair one.

243. The new Bill provides for better representation?—A factory may employ twenty other small factories—that is, a large manufacturer may have small factories. Each factory is composed of four people or more. They will have as much voice in it as a large firm. Take our No. 1 factory; there are 250 people there. We would have about three votes, or even suppose we had four votes, if we did not employ any outdoor workers where would we be against another factory that employed twenty tailors, and did no work inside?

244. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—No one can vote under eighteen years of age—will that not reduce the numbers?—The large factories would still be outvoted by the smaller factories. I think any Government in power would try to put in the right people to do the right thing. An elective Board would simply be the voice of the people, and how are you going to get it?

245. Should not the people directly interested be the proper persons to nominate the Board?—To a certain extent, yes; but there are so many difficulties in the road that it is impossible to get over them. You must say who is a manufacturer. Some of them are retail shops. From a factory to a Collins-street shop there are different grades right up, and it is very hard to determine which is on either side.

246. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—If the people interested cannot tell, how is the Governor in Council to appoint the right men?—There is a certain work to be done, such as arranging the stock log, which is the cause of all the trouble. The Government could appoint five of the leading manufacturers of Melbourne who were mostly interested in that particular trade. They would not pick out the Bourke-street trader, with a retail as well as a ready-made clothing trade. Some of the shops in Bourke-street make their own ready-made clothing.

247. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—You considered yourself a representative of the factories on the Board?—Yes.

248. Was there much difference of opinion between you and those who represented the master tailors in fixing the prices?—No. As far as the employers' side is concerned I give them credit that as far as any five persons could agree they worked for the benefit of the trade. The difficulty is with the other side, if there is any difficulty at all. You must have six votes, and one was sick on the employés' side and one stopped away on the employers' side; the consequence was there was no such thing as a vote unless it was unanimous. What has been done was a fair compromise, and the best that could be done under the circumstances. We all recognised that we did not want the schedule to break down. Anything would be better than the present state of trade and sweating. It would simply go down lower, not higher.

249. Do you agree with the last witness in thinking that the prices you fixed for piece-work will absolutely do away with the outdoor workers connected with factories?—No. Eventually it will run in the other channel; but for the present it is impossible for them to say so, because supply and demand will regulate it.

250. Eventually it will affect the outdoor workers materially?—Not altogether. There will be less of them, and if they are wanted they will get a price for making the garments. At present they are in competition with the inside workers.

251. It would eventually throw a lot of them out of work?—No; eventually they would go out of existence. The majority of factories at present do not make apprentices, they are left to people working outside the factories to teach in the same way as they learned their trade. It would be far better for the factories to make their own hands teach them the trade properly in their own factories.

252. Is it your opinion that a great many of those outdoor workers could not take work in the factories?—Yes, they are so placed that they cannot leave their homes.

253. At the new rates do you agree with the last witness that numbers of them would have to give up the work, the factories would not employ them?—The factories would have to employ them if they had the work for them. They have no other way of getting the things made at the present time, so that the demand would regulate it.

254. You heard it said that it would force them to import goods?—That is bunkum.

255. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Would the price be affected sufficiently to affect the importation to Western Australia?—No.

256. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—From your experience as a manufacturer, do you think Beath, Schiess, and Co. would be able to pay the new prices and do an export trade?—Yes.

257. Would they be able to keep on the outdoor workers at piece-work?—Yes.

258. Even if they had to pay 1s. 2d. instead of 7d. an hour?—It would not be doubling our prices; it would not be an advance of 10 per cent.

259. You heard one witness say that trousers that were paid 7d. for, according to the Sweating Commission, cost 1s. 2d. now?—Yes; at 7d. the workers could not earn a living, working as white people should work.

260. Do you approve of the wage for a girl being 20s. a week, or should there be a sliding scale?—I would have it made lower because I think it would be far wiser to commence at the bottom of the ladder rather than to commence at the top and go downwards.

261. Some witnesses have said that they would be obliged to import goods from England for the Western Australian trade; could articles be imported from England at a less cost than they could be made up here under this log?—Not in a general way unless something happened that was not foreseen. There might be some special lines thrown into the market in England, but that happens now. In a general way I do not think they would be able to manufacture any cheaper in England. If a person has special machinery, such as button-hole machines and that sort of thing, he will be able to manufacture the stuff very much cheaper than the schedule price, because he cuts it up in branches. There is such a thing allowed as 1d. for button-holes, but with machinery it will not cost him 1d., so though the 1s. 3d. is there it will not cost him 1s. 3d. to make the trousers. If, however, he still sticks to his outside worker and expects her to compete with the machinery, he can only pay her 7d. a pair in order to do so.

262. Does not that mean that the outside worker will gradually drop off?—It must of necessity be so in some lines, not in all.

263. You do a considerable export trade?—Yes, with New South Wales and Western Australia.

The witness withdrew.

Edward Gill examined.

264. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What firm do you represent?—L. Stevenson and Sons, Limited.

265. Your firm signed the petition requesting to be heard by this Committee?—Yes.

266. Do you concur in the evidence given by the previous witnesses?—I concur with the evidence given by Mr. Butler almost *in toto*. There is no doubt that the effect of the log upon the export trade, which is the part that affects the warehousemen more particularly, will be disastrous. We do not do a very large Western Australian trade, but we do a very large Tasmanian trade and we import a considerable quantity of clothing for Tasmania. We also make a considerable quantity in Victoria, and we find that at the prices we are now paying it takes us all our time to compete with the cheap stuff that can be imported from England. I could produce to the Committee invoices from England in which men's coats are invoiced at 2s. 7d., and boys' suits at 1s. 6d. for the complete article, made and finished.

267. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—What kind of material is it?—Common stuff of course, but it is a garment for which there is a fair demand; thousands of moleskin trousers are imported at 2s. a pair.

268. What would you give for the making up of those articles in Victoria?—Under the present system the prices vary very considerably. Mr. Blencowe's firm does a high-class clothing trade; their clothing trade stands apart from the general clothing trade, and, therefore, the increase in price would not affect Beath, Schiess, and Co. in the same way that it would affect the rest of the Lane. I would like the Committee to understand that the Lane is distinctly in favour of an advance in prices; we are not opposing it in any way; we can afford to pay a fair advance on what has been paid previously; but the proposals made by the Board in regard to piece-work are what we object to more particularly. For my own information, I got this information from a manufacturer of the complete article—suits have been made in Melbourne for 5s. 7d. a suit complete, exclusive of material. That is, of course, a sweater's price, and we want to see that done away with; but if that manufacturer has to pay the proposed log prices he will not be able to manufacture and trim for less than 10s. what is virtually the same article that now costs 5s. 7d. Even assuming that the former price was 6s. 6d., there is an increase of 3s. 6d. on the suit, and if we have to add 3s. 6d. on to the cost of a suit made in this colony, making the minimum price 10s., how are we to compete with the English and German made slops that can be got for as low as 5s. 11d. per suit?

269. What remedy do you propose?—I understand there is no great objection among manufacturers to the minimum wage being fixed at £1 as proposed by the Board.

270. Should it be the same for both men and women?—There should be two separate prices, an ordinary woman should get £1. The only difficulty I can see in fixing that is that the poor worker will be thrown out. A case has lately come to my knowledge where a manufacturer applied to know when the new prices were coming into force, as when they did he would be compelled to give certain of his hands notice, and he did not want those hands to be taken unawares. He said—"Certain of my hands I can no

longer afford to employ if I have to pay a minimum wage even of £1." That throws them back on the outdoor workers, but the price fixed for piece-work will prevent their being employed even as outdoor workers. It is all very well for Mr. Blencowe to say the log varies very little from the prices they pay—that is possibly quite true; but he only represents one portion of the trade, and for one Mr. Blencowe there are twelve or fifteen manufacturers who do not pay anything like the prices he pays.

271. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Are they not represented on the Board?—I do not consider the manufacturers are represented on the Board at all; I do not think Mr. Blencowe represents the manufacturers. The employés nominated five men, and on the employers' side there were six nominations—four tailors and two manufacturers, one of whom was Mr. Blencowe and the other was Mr. Alfred Bowley. When the election was held the four tailors were necessarily elected, because the tailors are as fifty to one. Mr. Blencowe being the manufacturer who paid the highest wages was elected, and Mr. Bowley was defeated. Mr. Blencowe has every desire to see the trade benefited, but having always gone in for a higher class of work than some of the others, he says—"These prices will not hurt us, they will not interfere with the Western Australian trade or the New South Wales trade." I have been 25 years in the clothing department of L. Stevenson and Sons, and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that we shall be compelled to import a great deal of clothing if these prices go through. We have to supply certain classes in Melbourne with suits of clothing at certain prices; if a man gets £1 a week you cannot expect him to pay £1 10s. for a suit. You can get men's coats invoiced at 2s. 7d.; to that you add 60 per cent. duty and charges, bringing it up to a little over 4s. We can sell that at 4s. 9d., and it will reach the man who has to wear it at 6s. 9d. or 7s. 6d. Under this new log we should have to pay 5s. or 5s. 6d. for making that coat, without the material, and I am afraid that in the effort to benefit the majority the minority, which is a considerable minority, will be materially injured, and it will eventually also injure the majority, because many of the outdoor workers cannot work inside a factory, and those who cannot work inside a factory will not starve. You may pass as many laws as you like, but you will not get any man to starve if he can help it, and those people will take the matter into their own hands and find some way of evading the law. You will require to have a regiment of inspectors—fifty times as many as you have now. I said to a man carrying on business in Bourke-street—"After the 13th of September you will require to pay a considerably increased price." He said—"No, do not make any mistake, I will not. I will sell the stuff to the people and I will buy it back from them again." There are many women in Melbourne who can sit down and make a knicker suit from beginning to end, including cutting, pressing, and making; how is any Factories Act to compel a certain price to be paid for each of those things—so much for cutting, so much for pressing, and so much for machining? That woman is cutter, presser, and machinist herself. She will buy the stuff from the manufacturer, bring back the complete garment, and sell it to him at a certain price, and so evade the law. Mr. Barnett has estimated that there are 1,200 outside workers, possibly 600 of them can go inside, though I think even 600 is a big proportion, but the remaining 600 that will be thrown out of work have others dependent upon them. Those men walking round Melbourne, the unemployed, are living upon their wives, and if those wives are thrown out of work the harm that is done will be further reaching still.

272. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—As a rule, are the factory hands paid by the day?—No, by the week in the factories—that is, the machinists and women workers. I would also like to point out the effect these prices will have upon the woollen mills. The managers of those mills have told me it will materially affect their industry. If the intercolonial trade is affected it must affect them, because a large amount of their stuff is sold outside the colony. Coats made of white stuff can be got invoiced at 1s. 6d. and upwards, and the duty on that white stuff, which is cotton, is less than the duty on the woollen material. The increased prices will lead to a lot of this stuff being imported.

The witness withdrew.

Mrs. Sarah Muir examined.

273. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You are a member of the Board that fixed the log?—Yes.

274. Having heard the evidence that has been given, do you concur in the views that have been expressed?—I do not concur with all that has been said. The impression has been given that I represent the order tailoresses; I do not represent them only. I was nominated by the factory employés, but as there was no second Board the order tailoresses asked me to be their representative. I have worked in various factories for years, but at present I am not working anywhere; my last place was at Messrs. Buckley and Nunn's. I have been at the trade for over twenty years, during which time I was an outdoor worker for nearly six years. I think if the Act had been passed with a special permit for outdoor workers, it would have materially benefited women workers. I do not speak of men who take the work from factories in large quantities, employ little girls, and run the work up in a slipshod fashion; I am speaking of widows who have children to support. Permits would materially benefit them.

275. They have the work without a permit now?—Yes, but it would be much better for the outdoor workers if they had permits, because the inspectors would be able to see what work they had. Another thing is that people who take outdoor work now, though they do not really require it, would not apply for a permit. It would be women who worked for their living who would apply for permits. I know some women personally who simply take the work to give them pocket money, and they take work away from women who have children to keep.

276. One object of this Bill is to enable a different rate of pay to be fixed for junior workers and inferior workers—do you approve of that?—There will have to be a different rate for male and female workers.

277. It is alleged that if this differential rate is not adopted it may have the effect of throwing women out of employment?—It would if women had to be paid the same rate as men.

278. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Do you think it advisable that there should be two Boards?—I have advocated two Boards.

279. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You concur in the evidence of those witnesses who think there should be separate Boards for tailors and manufacturers?—Yes, but not a second Board for tailoresses. The mode and manner of order work is totally different from factory work. I certainly think the Bill should be passed for the purpose of allowing a different rate to be fixed for male and female workers. As to apprentices, one apprentice to four full hands is quite sufficient to provide a supply of efficient hands

who would know how to do their work, and the manufacturer would not be able to say there were not women to be got who could do the work. If a larger number of apprentices is allowed there will be a lot of young girls and children on the market who can only do certain portions of a garment. In that respect I support the Bill.

280. Generally, we may say your evidence is in favour of the Bill?—Yes, especially in regard to those two things.

The witness withdrew.

Edmund D. Cooke examined.

281. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What firm do you represent?—William Bowley and Son.

282. You have heard some of the evidence that has been given?—I heard Mrs. Muir's.

283. Your firm signed the petition asking to be heard?—Yes.

284. Is there any evidence you would like to put before the Committee as to this amending Bill that has been brought in?—I quite agree with it in every way.

285. It has been suggested that if the log price is carried out the export trade to Western Australia and other places will practically be destroyed—do you agree with that?—Most decidedly I do. I think some of the piece-work rates are far too high and not in accord with the minimum rate of £1 per week. The effect of the log coming into law will be that all the good efficient workers will get work, those who may be efficient but slower will be discarded altogether. If the piece-work log had been in accord with the minimum rate it would not have mattered; if they were slower it would be their own fault.

286. Several of the witnesses have stated that in their opinion there ought to be a separate Board for the manufactured goods apart from the tailoring department?—Yes, there ought to have been two Boards.

287. Do you think that the Board would be better as an elective Board, the same as the Boards now in existence, or as a nominee Board by the Governor in Council?—An elective Board would seem to be the best, but possibly in this case a nominee Board would be better. The Minister would pick out representative firms and appoint members from them.

288. It has been said that the small manufacturers being so numerous in comparison to the large men, the members would not represent the large firms?—It is not so much the small manufacturers as the tailors. I think in this case a nominee Board would be better. Personally, I think that something ought to be done. The work-people themselves are getting rather restless. This thing has been hanging fire so long they seem to think it has been put on one side. It ought to be given a trial as soon as possible. If the rates are too high, they will remedy themselves in a while.

289. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—If the prices are too high, is it advisable to pass a law in expectation of having to alter it again immediately; have you many outdoor workers in your factory?—Not very many.

290. Have you any idea of what the effect of those prices will be upon the outdoor workers?—It will stop the outdoor workers altogether. Some of them will come into the factories; and others, I do not know what they will do.

291. With that prospect before you of stopping all the outdoor workers would you approve of passing this Act?—It will not stop all the outdoor workers.

292. Would it not be very hard on those who cannot come into the factories?—Yes. It will be hard on the manufacturers, too; but trade has got into such a condition that something must be done to improve it. I think the prices ought not to be raised quite so much; it ought to be a gradual rise.

293. Then you do not approve of all the log prices?—Not all of them. I think the rise ought to have been more gradual.

The witness withdrew.

Louis L. Cohen examined.

294. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What firm do you represent?—L. Cohen and Company. I have been manufacturing for the last 25 years in Melbourne. For the last twenty years I have been manufacturing for Sargood, Butler, and Nichol. I employ between 200 and 300 people. In regard to the constitution of the Board, I can only repeat what has been said by several witnesses, that we have been entirely unrepresented, and my opinion is that we should have a separate Board entirely composed of representatives of wholesale clothing manufacturers and employes.

295. Should the Board be an elected or a nominee Board?—A nominee Board; we should have a better opportunity to be represented than we have at present. As to outdoor permits, I consider if you try to do away with outdoor hands it will be a very serious matter for them. I make on an average 1,000 garments a week, taking all the year round. Some weeks I make from 2,000 to 2,500, at other times 800 or 900, but it is about 1,000 garments a week all the year round. All those garments I make outdoors. I employ on the premises about 80 hands, but those hands make only order goods. For some of my order work I pay 10d. an hour, and also there is cheap order work. For instance, there are travellers in all parts of the country who take orders from their customers. In Gippsland, say, a man goes into a draper's shop and sees patterns of cloth and orders a suit, that is sent to Sargood's warehouse, and from there it comes to me. That is cheap order trade. If I have to pay 10d. an hour for that suit it does away with that trade. That means from 60, 70, up to 100 suits a week.

296. How many people do you employ outside?—I have not got the exact number.

297. Do you make more outside than you do inside?—Yes, much more. I have paid for twelve months £7,14s. 2d. for both outdoor and indoor work. The greater portion of that is for outdoor work. The difference between the new log and the present log would be this—I reckon that a hand in my place can now earn £1 2s. 11d.; under the new log she will earn £2 16s. 4d., making beaufort coats. By making chesterfield overcoats she earns £1 2s. 6d. at present; under the new log she would earn £2 9s. 2d. At present, making sacs, she earns £1 5s. 1d.; under the new log she would earn £2 12s. 2d. Trousers, under the present log, she would earn £1 4s.; under the new log, £2 2s. Vests, under the present rates, £1 8s.; under the new log, £2 5s. 6d. A great deal has been said about trousers being made for 6d. You

have asked several witnesses what they paid; I have no objection to telling what I pay, and the lowest price in my factory is 6½d. for making trousers, but those trousers are sold at 2s. 6d. in the wholesale houses.

298. How many of those trousers can an average woman make in a day?—Some can make more than others. I have girls in my place who have perhaps a mother to help them and they make about 30 pairs a week. I do not know how many hours they work.

299. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—If a woman works in the factory eight hours, how many could she make?—I only make order trousers in the factory.

300. How many could she make?—I reckon four pairs for eight hours. No doubt she has to work to do it. I get fifteen to eighteen pairs of trousers made in my place in the week, but I pay 2s. a pair. They are orders. When we pay 6s. 6d. for making a dozen pairs of trousers they do not cut the lining or press them off; everything is prepared for them, and the trousers are sold at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7d. in the wholesale houses.

301. Is it your opinion that the adoption of this log would throw a large number of deserving people out of employment?—Undoubtedly, I am positive of it. I have a big order on hand now for the West. We have a very large order through Sargood, Butler, and Nichol for the porters and guards there. If those prices came in I would have to pay double the prices I pay now, consequently I could not take the work and Sargood's could not take the contract. That would throw very many out of work.

302. What would be the effect of your not taking the contract—could that work be imported ready made cheaper than it could be made in the colony?—Yes, very much cheaper. We could not get a chance to make it. They import now stuff that we cannot make, such as alpaca coats, flannelettes, duck trousers, white vests, and so on.

303. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—If the log prices were introduced that would cause you to raise your prices?—My profits would not be affected in the least. I manufacture for Sargood's warehouse. I get a certain price, and whatever price I would have to pay to the workers I would ask them to give me the increase. I could not pay the increase out of my own pockets.

304. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—If they could not afford to pay that price the work would not be done?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Members present:

The Hon. C. J. HAM, in the Chair;

The Hon. J. H. Abbott
J. Balfour
J. Bell

The Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling
D. Melville
Sir A. Snowden.

John Percy Clarke examined.

305. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—I believe you desire to give evidence to the Committee as to the export trade of made-up clothing, to support evidence that has been given already?—That is my desire. I wish to refer to the evidence of Mr. Blencowe. I represent the firm of Sargood, Butler, Nichol, and Co. It is true that Mr. Blencowe represented our section of the manufacturing interest on that Board, but I am sorry to say he only represents a section of our clothing business. Mr. Blencowe made several statements that I will take as they appear in the newspaper report of his evidence. He states that this increase of price will make a difference of only 10 per cent. in the rates so far as he is concerned. Well, Mr. Blencowe has made statements to several manufacturers as to the rates he is already paying. I believe he pays 8d. I heard it stated that he did, and he stated at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association that the employes got up to 1s. 2d. I want to know how he arrives at his 10 per cent. He also makes the statement as to export trade, that years ago when much higher prices were paid in the manufacture, Victoria did an export trade. The firm he represents now have still an opportunity of going back to those prices and still doing an export trade, for the conditions are just the same here, but the conditions are altered in the other colonies. Ten years ago there were no clothing factories in Sydney, and we did a large trade in New Zealand. The duty has closed New Zealand against us, but in Sydney they can do the trade as well as we can. Mr. Blencowe's position on the Board has been against us manufacturers to a large extent, as he only represents a very small portion of this trade, who insist in getting their work done in a certain manner. He has formed his log on the system in vogue in his place, the system he knows, and he can imagine no system outside that; but, as a matter of fact, it is an old and expensive system to manufacture under, and it only obtains in one case here. It is quite possible for hands to earn just as much wages under other systems as in Mr. Blencowe's factory, but according to the rates in the log, if no man is permitted to make any innovation, he must not adopt any more economical methods, but must still pay the log rates. The principal objection we have to those rates is that, in reality, it is a maximum. As to the stipulations laid down as to how stuff is manufactured, it is highest class stuff only in our trade. The lower class stuff can be made very much cheaper than Mr. Blencowe is in the habit of making it, and it is just as reasonable to ask that the schedule should be formed on that basis as it would be for Collins-street tailors to ask that the law should be made to compel all the Bourke-street and suburban tailors, who sell stuff cheaper, to make it their way, and no other way. Mr. Blencowe was at great pains to talk about "bunkum," as to the assertion of my employers that it would destroy the export trade. Mr. Blencowe is in no position to speak of the import or export trade. He merely superintends the making of the clothes in his factory. He has nothing to do with the selling or importing of the stuff. Mr. Barlow does that, and the latter represented us on the deputation as to this very Act. Mr. Barlow said distinctly that it would destroy the export trade, and he is in a position to know, and Mr. Blencowe is not. Mr. Barlow is the manager of the sales department in Beath, Schiess, and Company, the firm Mr. Blencowe represents.

306. Is Mr. Barlow here to-day?—No; he says that in the papers.

307. We do not want your opinion as to Mr. Blencowe's qualifications, or what Mr. Barlow said, but to hear what you know yourself?—Following on the statements that Mr. Butler made to you, we asked our Sydney house to supply us with prices and the minimum rates obtainable for manufacturing certain lines of slop clothing. They have replied to us and inform us that the price for making sacs there now is 1s. 6d.; that is against the price here of 1s. 3d., and I wish to emphasize the fact that there is no honest man in the trade but desires a rise. We honestly and fairly think that the price is too low.

308. What would it be under the new log?—2s. 7½d. How can we compete for a trade outside our own colony under such disadvantageous circumstances? The price for moleskin trousers is 6d. in Sydney; under the new log rates 10¼d. The present rate here is about the same as in Sydney. The rate for making tweed trousers in Sydney is 5d. Our minimum rate here is 6d., and the proposed rate 1s. 2d. It does not require a great deal of argument to prove that we cannot go outside our own doors to sell stuff at those rates. The same remark applies to vests. In regard to the import trade, it has been stated that we will not be able to import any stuff. Mr. Blencowe said that was bunkum. There are a good many alpaca coats and white washing coats worn here. Under the new log we will have to pay 1s. 6d. to the hand for the making of a coat, which will mean 2s. 11d. or 3s. to us by the time they are in the warehouse. We could not make a sac coat of a decent material under 4s. 3½d. We can import beautiful sac coats invoiced at 2s. boxed, and they will cost 2s. 11½d. to land, duty paid.

309. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—What does it cost you now to make the same things?—Under the present rate we can still compete. We still import a small amount of white coats. There is no advantage in getting the stuff made here under present rates, only it is nearer our door, and we can make what we want from time to time without laying in a large stock of manufactured goods. The same remark applies in a less degree to alpaca coats. The difference there would be 4s. 9½d. as against 3s. 8½d. for the imported article under the new rates. The existing rate for alpacas varies considerably, but we pay 2s. for making an alpaca coat, and putting it in the warehouse at present with the material 3s. 3½d.

310. What could you import that for?—3s. 8½d. Under the new log they cost 4s. 9½d. The same thing applies to a very large extent to boys' clothing. Under the present rate we can make a galatea suit on the basis of stuff at 4d. a yard for 25s. 6d. a dozen. Under the proposed new rates they would cost us quite £1 a dozen to make. That would increase the price to 33s. a dozen. We can import them for 28s. 9d. The difference is not so very large in that particular article, but in other classes of boys' clothing, which we have given up importing for years, it would be much more appreciable. That shows how erroneous Mr. Blencowe's evidence is, and that he knows nothing whatever of the export trade, and the Committee should not be led away by him. He knows all about the local trade, as much as any man here, but when he opens his mouth about what we are doing outside, it is a great shame.

311. He stated his class of goods were different from the ordinary, a superior class of goods and superior work?—Then if we cannot export his class of goods, we are to export none according to his argument.

312. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Your evidence goes to prove that the difference by the proposed log will be much more than 10 per cent.?—Yes. We think the increased price to our customers will be 30 per cent. at least.

313. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—It will kill your export trade?—Absolutely. A suit we sell for 15s. now for export we will have to charge 19s. 6d. for.

314. How many people have you employed?—We control two very large factories; directly and indirectly we employ about 400 hands.

315. How many would you have to get rid of?—About 150 to 200 of them right off.

316. Which means, if this log is carried, you will have to dismiss that number?—Yes, unless people will give the increased price.

317. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Mr. Blencowe was elected by all of you to the position?—We had no choice. We would prefer the nominee system. Under the present law a tailor employing four hands is a factory under the Act. It stands to reason that a tailor of that sort knows nothing about our business, he is not the man to legislate for us.

318. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—But taking the Act as it is, is it your opinion that it would be more satisfactory to have an elective than a nominee Board?—An elective, if the franchise was placed on a satisfactory basis to us.

319. Under the present law as it is?—A nominee Board under existing circumstances, that is unless the franchise be altered.

320. You said 6d. a pair for moleskin trousers?—Sixpence, we pay about that here.

321. Take an ordinary hand, working in a factory eight hours a day, how many could she make up at that rate?—The work is split up in our factories. There is very little trousers work made right off in one piece, the bulk is done in separate parts. A girl employed in a moleskin factory would earn about 15s. to 18s. a week on the basis of paying 6d. a pair.

322. I think you are aware that the Board in fixing the log reckoned that a woman of average ability would be able to earn 20s. a week?—No, that is for a woman of minimum ability, but they have fixed it for the aged and cripples. We have to employ all and sundry, so that we will have to pay an average hand more than that. The worst hand on the premises has to earn £1 a week.

323. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—When the log comes into force will it have the effect of increasing the outside workers or suppressing them?—The outside workers will starve eventually. They will cease to exist, and that is one phase of the question that presents itself to us. People talk of "sweaters," but the sweater is not a man who goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he can devour, getting cheap workmen. A sweater is a woman left in destitute circumstances, with two or three children, and what she wants is bread, and she adopts the only means she has to earn it, goes to a man and offers to work for a price. Those are the people who bring the prices down.

324. Have you any suggestion by which that state of affairs can be altered so as to do justice to all, employes and manufacturers?—The practical suggestion of revision of the log for piece-work by a competent body, and the lowering of the minimum wage to something like a moderate rate. If people can live in comfort on 20s. a week certainly that is not a minimum wage. There are old and helpless people that are employed who must do something for a living. Are those to be turned adrift on the streets? This present minimum is bound to be the maximum. The trade cannot stand more than £1 a week, though we

pay more than that for the best women. A peculiar thing about our business is that a slow worker is no good to us under any circumstances. We do not care about employing them. The quicker a worker is the better the work is. A quick worker is a good worker.

325. Would the basis of 20s. a week for a competent hand in your factory be a fair rate at which the log rate should be fixed to enable a competent woman, working on piece-work, to earn a living?—It would depend on what the piece-work rates were.

326. Based on a wage of 20s., if they were in a factory at a daily wage?—We are quite willing to do that. I think it only a fair thing, but the piece-work rates as fixed by this Board will enable the hands to earn £2 and £2 10s., and sometimes £4 10s. a week. We do not think that fair. I know that those hands will not listen to any overtures to continue working at £1 a week. They have told us already that they will work under no rates except piece rates; they can see the advantage under the schedule.

327. If this log comes into force then it will increase the outside workers?—Oh no.

328. If they can earn all that by piece-work?—No, we cannot afford to pay those piece-work rates. We must find means to get the work done outside that system. If we had to apply more machinery, or some way, we would bring people inside the factory to work, untrained hands, so as to train them.

329. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—You could not get the outdoor workers to come in the factories?—Not if we had to pay piece-work rates.

330. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Do you think this log will deprive a number of people of their means of living?—Undoubtedly.

The witness withdrew.

Barnett Sniders examined.

331. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You have, I understand, some evidence to give on the question of made-up clothing and as to the constitution of the Clothing Board?—The greatest grievance of the slop manufacturers is that they have really no representation on the Board at all; that the Board who fixed these log prices were not representative of the manufacturers at all. The Board consisted of four tailors and one employé; the employé had a very strong leaning towards his own class; I do not say that detrimentally to him, but the manufacturers of clothing had no representation on the Board at all, because retail tailors absolutely know nothing about slop-clothing manufacture where the most modern appliances and machinery are used, running 2,000 stitches a minute.

332. You do not contend that Beath, Schiess are tailors; are they not manufacturers?—That is exactly what I say; that the only other representative was Mr. Blencowe, and that he had strong leanings towards the employés, and his own words, which you just gave utterance to, were that his firm turned out better work than other factories; consequently, if Mr. Blencowe stands on that pinnacle, then he was not a representative of the manufacturers at all who do not produce work as good as his. If a Collins-street tailor fixed the log for the Bourke-street tailors, that would be about the same thing.

333. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—You seem to have been unhappy in your selection?—We had no power; There are 600 tailors and 30 manufacturers. If each man had a vote you can understand who would be elected; the result was that all elected were tailors except Mr. Blencowe; I was astonished that Mr. Blencowe was elected at all. These are the present log prices which our manager has prepared—the old tariff is given and these are the new prices. Knickerbocker trousers, with one pocket, at present pay 3d., the new log is 6d.; juvenile sac jackets, at present pay 9d., the new log is 1s. 6d. The present price for knickerbocker suits, no collar, is 4d., the new price is 8d. The present price for knickerbocker suits with Prussian collar is 5d., and the new price is 11d. Knickerbocker sailor blouses at present cost 5d., and under the new log the price is 9½d. For finishing trousers at present 4½d. is paid, the new log is 9d. The present price for youths' trousers, with side pockets, is 5½d., and the new price is 1s. 1¼d. The present price for boys' trousers, with side pockets, is 5½d., the new price is 1s. For men's trousers, the common trousers that Mr. Clarke spoke of, with side pockets, the present price is 6½d., the new price is 1s. 3d., and with cross pockets, 1s. 2d. The present price for men's vests is 6½d., and the new price 1s. 0½d.; youths' vests, 5½d., new price, 10¾d.; boys' vests, 5d., new price, 9½d.; youths' stitched sacs, three pockets, present price, 1s., new price, 2s. 1d.; boys' stitched sacs, 10d., new price, 1s. 9½d. Every single line has 100 per cent. advance. Is that a reasonable proposal to make?

334. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—How do you get the new price?—From your new log.

335. We understood that the new log had not yet been distributed?—It has been in all the papers.

336. That is assuming that the log in the newspapers is the new log?—Yes; we were afraid it would be gazetted before we knew anything at all about it. Those are the prices of the old log that I have given, and we think that they are a little low, although I will say so far as my factory inside is concerned I am paying fair wages, and the girls are earning fair wages at the present prices. I think a fair minimum wage for a girl is 15s. I say that as to girls who are working under healthy conditions. As to the maximum, one girl earns 25s. and another £3. I think the minimum they ought to earn is 15s.

337. What do they earn?—At our factory the women earn 15s. a week all round; I am not including the apprentices.

338. If the average is 15s. a week all through, some being very expert, the payment to some not expert must be very small?—With perhaps two or three exceptions of elderly people, I do not think there are many at our place who earn less than that.

339. From the evidence of Mr. Blencowe, I went on the supposition that 20s. per week should be the amount paid, and if your average is 15s. a week, that is an increase of about 25 per cent.?—That is the trouble. If you said that it was to be 20s. a week it might limit it, but under the log price it is 100 per cent., and as every manufacturer points out, no girl will work at that when she can earn double under the log prices.

340. Do you mean that the piece-work is made up at a higher rate than the wage rate?—Under the new log. I would like to point out this, that on the day this log comes into existence outdoor work will cease—I know what I am stating—so far as slop clothing is concerned.

341. How many hands will you have to dismiss?—Every outdoor worker. We pay in wages about £300 a week, about £75 a week for outdoor work, and I assure you that the day this log comes into law we cannot possibly employ one of the outdoor workers. One gentleman has asserted that he can work under the present Factories Act, but I have asked him this question—"What condition would you be in if the girls asked for the log?" He said—"I would have to close my factory; I could not pay the prices."

342. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—How much would an average girl earn under the new log?—100 per cent. advance on the present amount—30s. instead of 15s.

343. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Do you agree with Mr. Butler that the effect of the log would be to probably cause a strike, and all the employés would want to go on piece-work?—I do not think so, because there would be so many out of work; the only trouble would be to give the poor people work; the manufacturers might strike.

344. Would not they strike to have piece-work instead of day-work?—We could not possibly do any export trade. We are importers and manufacturers, and if this log came into existence we could not do any export trade. We should have to get our clothing made in Sydney for that trade.

345. Have you a branch in Sydney?—An agency, but not a factory, and we do not want to be forced to have one. We ship to Sydney, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but with these new prices we could not possibly do that trade.

346. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Would log rates based on the average earnings of £1 a week be fair?—I think so. We think a minimum of £1 a week is rather high for all girls, the worst workers, and if you fix the minimum at a price you reduce all the best hands to the level of the worst. Suppose a girl earns 12s. 6d. or 14s. a week now, £1 is a high minimum to fix, but still I think we could work under it; but if the log prices were introduced, I feel justified in stating there would not be a shilling's worth of outdoor work done.

The witness withdrew.

Richard Ince examined.

347. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Are you one of those who signed the petition to the Legislative Council?—Yes. I might explain that it was on account of the chief point referred to this Committee, viz.:—the fixing of a minimum rate for men and women for the same article. The petitioning of the Council was on account of the minimum rate having been fixed so high, that although it was not lawful to fix that, the Board were told to go on and do so, knowing that if it were possible to cater for the men as well as the women we should then know what price they were to have. Since then the Board has met and it has been practically readjusted. The log was not fixed at 11d. in the full sense of the word, but the hand garments have been raised and the machine garments lowered; on account of that the Collins-street people objected that we had readjusted the log to 10d., which leaves the machine garment at the same price, and reduces the hand garment to the old rate that they had been used to paying. I am a member of the Board that fixed those rates.

348. Then you have no grievance now?—The grievance I have is that fault has been found with the Board, and I want to show you the reason for fixing the different rates at the price at which they are fixed.

349. Are you getting on to the manufacturers' price question—do you agree with the previous witnesses?—I am giving my own independent evidence apart from them altogether—I do not agree with them.

350. You have heard the evidence that the slop manufacturers are dissatisfied with the log fixed by the tailors, and think they are not fairly treated?—I have had as much experience in the slop trade as some of the witnesses to-day. Ten years ago I worked in a factory and I was manager of a factory for four years—there have been changes since then.

351. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Has not a great deal of machinery been introduced since then?—No, only for the button-holing.

352. Has nothing been introduced during the ten years to make the work cheaper?—Only that the class of work is much inferior. The work accepted is so low, and things have been cut to such a low price, that they could not give the former price for it.

353. On our last day of sitting it was stated that during the last ten years great changes had taken place so that the evidence of ten years ago was not to be accepted now?—I am in the trade now, and I am fully in touch with the trade, but I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the price fixed for the indoor worker is the same as for the outdoor worker. If a hand works inside he or she has a work-room and fire provided and machine provided, whereas the outdoor worker has had none of these requirements; she has had to do the work of the machine for nothing; the work of the machine was practically thrown in. She had to find her own machine, her own fire, and her own fare to and from the factory, practically reducing the price of the article altogether. As to the outdoor worker being thrown away altogether it will be she will do the superior classes of work.

354. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—Do you agree that they will be all dismissed?—No, I do not. Last year we exported £120,000 worth of stuff; that is a very small item of the clothing manufactured here, and Sydney is catering at a much lower rate than we are, but their labour is sweated—to see that, you have only to look at their railway contract for station-master's uniform—stuff and all for 25s. a coat.

355. Mr. Sniders says if this new log comes into force he will have to dismiss outside hands to the amount of £75 a week, and Mr. Clarke put it at £150 to £200 a week?—But if this log was fixed at any price we, being under a Factories Act, would be handicapped as against a colony without a Factories Act.

356. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Then you agree that the export trade will probably be injured?—Yes, on account of the labour in those other places being got for any price. As to fixing the minimum wage at 20s. a week we thought a hand should get in the first year, 2s. 6d. a week; in the second, 5s.; the third, 7s. 6d.; the fourth, 10s., and then 15s. and 20s., so that after being five years at the trade she is supposed to get 20s. a week; if she cannot earn that she is placed on the piece-work rate which is based on the medium workers' rate of wage. A good hand can earn from 25s. to £3 a week if we base the log on 20s., which I contend it is, because we have taken outside evidence from the work-hands.

357. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—You have doubled the prices right through?—No; when you say 6d. for certain work the question comes—is £1 a week too much for a work-hand to live on—that will not be constant work all the year round, so it will come to 17s. or 18s., and if a woman is to keep herself, and pay her fares and board, I say £1 a week is not too much.

358. The manufacturers say they cannot afford to give the wages?—But the people have to live.

359. We want to find some medium between the two. The manufacturers say if you carry out this log they will have to go to Sydney—is there no middle course?—I am a representative of the employers, and I went on that Board with the honest intention of giving the price that I would be pleased to pay, and the price that the workers would be pleased to receive. I thought it was an opportunity for fixing a rate on which people could live, and doing away with the cry about sweating.

360. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Then your evidence is that we cannot compete with Sydney for the export trade while they have no Factories Act. The probabilities are, from the evidence that has been given, that those articles can be imported at a lower price than they can be produced under the wages of the log, and the cry will be that a large number of people must necessarily be thrown out of employment?—I do not think it would pay them under the new rates to import the material except for our own consumption.

361. You heard Mr. Clarke's evidence?—He has picked special lines which are very little used.

362. Is he not competent?—He is competent to say what he can import an article for, but I challenge his competency to say what the pay should be, because he is not a manufacturer, and never worked at the trade.

363. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—Do you think our own home trade will keep all our people at work?—Yes, I think so, considering the small export trade, and that the other colonies have been starting during the last twelve months.

364. You do not think anything about losing the export trade then?—No.

365. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Do you approve of there being two Boards, one for factory work and one for the tailors?—No, because our interests are so mixed; the factories at present cater for the order trade. This has really been the grievance—the wholesale warehouses who run factories also send samples of their goods throughout the colonies to the grocery stores and general stores. Orders are taken by incompetent persons, and the measures sent down to the factories to have them made under the factory log as orders. That is what the Board has striven to do away with. The tailors themselves think they are harshly treated by the factories making those clothes in competition. I would agree to have two Boards if one Board dealt solely with the wholesale work, but directly they touch those special orders they are out of order. I say orders are orders and should be paid under the minimum order price. I would agree to a Board of five employers and five employés from each branch of the trade—five practical competent men, making five delegates from each branch of the trade.

366. Would you have a mixed Board with an equal proportion of factory men and tailors?—Yes.

367. And an equal proportion from the employés and tailors of a factory?—No, five of each sort of employé to sit in rotation—five coat-hands, five machiners, five pressers, and as they were then disposed of there would be a knowledge of the price of each article. We have not such a Board now.

368. The present Board consists chiefly of tailors?—It is principally a tailor one on the employers' side, and factory work-hands on the employés' side. Those five factory hands have bound themselves together; they know nothing of each other's work, a presser even nothing of the making. A tailor says to them—"You know nothing of my branch of work—anything I want, you support me," and they are bound five solid that, when the employers are disbanded on account of the antagonism between the master tailors and the factories, one man keeping away decides the question. The whole gist of it is in this, that on the Board at present Mr. Blencowe is the only man who represents the employers. He is practically an employer, representing Beath, Schiess, and Co. He is not an employé, but he was deputed with two of the work-hands to draw up a scale of items and prices. Those that he thought were fair were allowed to pass because he could have commanded it and say—"I am going to pay that price and our vote is six." If there had been five factory employers on the Board it would have been the same position. The prices were based on what he called a fair weekly wage. The work-hands will not earn more than £1 a week under those prices.

369. The goods that you say are not very much used here are the alpaca and the white coat?—Yes.

370. Are they not used either for export or home consumption?—No, not to any extent, very little in comparison to other colonies.

371. Are they sent from here to other colonies?—I doubt if they are. As Mr. Clarke said, at the present time they import those articles.

372. Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Sniders as to the slop work. He quoted every one of the articles being 100 per cent. above the present price?—Yes, and I say it is wrong. I do not agree with it. He was giving you the lowest sweated price for the making of the article without the machine added, and on the highest with the machine added. I know the log as well as anybody in the room.

373. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—He intimated that those were the prices according to the present log?—Yes, an indoor worker's; he pays 6d. for a pair of trousers, and for an outdoor 6d., just the same, but for the latter he does not provide a machine. On the outdoor prices he adds machining.

374. Do you say the witness has withheld certain evidence, it is a serious charge?—I know what I am saying, but it is not a serious charge. The point is that for outdoor work an article is paid the same whether they machine it or do not.

375-6. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—We do not want to confuse; we want the facts. The quotation given to us showed that the new log prices were 100 per cent. more than what they can be produced for now, you deny that?—I do. Mind you, it is a peculiar position, if you can follow me. In giving work outdoor a price has been paid, the same amount as indoor, but the outdoor worker has had to do machining extra, where the indoor worker has had the benefit of a machinist to do the machinery portion.

377. And the lowest price given is the outdoor worker's price?—Yes.

378. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Do you know that for a fact?—I do.

379. Is it not your opinion?—No. Sixpence is the lowest price paid for trousers, but that is machining and all; but the indoor worker has had the benefit of 2½d. for the machining inside.

380. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Still the 100 per cent. on that particular article would apply to the outdoor worker?—Yes. If they are both given outdoor it will be 100 per cent.

381. If one pair of trousers is given outdoor it is 6d. instead of 1s.; the other is done at 8d. instead of 1s.?—Yes.

382. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—You charge the previous witness with misleading us?—He has told you the truth, but has not given you a fair account of the surroundings of it, which made it to me very misleading.

383. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Take a pair of moleskin trousers, what is the difference to the manufacturer, it is 6d. for outside, and the worker finds house rent, and machine, and so on?—Yes.

384. That same pair of moleskins made in a factory would be how much?—The price paid is 6d., and that is where everything is found. That is where the difference comes in.

385. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Do you think the new log was quoted as to the outdoor work, and the old log as to the indoor?—The new log bears the same proportion as to the outdoor and the indoor, but in it they get paid for the machining; in the old log they did not. In the new log it is provided that the machining shall be paid for. Under the old log, in many instances the sewings were found by the employés. It is specially in the new log provided they shall be found by the employer.

386. Then it is true it is 100 per cent. more?—On some items, but not on the moleskins.

387. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Your opinion is that those prices quoted as having been paid are prices that are really too low; they do not give a living wage?—They do not give an existing wage working a legitimate number of hours per day.

388. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Then if evidence has been given that 15s. has been earned on the average in a factory it is not true, excluding apprentices?—I do not want to make any serious charge at all; but, in my own opinion, I would stake my life that an average of 15s. all round for each individual worker is never paid in any factory; take the average from year's end to year's end.

389. It is excluding the apprentices?—Yes, excluding the apprentices and taking outdoor workers and all.

390. No; keep to the factory workers indoors?—I do not say anything about Mr. Sniders' factory; it may be there, but I am doubtful.

391. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—He said very distinctly it was?—I am very doubtful of it. A great deal has been said as to Mr. Blencowe's firm not being up to date as to machinery. He is as much up to date as any factory in Australia, but his work is looked on as being the best work in the stock trade. He is a man who will insist on good work, and will not pass it otherwise.

392. You had better keep to what you know yourself?—Assertions have been made against members of the Board, and I should like to justify their action.

393. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—For a girl's wage in a factory, not the most competent hand, is a minimum of 15s. sufficient?—No. I do not consider for a fair worker 15s. is sufficient to exist on. The whole evil of the tailoring trade is that a number of women are sent to learn their trade at the tailoring to the detriment of those who have to earn their living, and while the former merely supplement their parents' earnings, the legitimate workers are cut so low that they cannot exist.

394. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—I suppose you would not approve of children who are anxious to supplement their parents' earnings doing so?—Yes, I would, because we have provided for from one to five years' apprenticeship, and after that I would reckon they were competent workers.

395. With the object of meeting that class, you are favorable to the Bill now introduced to enable the Board to fix the price for both sexes?—I am.

396. That would enable those who were to assist their parents getting a smaller wage?—There is an item in the Bill that has been overlooked, the portion relating to apprentices. At present the Act says you shall not have apprentices over eighteen years of age, and the amending Act has apprentices allowed to 21 years, and it will give the employers an opportunity of getting apprentices for workers with one two, three, four, and five years' experience.

397. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—I think that you are rather out as to the proposal that the apprentices shall be 21?—It is that we shall be able to cater for them up to 21. We want clause 18 erased. If this Bill is carried it will read so.

398. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—The new Board can fix any age?—We reckon that beyond 21 you cannot have an apprentice, because all indentures are void at 21, according to the Masters and Servants' Act.

399. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—There is nothing about 21 in the Act?—I had the 21 in my mind. It says to any age. It means you shall not be restricted to apprentices only up to eighteen years of age.

400. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—What is the price now of trousers making, without the new log, in the factories?—There are various prices. Sixpence is the lowest, and they range up to about 10d., and a certain class of work make by Mr. Blencowe, 1s.

401. Do you know Mr. Denton?—I do.

402. He gave evidence before the Sweating Board, and I see in his evidence he was asked—"What can a person earn at those 7½d. trousers per week, working 48 hours?" and his answer was—"I do not think they could earn more than 12s. a week." The question was then asked—"Then the outdoor work now means 12s. to 15s. for the females? Yes. Is that too low? Certainly. What ought they to earn? A hand in this country should earn not less than £1 a week." You would have then 25 per cent. more for girls. What does your log make them?—The log at 48 hours a week makes them earn £1 a week.

403. On those 7½d. trousers?—No, the new log.

404. Mr. Denton wanted them to earn £1 a week?—Yes.

405. He says they should not earn less than that, and at present they earn 15s. Has your log increased beyond this £1 a week?—He says 12s. 6d. Prior to this new log there has been no machining paid to outdoor workers; 14d. for cross pockets, and 1s. 3d. for side pockets, machining included.

406. The price then was 7½d. What would you put the price of those 7½d. trousers up to?—To 14d.

407. Then you have doubled the price?—I do not consider we have.

408. All through the Sweating Committee the price of the different garments was defined; have you doubled it?—I do not consider we have.

409. The question was asked—"What can a person earn at those 7½d. trousers per week, working 48 hours? I do not think they could earn more than 12s. a week. With all the best appliances they

have in their houses? It depends on the description of the work, as a machinist can invariably earn good money? The power is found, and I would like to see that in every factory"?—The power is found. That is for indoor workers.

410. The evidence goes on—"In these times, if we go to a warehouse there is a lift for you; our women have to be driving machines all day. Every place should be the same as Banks'—find the power for the hands. What would they earn at the present coat prices? The system of working is different; but if a hand had to take a coat herself and make it, I do not think they can make more than one coat and a half per day. That would be the average—about 15s. a week, a little less vest hands." You have doubled both?—I do not consider that a hand who will earn that amount at those prices will earn £1 a week. I do not admit we have doubled the price because the machining is given to the work-hands.

411. The evidence was—"You want an advance to suit you of about 25 per cent. on the present prices? Yes." Now, your Board has doubled the price, and made it 100 per cent. How do you reconcile that with the evidence of men like Mr. Denton?—I am an employer, and it seems strange that I should take this view of the subject, but I really feel justified in doing it, having reckoned what the hands can earn.

412. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—But you are an employer of a different branch altogether, the "bespoke" trade?—Yes.

413. That is another branch altogether?—Yes, but I have worked in a factory.

414. If this manufacturers' trade was swept away altogether, it would be all the better for you?—I am not going on a selfish basis. Those prices have been cut down to that extent on account of the outdoor workers. An employer will give out work at 2s. 3d. a coat, say. Then some hands come in and ask for work and there is none there. While they are standing there an outdoor worker comes in and planks down a heap of coats and says—"I can make those for 1s. 9d.," and he gets the work; then the others follow his example, and it is brought to 1s. People like that work sixteen and eighteen hours a day. They do not live. We have raised those particular prices largely—100 per cent.

415. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—Have you been fair and reasonable for the protection of the trade?—Yes.

416. It appears now that you have doubled the price?—It is not because Mr. Denton was satisfied with 25 per cent. that I should say I am satisfied with it. Taking the machining into consideration, it is not 100 per cent.

417. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Even if it necessitates an increase to 100 per cent. you think that should be paid, if nothing less than that will give a living wage?—That is just what I say.

418. Twenty shillings a week, and you based your calculation on that?—That is so.

419. And whether it is 100 per cent. or 200 per cent. you do not trouble about that?—Just so.

420. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—You do not care about the export trade at all?—No. I consider at the present price the employers will demand a better class of article and it will lead to a better class of article, and the protective duties are so high that it will not allow us to compete in the other colonies.

421. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—Is Mr. Denton in the trade still?—Yes.

422. Is he a reliable person?—I should think so.

423. If he states they earned at 7½d. a garment, 15s. a week, you would believe him?—Yes.

424. If you double the price and make it 14d. or 15d. you double the money?—Yes, but he has given an extreme case of what a person can earn. They would have to work very close to get that money.

425. In another place Mr. Denton was asked—"What does your worker outside get from you when working? I could not tell, because I have only just started on it. The last six weeks there has been practically no work in the country. What do your hands earn per week, as things are at present, through your work? They may earn from 10s. to £1. What do the hands inside earn, fully employed? One young woman at £1 a week, and the men are piece-work." If you double the price what will that result in?—I do not consider we have doubled our price.

426. It was originally 7½d.?—That was the lowest price ever paid then, and since then it has gone lower.

427. Do you dispute that you have doubled it?—For the lowest sweated labour I say we have, and I say it ought to be doubled.

428. Do you know the class of work at 7½d. at that time?—Yes.

429. Then what is that on your Board to-day?—Fourteen pence.

430. Then the Committee are right in coming to the conclusion that you have doubled the price to be paid for some of those things?—Yes, I say we have doubled it.

431. You heard the evidence of those witnesses showing that?—Yes.

432. And you will say you have doubled it?—Yes.

433. You are indifferent to this £120,000 of export?—Yes. I say we would not have it in any

case.

The witness withdrew.

Alfred Bowley examined.

434. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—I understand that you desire to be heard in reply to Mr. Ince?—Yes. Mr. Ince said there had been very little advance made in machinery for the last ten years. I have had twenty years' experience of factory work, and say that ten years ago the button-hole machine was only just introduced, which caused a revolution in the trade in that branch. That machine at first would do only part of the work; now it does the work entirely, without any hand work whatever. That is one improvement. Ten years ago a sewing machine would do 1,500 stitches a minute; now they do 2,500 a minute. Again, ten years ago the gas engine was scarcely introduced in a factory; now nearly all factories have a gas engine driving the machines; that is another big improvement. The cutting machine for cutting cloth was used ten years ago, but it was so imperfect that they were not a success; now the machines are very much better and will cut any thickness you like. Ten years ago a hand knife was in

use. We can cut now 40 thicknesses of cloth by the hand ; that is very different from ten years ago. Mr. Ince said that the interests of the clothing shops and the clothing trade were diametrically opposed. He objects to us making orders for the country. If a storekeeper wants a better suit than a slop he sends down to us and he pays a better price ; we object to the Board going there to determine to take away our work. He said they object to the factories doing this work. Why should they decide a log for us to pay to take away that part of our business, a part that the country call for ? If you were in the country you would not be willing to wear a slop suit.

435. Mr. Ince, I think, had in mind the difficulty of having two Boards because the trades ran into one another in that way, and then he pointed out that the manufacturers took orders and the difficulty would arise in appointing those separate Boards ?—We are quite prepared to pay the order log for the order work, and a slop log for the slop. If we had two Boards, they could fix each of those things.

436. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—The fact is that you cut into the tailors' business with those orders ?—The business is brought to us. It is quite legitimate. The Board consisted of four tailors, whose interests were opposed to us.

437. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—As a large manufacturer, what is your opinion as to the constitution of a Board. Do you think that there should be two Boards ?—Two distinct Boards. The result of that Board's deliberation has been to kill the slop trade to the advantage of the order trade.

438. Do you think the Board should be elective or nominee ?—Elective if possible to get it, but the voters' roll must be properly formed.

439. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—There is an alteration in the Bill to give four votes ?—We have 30 manufacturers in Melbourne. Give them all four votes and that is only 120, and there are 600 tailors in the town.

440. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—If you had two Boards and you had an amended Act as to voting, would that satisfy you ?—We have that now. We have one, two, and three votes now.

441. It is now "not exceeding four votes"—do you think with such an amendment you would prefer an elective Board ?—That is not an amendment ; we voted under that, those of us who had four votes, though it was illegal at the time. I prefer an elective Board with the rolls properly constituted.

442. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—When any four work they are a factory ?—Yes.

443. Then there are other factories employing 200 or 300 hands—would their interests run in the same lines ?—A small factory only makes order work on the line of slops.

444. Suppose they had votes ?—They are not factories at all, they are simply shops to make the order work.

445. They are factories under the Act ?—Yes, but the Act does not make them factories.

446. I ask where would you be. You say now there are 600 tailors' shops, and only 30 large manufactories with the four votes. You are the same as that now and are not represented ?—No.

447. Supposing you have them separated, then every manufacturer with four people would have a vote ?—You should not class the man with the four as a large manufacturer. If you cannot alter that, give us a nominee Board. We should want a nominee Board understanding our business, and not a Board knowing nothing about our business.

448. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—You would prefer we should alter the Act and strike out all those small factories and then have an elective Board ?—Yes. Anything paying a 10s. or £1 registration fee should be classed as a factory, and nothing under that.

449. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—Your main grievance is that the Board in drawing up the log have made it unfavorable to the factories and in favour of themselves ?—That is what has happened. I do not say they did it intentionally. The evidence of Mr. Sniders on the point is, I think, correct.

450. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—Have you thought out how the thing could be devised so as to give two Boards ?—I think it is in your hands to put at the bottom another clause saying a special Board shall be appointed, nominated or elective, for the use of the wholesale clothing manufacturers—for the slop-tailoring if you like. We do not know who may be in power, and an elective Board, I think, is the better.

451. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—We understand that under the present Act you would be nowhere ?—I think in forming the new roll you would say only those paying so much registration fee to vote.

452. We have no evidence as to what the different fees are ?—It is fixed by the different number of hands employed. Where the fee is 10s. I think twenty hands must be employed.

453. Do you think that none under twenty hands should be entitled to vote ?—That is it ; and even then I would give the one paying 10s. one vote, and one paying £1 two votes, the same as the scale in the present Act.

454. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—And there must be a maximum of four ?—Yes, and with that I would guarantee to get a Board in a fortnight to give a log that would be satisfactory to the employés as well as the employers. We all admit there should be a big advance to the employés.

The witness withdrew.

William Greenwood examined.

455. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—What firm do you represent ?—Bedggood and Co.

456. There was a letter addressed by the manufacturers to the Committee, and in consequence of that you are here ?—Yes ; we consider that we represent two classes—the boot manufacturers of the colony are with us to a man—we can safely say that ; but we also represent a number of our employés, to whom a grave injustice is going to be done by the administration of this Act when the Factory Act regulations are gazetted. In the first place, the Board has fixed the minimum rate of wage at £2 5s. a week. The mode by which this high minimum rate of wage was arrived at was by the workmen asking for the extortionate amount of £3 as a living wage for workmen working in factories. Our manufacturers, guided by our council, asked that the minimum wage should be 30s. a week for the youngest or the most incompetent men in the factories, that was understood. The chairman of the Board was in a difficulty and he resolved that difficulty by simply dividing the amount and striking an average, fixing it at £2 5s. a week. He has now visited several of our factories since the agitation commenced for the reduction in this

rate, and he has found the amount of injustice that will be done, for in our factory, where we pay good rates of wages, we will have to dismiss a number of men because of this high rate of wage. Those men are old men, some of them have been working for us for 25 years, and some of them are young men, still fairly incompetent, and we think that some means should be found, and we have thought what it should be, by which this injustice can be done away with. We waited first of all on the Board and asked them to admit evidence as to this injustice. They said they could not admit our evidence, they were there simply to decide on certain things without evidence. We then went to the Chief Secretary and put all we had to say before him; we think we astonished him considerably, and if he had been free to express an opinion, which he was not, we think he would have been in favour of the minimum wage being reduced. He asked would it not be possible to put those old men on to piece-work. For certain reasons that is quite out of the question, because the rates for piece-work have now been fixed to bear a comparison with the £3 a week minimum wage; and the reason of that is this—that our representatives on the Board honestly tried to fix a rate of wage that would pay a man £2 5s. a week, the basis on which they were working, but the workmen's representatives always have borne in mind that they wanted to pay their men £3 a week, and when the chairman began to split differences we find as the result that we shall have to pay our men very high rates of wages under the piece-work system, and the piece-work system is doomed. Further than that, it is impossible to work this piece-work system. The determination of the Boot Board covers twelve pages of closely-written matter—I counted over a thousand items; we would have to keep a staff of clerks to work this out. We have had this matter tested to see what a man can earn under these piece-work rates. One man put his man on to make six pairs of boots, and he took three hours to do them—he was not more than an ordinarily competent man working under certain disadvantages. For those six pairs he would be paid at the rate of 1s. 1d. a pair—his wages were therefore 2s. an hour; it would be quite impossible to pay a man at this rate on piece-work while you could get a man to do the same work for £2 5s. a week. Another manufacturer put on three men and a boy; they made in a week 264 pairs of boots, for which the statement price is 1s. 6½d., total £20 7s. The wages at £2 5s. a week for the three men and a small wage for the boy come to £8 a week. Then he put on two men and a boy to make a cheaper class of article, and they made in a week 360 pairs. The cost at the piece-work rates is £10 10s.; the wages that are paid those two men and a boy are £5 15s., making a difference in favour of the weekly wage as against the piece rates of £4 15s.; therefore you see it is quite impossible for us to provide for the old and incompetent and slow workers by paying them on the piece-work rates, because the piece-work rates have been fixed too high. Then you will ask—What are those men going to do when we dismiss them? If this comes into operation, we are going to dismiss a number of men, about 32; but I would have you remember that our firm pay very good wages, and have a good class of men. If we dismiss 32, the chances are that is not the average dismissal rate—there will be a larger number in the smaller factories. There will be altogether, at least, 500 dismissals in the trade. Those men will start a firm and sweat in a way compared to which ordinary sweating is a foolish thing—they will have to live, and they will be shut out of the factory work—there will be less work for them to do, because the men with the £2 5s. a week and over will have to do more work than they do now to earn the high wages, and that will make a smaller number of people in the trade; and then we will lose our export trade. The exports last year in boots and shoes from the colony jumped up £22,000—that was the increase on the previous year. We reached the maximum some years ago, but we are advancing again, because we can compete with West Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and we have a certain amount of trade with New South Wales. In four of those colonies we pay duties, and we can do that mainly on lines made with the help of the new machinery—we have the most perfect sets of machinery in the trade anywhere; they are all new, and we can make boots on much better terms with those than they can make them in any of the manufacturing cities in Australia. We will lose that trade; there will be a diminution of work, and fewer men in the trade. The men will have to leave, and they will start a firm, a sort of sweating where men band together and take a certain line of trade, and they will be able to do it much cheaper than it has ever been done before. We will have federation against us when that is accomplished. Our rates of wages and factory legislation will not compare with the other colonies. The most drastic step has taken place in New Zealand, and they never fixed the minimum wage at higher than £2 a week; we have £2 5s. To pay a lad of 21 £2 5s. a week is too much—we shall have to dismiss the improvers to the trade at once, because £2 5s. is too much to pay them. What we ask for is this, that you should insert a clause in your Act—“That no advance on present maximum rates as defined in the 1892 statement of prices with its modifications as agreed to by previous conferences between manufacturers and operatives shall be made, also not to come into force till 31st March, 1898.”

457. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—In the boot trade are many women employed so as to make it necessary to have a differential rate for men and women?—Both males and females are employed. We understand that it is competent for the Board to fix a differential rate for men and women.

458. Do you refer to what they now seek by this Bill?—We have understood that it was possible now where there is different work done by different people, work that can be defined—and in our case we can define our work. The machining is done by women—the finishing and making by men altogether, and we can divide our branches we think.

459. Is there a necessity for creating a differential rate for men and women in the work they do?—We think not in the boot trade, as the work is clearly defined.

460. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Your idea is that, if no log is fixed until next March, by that time you would be able to so present your case to the Government that this question might be dealt with in the amending Factories Bill which we have had information is likely to be brought forward. It is rather outside the scope of this present inquiry, we have heard you because we thought you had important evidence to give, but if I understand you aright, you would be contented to wait for legislation if things are carried on as they are until there is an opportunity for the new Parliament to deal with the question?—There are three reasons, you have named one of them—that we think there ought to be time for many amendments to be made in the present Act, far more than those in this amending Bill, and we think it is impossible for us in a fortnight to master the details of all this new log, the determination of the Boot Board. Then again, we have just got out our new samples and have our season's trade before us. There is ample employment for every man and woman in the trade, and we think it would be a great pity to interfere with any trade matters at the present time until we get our busy season through.

461. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—What is the average rate paid just now?—For one man getting £2 5s. and over there are two men getting under £2 5s.

462. What is the average minimum wage—the minimum in the new log is £2 5s., what is it now?—We cannot arrive at that with any certainty. We have paid as much as £4 for a man working at the bench in our factory. The minimum goes down in some factories to what a man will sell his labour for—we are not the sweaters—it is the men begging for work.

463. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—Is there any clashing of interests in your trade between the “bespoke” and the factory work?—No; but we do not think we got proper representation on the Board; when our nominations were accepted we thought it was the best thing we could do, because the authorities limited us to a very small number of votes. We think we ought to have one vote for every ten men we employ, otherwise we are swamped by the small factories.

464. You are liable to be outvoted by the small factories consisting of only four men?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Thomas Harkness examined.

465. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Whom do you represent?—Smalley and Harkness, boot manufacturers.

466. Do you generally agree with the evidence of the last witness?—Yes, I wish to supplement it. I desire to explain to the Committee the position in which the boot trade’s log is. It has been mentioned to the Chief Secretary in a letter addressed to him on the 6th September, and I wish to put in a copy of that letter. It was signed by nearly every manufacturer of any consequence in the trade [*handing in the same as follows:—*]

The chairman of the Boot Board has sent you the determination of the Board under the Factories Act 1896, in connexion with the boot and shoe industry, and we, the undersigned boot manufacturers, have the honour to submit the following for your consideration.

We regret that we find it necessary to address you by way of dissent from many of the conclusions of the Board. Many of these decisions were arrived at by the casting vote of the chairman, and while we recognise fully the desire of Mr. Keogh to act impartially and for the best interests of all, we believe that his want of any knowledge of the trade has led him in many cases to arrive at conclusions detrimental to the interests of all concerned. We therefore desire to bring the following matters under your notice, and to state that the determinations of the Board as to these items do not commend themselves to our judgment. On the contrary, their adoption will prove disastrous to the best interests of the boot manufacturing industry.

The first item against which we wish to protest is the adoption of the 45s. per week of 48 hours “as a minimum wage for males employed in wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing boots, shoes, or slippers of every description.” We regard the amount of 45s. as excessive, in view of the effect that this minimum wage will have upon the inefficient, the aged, and the slow workmen. We are persuaded that in the most prosperous days of the boot-manufacturing industry in the colony there have been a number of workmen of this character who have not earned this amount. Further, it is higher than the minimum wage in New Zealand, which is the only Australasian colony where the minimum wage has been worked in connexion with the boot and shoe trade. It may be contended that the inefficient, the aged, and the slow workman can be put on piece-work, but we can assure you that the piece-work system has been abandoned in nearly all the factories in Melbourne and throughout the colonies where machinery has been introduced. The latest methods of production are based upon subdivision of labour and the employment of machinery. In these colonies, where quantities are small, and the variety of styles large, it is impossible to work men in conjunction with machinery except upon weekly wages.

The adoption of the 45s. minimum wage will thrust the inefficient, the aged, and the slow workmen out of a number of the principal factories in Melbourne, and will bring a great amount of hardship upon many respectable and deserving individuals. We cannot but feel that it is a grave step for any Government to gazette regulations which will prevent a number of workmen from obtaining an honest livelihood, and if this minimum wage of 45s. is strictly adhered to in such cases, the Government will practically make itself responsible for the maintenance of a number of people hindered from working by the operation of the *Factories Act 1896*.

It is well known that the boot industry in the various colonies at the present time is not prosperous, and in view of that fact, and of the number of workmen insufficiently employed in the other colonies, we believe that the manufacturers in Victoria will have no difficulty in getting sufficient really expert workmen at the minimum wage to do all the work they require. Thus to have any serious addition to the number of boot operatives now in the colony will only intensify the evil which the *Factories and Shops Act 1896* is designed to alleviate.

Further, we wish to point out to you that the minimum wage in the boot trade is for every employé, in all branches of the business. In the clothing trade different branches of the industry have a minimum wage, varying in amount, and we believe that the adoption of a similar procedure would have been advisable in the boot trade.

With reference to the wages fixed for male improvers between 18 and 21, and the proportionate number to journeymen in which such improvers can be employed, the Board has anticipated the passing of an amending Act, the chairman having stated that it is the intention of the Government to amend the Act in these particulars. The members of the Board have been advised by the Honorable the Attorney-General that the Board has no power to fix special wages for improvers between 18 and 21 years of age; neither has it power to specify any proportionate number for such employés. We take this opportunity of expressing our hope that the Act will be amended before the regulations in connexion with the boot industry are put into force, otherwise serious confusion will occur upon the question of age.

We wish to protest against the words “eighteen years of age and over” being inserted in connexion with the paragraph fixing the minimum wages for female employés. These words should be struck out of the Report; otherwise, when the Act is amended, their retention will lead to trouble, and their presence is inconsistent with the succeeding clause, in which the wages for female apprentices and improvers are specified.

The Clothing Board has fixed wages for apprentices and improvers on a lower scale than the Boot Board, and we desire that the rates fixed by the Boot Board for female apprentices and improvers should be:—

First year	...	...	...	...	...	...	5s. per week.
Second year	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. 6d. per week.
Third year	...	...	...	...	...	...	10s. per week.
Fourth year	...	...	...	...	...	...	15s. per week.
Fifth year	...	...	...	...	...	...	20s. per week.

Piece-work rates for clickers are not in general use in the trade in Melbourne, and the rates fixed by the Boot Board are on so high a scale that we believe they will not be acted upon by the manufacturers. The employers will continue, as heretofore, to employ clickers upon weekly wages; therefore the minimum wage of 45s. should be reduced to meet the case of the inefficient, the aged, and the slow workmen.

The rates fixed for machinists are also high for many items. The enhanced prices for this class of outside labour, caused by the Board’s determination, will lead to the work being almost entirely withdrawn from the outside workers, which will cause hardship to many individuals.

We now come to the wages for makers and finishers, and in connexion with them we have sure ground for dissenting from the conclusions of the Board. Piece-work statements for these branches have been in use in the colony for many years. The log of prices agreed upon in 1892 between manufacturers and representatives of the Operatives’ Union has been very largely departed from by many manufacturers, and large quantities of work have been made at considerable

reductions upon the rates specified in that statement. We should have thought that the workmen would have been content to have seen the 1892 statement adopted by the Board with very little alteration. Had this been followed it would have meant a very substantial increase of wages to the majority of makers and finishers working on piece-work in the trade. The labour cost of making women's and children's boots will be considerably increased by the Board's prices, as they are in advance of the rates established in 1892 in many items. The wages for making the lighter class of men's machine-sewn boots are not increased by the Board's alterations. On the other hand, they appear to be lower, but it is more in appearance than in reality, as the better class of men's boots are now mostly welted instead of machine sewn.

The rates for what is known as "strong work" are very much increased by the Board's statement over the wages previously prevailing in Melbourne. We fully admit that an advance in price was absolutely necessary in the common lines over the rates actually being paid, but we think that in many of the items in the Board's list there has been a jump from one extreme to the other.

We have the honour to send you herewith a comparative statement of many items showing the serious advance in wages in the 1897 log of prices over the 1892. It is necessary here to explain to you that the 1892 statement was modified in certain particulars some years ago by conferences between manufacturers and representatives of the Operatives' Union. The modifications applied to "strong work," "welted boots," and "deductions for machinery." In quoting the 1892 statement we refer to the log as modified in these particulars.

The manufacturers are compelled to point out in the strongest terms to you that the piece-work rates as a whole fixed by the Board are so high that the effect will be to abolish piece-work altogether, and substitute for it the weekly system. Further, high piece-work rates will lead to a more general introduction of machinery.

The exports of Victorian-made boots and shoes in 1896 exceeded the exports of 1895 by £22,397 in value. The Victorian boot manufacturers regard the development of an export trade in boots and shoes as a gain to both employers and employed, and look to it and to the revival of internal prosperity to relieve the shortness of work which lies at the root of the evils from which the trade is suffering. The employers, therefore, look with dismay upon the effect that the introduction of the Board's regulations will have upon the export part of their trade.

In view of all these considerations the manufacturers feel compelled to protest to you. They sincerely trust that you will not gazette the regulations and prices now in your hands, and that you will take such action as you may deem best to have the items to which we have called attention modified. We feel strongly that the intention of Parliament was to remedy the evils of sweating, and not to inflict hardship upon any class of respectable workers, nor to hamper the development of any legitimate industry.

MAKING.

Strong Work on Wood Lasts.

	Men's.		Youths'.	
	1892.	1897.	1892.	1897.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Watertights, lace and bluchers ...	22 0	26 0	17 6 & 15 6	21 0

FINISHING.

Strong Work on Wood Lasts.

	Men's.		Youths'.	
	1892.	1897.	1892.	1897.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Watertights, lace and bluchers ...	6 0	8 0	5 0	7 0

NOTE.—The 1897 prices are higher than they have been for the last 25 years.

The 1897 statement should also specify a Hungarian nailed, hob-nailed, or military boot as the groundwork, as was done in the 1892 statement.

Strong Work on Iron Lasts.

	Making.		Finishing.	
	1892.	1897.	1892.	1897.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men's strong work on iron lasts pegged, 1st class ...	16 0	17 6	6 0	7 0
Youths' do. do., 1st class ...	12 0	15 6	5 0	5 0
Boys' do. do., 1st class ...	9 0	12 6	3 6	4 0
Men's do. do., 2nd class ...	14 0	15 6	5 0	7 0
Youths' do. do., 2nd class ...	11 0	15 6	4 6	5 0
Boys' do. do., 2nd class ...	8 0	11 6	3 6	4 0
Men's do. do., 3rd class ...	12 0	17 6	4 0	7 0
Youths' do. do., 3rd class ...	10 0	15 6	3 6	5 0
Boys' do. do., 3rd class ...	7 0	11 6	3 6	4 0
Men's mil. bals., pegged ...	16 0	17 6	6 0	7 0
Youths' do. do. ...	13 0	15 6	5 6	5 0
Boys' do. do. ...	10 0	13 6	3 6	4 0
Men's strong work on iron lasts, riveted, 1st class ...	13 0	15 6	6 0	7 0
Youths' do. do., 1st class ...	10 0	13 6	5 0	5 0
Boys' do. do., 1st class ...	9 0	12 6	3 6	4 0
Mens' do. do., 2nd class ...	11 0	15 6	5 0	7 0
Youths' do. do., 2nd class ...	9 6	13 6	4 6	5 0
Boys' do. do., 2nd class ...	8 0	11 6	3 6	4 0
Men's do. do., 4th class ...	9 0	13 0	4 0	5 0
Youths' do. do., 4th class ...	7 0	11 0	3 6	5 0
Boys' do. do., 4th class ...	6 0	9 6	3 6	4 0

Women's and Children's, Pegged and Riveted.

Women's calf, pegged ...	11 0	11 6	7 0	8 6
Maids' calf, pegged ...	10 0	10 6	6 0	7 6
Children's do., 10-13 ...	7 6	9 0	5 3	7 6
Women's calf, riveted ...	9 0	9 6	7 0	7 0
Maids' do. ...	8 0	8 6	6 0	6 0
Children's calf, riveted, 10-13 ...	6 6	7 6	5 3	6 0

MACHINE SEWN.

	Making.	
	1892.	1897.
	s. d.	s. d.
Women's, with caps—		
Patents other than calf ...	12 0	16 0
Patent, calf vamps, glacé kid backs ...	15 0	16 0
Levant Seal ...	14 0	14 6
*Chrome wallaby ...	11 0	14 6
**Kid ...	12 0	14 6
**Kid ...	13 0	14 6
Glacé goat, Dongola, and morocco ...	12 0 & 10/-	14 6
Lasting, not house boots ...	11 0	11 6
Calf, colonial ...	11 0	14 0
All French calf ...	12 0	14 0
Satin calf ...	12 0	14 0
Best canvas ...	7 6	14 0

* Finishing, 1892, 9s. ; 1897, 10s.

** Finishing, 1892, 10s. ; 1897, 11s.

MACHINE SEWN—*continued.*

	1892.		Making.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Children's, 10-13, with caps—				
Patent calf, with caps	10	6	12	0
Glacé kid, with caps	10	6	11	0
Calf kid, with caps	9	6	11	0
Ooze and Russian Dongola and glacé goat	9	6	11	0 & 10/6-
Chrome wallaby	8	6	11	0
Patents other than calf	9	6	12	6
Calf	8	6	9	0 & 9/6
Col. ooze and col. Russia	9	0	9	6
Split, grain, offal, wallaby, and Persian sheep	6	6	7	6 & 8/-
Women's tennis shoes, machine sewn—				
Glacé kid, with patent caps	9	0	11	6
Ooze and Russia	9	0	11	6
Best canvas and lasting	8	0	11	0 & 11/6
Common canvas	7	0	11	0

These prices are per dozen pairs.

The finishing prices also require revision. The items are not specified here, but will be set out in detail when required.

There are other items for making also, to which further attention will be called.

That contains comparisons between the 1897 log and the log we have been working under. I wish to explain the circumstances as to the 1892 and the 1897 logs. We are somewhat different from the trades that have gone before, the Clothing Board for instance, in that we have had in the boot trade a recognised log of prices. We have had for a number of years—ever since I have been in business in Melbourne—logs of prices that have been agreed to between representatives of manufacturers and the Operatives' Union, which have been called "union" prices. The complaint has been on the part of the workmen that the log of prices which was drawn up in 1892 was paid by almost a small minority of the boot manufacturers, and that the bulk of the manufacturers in the trade were paying any prices they pleased, and that some were paying prices that were too low altogether. They have had various strikes at various times to bring about the payment of what is known as log prices; that is the log that was agreed to in the year 1892. It is referred to in that letter. I do not remember on any occasion when they have demanded the payment of those rates, and permitted strikes in the trade in order to bring about the payment of them, that they have asked for anything above the log rates. They always expressed themselves as extremely desirous that they should get the log rates of 1892. When this Bill of 1896 was before the House, before the Committee of the Council, Mr. Bedgood and I attended and asked for an elective Board. We were told practically that a Board would be agreed to, and we asked for an elective rather than a nominative one, for certain reasons; but we asked for a certain franchise, and that has not been given to us; the one given is that in the fifth section of this amending Bill now under consideration. There are four rates of the registration fee. Those with 60 employes and over pay three guineas, and I think those between 40 and 60, two guineas, and between 20 and 40, one guinea, and under that, a smaller fee. We asked that each employer should have one vote for every ten hands he employs, and that was not given to us. It was not put in the Bill at all, but was left to be dealt with in the regulations, and I believe that a recommendation something like this in the amending Bill was sent in in connexion with the boot manufacturers. It came about in this way—there are seventeen firms employing 2,000 hands in the trade, and between 160 and 170 that employ the balance—that is, seventeen firms employ half the people in the business. There are about 4,000 in the industry. This franchise means practically that a factory where a few hands are employed has the same voting power as a larger one, consequently, when those men were selected, it had to be borne in mind, in making the selection, that they were representative of the majority of the manufacturers as the franchise was constituted. And amongst the workmen they were elected by the employes down to thirteen and fourteen years of age—everyone who was an employe, although only thirteen, had a vote in the election, and you notice that this thing is dealt with in this fifth section by seeking to limit the thing to the word "eighteen." We are not complaining exactly of the constitution, but it so happened that very few of the manufacturers, in fact, none of them who were on this Board, were familiar with the statement wages that had been prevailing in Melbourne. The consequence is that when they started with a minimum of 45s., and sought to base the piece-work rates on that, they arrived at these large and serious advances on any statement of wages that has been in existence, and on the 1892 statement it is very largely increased indeed. We believe that the effect of this new log of prices will be that piece-work as a system will be dropped altogether. We are in a different position from the clothing manufacturers—any one with a sewing machine can make a garment outside; but in the case of the boot trade, since the introduction of the machinery that Mr. Greenwood spoke of, the piece-work system in Melbourne has been doomed to extinction. It is only a question of time when it will be abandoned, but this Boot Board's log will bring about its abandonment almost at once—it is impossible for any manufacturer to pay the prices that are down in that log. I will demonstrate that to you by two or three examples—[*exhibiting boots*]. That one is a common boot, here called a common blucher, which is extensively made in the trade and sold at a very low price. The rate prevailing in Melbourne has been from 4½d. to 5½d. and 6d. per pair for the making. The finishing consists in blackening and ironing the edge and making the boot presentable. The making is only putting the upper and the sole together and putting the nails in. The price commonly paid in Melbourne for making this boot has been from 4½d. to 5½d. a pair, and the 1892 statement price was 9d. per pair. We should have thought, when the workmen got a thing like that dealt with, they would have been satisfied to have the 1892 statement observed; instead of that the price has been raised to 1s. 1d. The 1892 price was 9d.; the present price now being paid is from 4½d. to 5½d. This is a low price, and we do not deny that it should be raised, but, instead of being content with the log price of 1892, they have got it raised up to 1s. 1d. That is a fair illustration of how strong work has been dealt with all through the statement. It is perhaps an extreme one, but there has been a general advance all round. The first item we had on the 1892 statement was strong work on wooden lasts. The prices that were agreed to in 1892 were the prices that had been in existence since 1882, and when they were dealt with they were largely increased. When we came to the other strong work it was treated in the same way, down even to that quality, and of course the heaviest increases have been in the common boots, because they are the most serious, as the bulk of the trade lies in that work.

Mr. Greenwood referred to a boot like that when he mentioned about so many men and a boy making them and earning the minimum wage—he gave the difference in cost between their being made on weekly wages at the minimum wage of £2 5s. a week and the new log. We have here with us one manufacturer who has been paying statement wages for strong work all the time he has been in business, and he would confirm what I say, that the prices fixed in 1897 are a most serious advance on anything he has been accustomed to for a number of years past. He has been competing with firms paying half the rate, with the greatest difficulty, and is in the serious position that if he has to continue the system of piece-work he can only do so under those prices.

467. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Has he been paying piece-work?—Yes, he is the only one who has been paying piece-work under the 1892 statement for strong work. Most of the others have paid weekly wages, and have subdivided their labour, by which means a man can earn a fair amount of money, and the cost of production be reduced. I wish to lay emphasis on that, because it is a case of impossibility for the boot manufacturers to continue paying piece-work. By subdividing the labour the cost can be reduced and the workmen's earnings maintained. When we come to machine-sewn work, we find the same sort of thing has still gone on as to the prices as between 1892 and 1897 that we complain of in connexion with the strong work. I have here a lighter boot—[*showing the same*]—for which, under the 1892 statement, the piece-work price of making or putting up, as it is commonly called, was 11s. a dozen; under the 1897 statement it is 14s. 6d., and the finishing, of course, has been increased. To show you how impossible it is for any boot manufacturer to pay 14s. 6d., I would explain in the larger manufactories where there is machinery employed, and where wages are paid above the minimum and at the minimum that is proposed, namely, 45s., that in connexion with lasting and heeling that boot it is lasted and heeled by a machine and put together for something like from 6d. to 7d. a pair in its present style. I do not think the hand could do it any better, and the manufacturer who is asked to adopt the piece-work price and pay 14s. 6d. a dozen for them will never pay his creditors if he does it. It is all very well to say those rates should be paid to afford the slow workers an opportunity of getting a living, but, after all, it is a commercial question, and I do not see how any manufacturer, even if willing to pay the piece-work price, can hope to do it many weeks—it is simply impossible. This machinery question is a complicated one, but I wish to explain to the Committee that by subdividing the labour into three or four parts, and adopting the weekly-wage system, that boot can be produced by hand at a mere fraction over what is done by the machine.

468. *By the Hon. Sir A. Snowden.*—What is it by machine?—From 6d. to 7d. Eleven shillings a dozen was the 1892 price, and 14s. 6d. is the 1897 price, but the actual cost of this is between 6s. and 7s. a dozen with the division of labour. That boot has been made by men on this scale of wages—it has been lasted by a man receiving £2 12s. 6d. a week, that is, the machine has been operated by him. Then it is passed on to another man, it has been pulled over by a man receiving £2 8s. a week; the stiffening has been put in by a boy, who gets from 5s. to 15s. a week; then it has been heeled by a man receiving £2 10s. a week. This is to show it is not the product of sweated labour at all; it is the improvement in the system of working—the evolution, if you like to call it, that has taken place in the trade. If it can be produced by men receiving those wages in that style, what chance has any manufacturer to pay 14s. 6d. for it? Therefore we contend that the high rates of piece-work that this Board has fixed simply means that piece-work as a system must go, and go at once as soon as the new log comes in. Therefore the question of a minimum becomes of importance to every workman; there is no escape for him to go to piece-work to make a living, as the Chief Secretary has suggested, he will be shut up to the weekly system; and it then becomes a question what this minimum is to be. The one proposed is a higher minimum than exists in New Zealand in the boot trade, and higher than has ever been observed in the history of the industry of the boot trade. There have always been slow and inefficient operatives in the boot trade, unable to earn the wages which many have earned—men for whom it would be necessary to have a minimum of 30s. There was some talk this afternoon about making the minimum a maximum, but at present we have no minimum wage at all, and the maximum we know at present in the trade is over £3. There are tradesmen in the boot business getting over £3 a week, and in the same factory where that is paid you find a minimum of 30s. paid. We have always felt it right to employ the slow workman, because he often makes a solid article, and it did not matter to us whether he was slow or fast so long as we paid him on his merits; therefore we are quite persuaded that, this piece-work system being doomed, this minimum of 45s. cannot possibly be put into force in the colony, not merely in Melbourne, but in the country districts, without inflicting a great hardship on a great number of men. It may be said—“Why do you come to speak for the men?” It is rather difficult for a slow workman to come up in the face of his fellows to ask for a reduction in any proposed rate of wage, but the minimum wage, as we understand it, is not the average wage—it is a wage at which a slow and inefficient workman can expect to retain constant employment. In the colonies there is rather an overplus of hands in the boot business, and if this thing is pressed through we do not think there will be a difficulty in getting a supply of hands from the other colonies, and we believe the effect will be that instead of the underpaid or sweated workmen having his earnings increased, he will be shut out of work altogether from the factories as they are just now, and if there is any rise it will be in the wages of the skilled and fast workman, who does not complain about his earnings now; in short, it will intensify the evil that the Shops and Factories Act is designed to alleviate. I have been this morning through the figures relating to six factories, and I find there are 84 men getting 45s. a week and over; 139 men getting less, and they go down to 30s., and in a few exceptional cases, under that. To have those people dealt with in this way, that they must either earn 45s. a week or not work at all is a very serious responsibility for any Government to take. We heard to-day about a living wage—I am sorry to say that the question of a living wage is not the thing under consideration—for instance, take the Victorian Government, what they give all their employés on the Victorian Railways—if no one can live on nothing less than 45s. a week, and they were to recognise that in the boot or any other industry, they must recognise it in the Railway Department, and if the employés there were all raised to 45s. a week, I do not know what the expense would be. You see it is a commercial question after all, and of course if a sufficient supply of workmen can be obtained from outside to supply the demand to earn the 45s., it is only natural that the boot manufacturers will get the best workmen they can, and the men who cannot earn that will have to find another sphere of labour. We asked that this log of prices as it has been drawn up should be referred back by the Chief Secretary for further consideration to the Boot Board, and he has done so. We would suggest to this Committee that they propose the insertion in this Bill of the memorandum submitted by Mr. Greenwood—we consider that the 1897 log of prices is drawn up regardless of the fact that it is a jump from one

extreme to the other, and that it is really prejudicial to the interests of the trade as a whole, to the workman as well as the manufacturer. We do not come here as antagonistic to the aim of the Factories Act at all. The manufacturers in Melbourne have nothing to lose but a good deal to gain by the abolition of the sweating system; but it cannot be contended that the way the business has been handled by this Board will be likely to bring about the object that the promoters of this Act have in view. I would take this opportunity of saying that in the United States of America there is no sweating in connexion with the boot industry—the manufacturers there have perfected the factory system based on three things, viz., the subdivision of labour, the employment of machinery, and the quantity of work. By this means they have produced a boot at such a small labour cost that it cannot be made outside a factory in competition at all, while I think the actual earnings of the workmen, taken as a whole, are higher than in any other part of the world, and they have killed the sweating system if it ever existed there—they have rendered sweating impossible, without any legislation, simply by the development of their factory system. The English manufacturers are finding themselves compelled to follow suit, because the Americans can overtake their home demand, and are now going about these colonies and elsewhere selling their boots, and the English people have to follow their example. The factories in these colonies are also getting equipped with those American machines. It is really a question now of the best policy to be pursued in the transition state the trade is in. I believe that instead of having five men sitting on each side of the table, with a chairman to divide and separate between the two, it is a situation that demands the most friendly co-operation of both sides to endeavour to come to something that would benefit the condition of the worker and not hamper the industry. I am sorry that the Boot Board's regulations do not appear to have been carried out and arrived at in that spirit, and the result is that by this system of opening the mouth wide and dividing they have got a price for piece-work of this ridiculous character. I believe that two years ago it would have surpassed their utmost expectations if they had got the 1892 statement generally observed.

469. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—According to your statement, I gather there is no outdoor work of this kind in America at all?—No, it has destroyed it altogether.

470. And you think that will be the case here?—It will, wherever the factory system is perfected—the boot business is altogether different from the clothing—to adopt those latest machines means a considerable amount of capital and a larger place.

471. Have you many outdoor workers now in the boot business?—There are some—our firm have none.

472. Are there any outdoor workers for factories?—Certainly.

473. Any large number?—I could not say the number, but I suppose they would total up to a considerable amount; they will diminish rapidly I think—they will certainly diminish as soon as these prices come into force.

474. Did not you say that at present this boot could be made outside by piece-work almost as cheaply as by machinery?—It could be made almost as cheaply by subdividing the labour and having the men inside the factory, and splitting it up in much the same way as we do with the machinery. It is being done in that way in some factories, and they are not going to abandon that system in favour of this piece-work.

475. Would not it meet your views if the Government stayed their hand in this log business till next March, so that time may be given to bring these facts prominently before the Government?—I think so. It really demands a great deal more consideration than it has received even on the part of the Board.

476. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—You ask this Committee to commit itself to a log that was promulgated in 1892, dealing with an immense number of prices, a subject on which we have had no practical knowledge?—As we say, that log has been the maximum, and the men have been content to receive it all these years. In many cases they have struck, trying to get it, and without success, and I do not think they would repudiate it at all. We look on that as having been for years the maximum, and we think that in asking you to consider the propriety of making what has been the maximum, become, so to speak, the minimum (because that is what it amounts to) we are not going too far, and it will prevent these extreme, ridiculous prices being forced on us.

477. *By the Hon. J. H. Abbott.*—It has been stated here that if this matter were deferred till March there would be sufficient work in the colony for all the bootmakers here?—I would not be prepared to say that, because there are always unemployed in the boot business for various reasons, but certainly it is the best time of year, and there would be very little hardship inflicted on any one by a continuance of the present arrangements.

478. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—If we were to accept your suggestion, it would be Parliament fixing the log instead of the Board—it would upset the Bill?—I might be allowed to mention one thing that occurred in connexion with the 1892 statement. In the last fortnight of December, 1892, the *Argus* took up the question of the wages being earned under that statement, and they mentioned my name and said that no workman under this 1892 statement could earn 25s. a week. It so happened that that very day we had paid our wages for a week and a day (that was before we introduced lasting and finishing machinery) to the men working by hand under the 1892 statement, and we had paid amongst 135 employes the sum of £340 for a week and a day's wages. The finishers were working overtime, but the makers were not; and that 135 included boys and girls, and men and women; so you can form an opinion whether money can be earned under the 1892 log when there is plenty of work. I should say the boot manufacturers' representatives on the Board are in sympathy with the views expressed in that letter sent to you; they felt a delicacy in signing the document because they were on the Board, but they are thoroughly in accord with the views put before you.

479. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—Well then, will not the Board reconsider the matter?—We think that they will reconsider it, and that the chairman also will reconsider it.

480. *By the Hon. the Chairman.*—Will not this evidence have the same effect on the Bootmakers' Board as it had on the Clothing Board, who have held another meeting and fixed a lower price, thus getting over the difficulty, and the tailors are satisfied?—If they reduce the 45s. minimum, on which they profess to have based the piece-work prices, they will have to go through the whole thing, and their work already has taken them six months.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Two o'clock.

1897.
—
VICTORIA.

LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY
CONSTRUCTION BILL.

EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE BAR
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

LILYDALE AND YARRA JUNCTION RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.

(EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE BAR OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.)

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1897.

Francis Rennick, Engineer-in-Chief of the Victorian Railways, examined.

1. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—You are acquainted with the various surveys of the Lilydale to Warburton, and Lilydale to Yarra Junction railways, and to Coldstream?—Yes, I am fairly well familiar with them.

2. I suppose that in framing estimates in these economic times you pay close attention to matters of economy?—Yes, very close attention.

3. *By the Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*—Is this one of your plans (*exhibiting the same*)?—Yes, the line in the Bill for a 2-ft. gauge railway is shown by the thick red line on this plan.

4. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—What is the green one?—The green line shows the line first recommended by the Railways Standing Committee for a permanent survey. By that green line it would be four miles longer than by this red line. The gradient that I set out this green line by was 1 in $37\frac{1}{2}$, the ruling gradient.

5. What is the gradient of the red line?—The Committee recommended that a grade of 1 in 25 should be tried on the red line, and that is the gradient at which the trial line was made, and the permanent survey is now being made on that gradient to Seville.

6. That was entirely the Committee's recommendation?—Yes.

7. It does not rest on you?—No, not at all.

8. Have you selected any track?—No.

9. Have you been asked by the Department to do so?—I was asked by the Minister of Railways to give an opinion as to the best route from Lilydale to Warburton, and I gave the opinion that the most direct line between Lilydale and Seville, and then going by the surveyed route to Warburton, was the best.

10. Have you taken any responsibility as to those lines, as to the best for the country?—None whatever. It has never been imposed on me to give an opinion.

11. Then the question is, who takes the responsibility?—I presume the Railways Standing Committee.

12. Have you ever been accustomed to take, or has your Department been accustomed to take, the responsibility of tracks?—No, never; it is quite a new departure.

13. What is your estimate for the cost of construction on the red line?—The line in the Bill is 19.91 miles long. My estimate is £51,077, or £2,565 per mile.

14. If a man knocked off half, what would you say he was—would you say it was absurd?—I would say he could not make a proper railway for that.

15. Have the Committee not knocked off one-fifth; will your estimates bear that?—I could not make such a railway there as I would recommend to the Government, or as I think the Commissioner of Railways would wish to take over as a safe and economical railway for £2,000 a mile.

16. Would you get such a railway taken over by the Department?—That I do not know.

17. Have you any idea what kind of thing you would produce if you were forced to go out and make those experiments?—In reply to that, if you will allow me I will read a memorandum I addressed to the Minister at his request on the subject—

Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Railway Department,
Melbourne, 25th August, 1897.

PROPOSED 2-FT. GAUGE RAILWAY FROM LILYDALE TO YARRA JUNCTION, AND
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MEMO. FOR THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

It is a matter of conjecture what items in my estimate the Committee think might be reduced to bring the amount of £2,568 per mile down to £2,000, but to reduce the works to meet their estimate the following omissions approximately would be required :—

—	My Estimate.	Reduced to.	Reduction.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
Clearing	1,991	991	1,000	The clearing could not be reduced without undue risk to life and property, which the Commissioner might be unwilling to incur.
Fencing	1,640	640	1,000	Very little of the fencing could be omitted without the same risk.
Earthworks	11,377	10,377	1,000	No saving could be made, the quantities and rates are very low.
Water provision	4,909	4,159	750	No saving except at risk of flood damage and heavy claims for compensation.
Metalling and gravelling ...	1,339	839	500	Only a minimum provided.
Ballast	3,800	3,200	600	Only a minimum provided.
Stations and platforms	1,250	650	600	Saving for a year or so.
Turn-table, engine-shed, tools, trucking yards, and cranes	1,050	...	1,050	Saving for a year or so.
Provision 10 per cent. for extra works, unforeseen contingencies, accidents, &c.	4,280	...	4,280	With luck, the greater part of this might be saved; but it can scarcely be expected that no extras would be required, unforeseen difficulties encountered, or accidents and damage, law costs, and compensation incurred.
Engineering, surveying, and supervision	4,000	3,500	500	No saving if all past and present surveys, &c., are charged as usual.
Total ... ..	...	...	£11,280	

I may remark that there have been three or four trial surveys on different gauges from Lilydale to Warburton or towards Warburton, and that fully £2,500 of this money has already been spent in the trial surveys, in the preparation of estimates, lithographed plans, and so on. That is out of a total of £4,000 for the engineering and surveying, so there is no margin possible on that item. Then I finally say—"Such a skeleton railway as the Committee seem to have in view would hardly be accepted by the Commissioner as a properly-constructed and equipped line that could be worked with safety and economy. My estimate covers all additions that might be required during the first three years." That, I think, is an answer to the Honorable Mr. Melville's question.

18. Then you do not approve of skeletons?—Certainly not.

19. What would you have to do; would you have to keep patching it up?—If the fencing were limited to the extent suggested there would, of course, be damage to the land-owners' properties, damage and risk to the railway and to the trains, great risk of accidents, and the consequences might be very serious.

20. Tell us what you could haul on that line of 1 in 25?—For a 20-ton engine the load would be 40 or 50 tons behind the engine; that includes everything, trucks and lading.

21. *By the Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling.*—What do the trucks carry?—We have no 2-ft. gauge trucks in stock—they would weigh from 2 to 3 tons and upwards.

22. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—Would you have to get the rolling-stock?—Yes.

23. Would you have to order it from England, or can you make it here?—Probably the Commissioner, who would provide the rolling-stock, would import model engines such as they have in Tasmania, and the others would be made here; the trucks would all be made here.

24. As to your proposals when you advised the Railways Standing Committee not to break the gauge but to make third-class 5ft. 3in. railways, do you think that you could put such a gauge of railway on that gradient; and what could you carry if you put a 5ft. 3in. gauge?—Any gauge railway can be made on any grade. Of course a 5ft. 3in. gauge railway can be made with a 1 in 25 grade, and such a railway, with suitable rails and engines, would carry three or four times the load that you would put behind an engine with a 2-ft. gauge.

25. Then if we made this a 5ft. 3in. gauge and put our own rolling-stock, of which we have in abundance, have we not?—Yes.

26. Have we not 20 or 30 surplus engines that could be used?—We have a great deal more than 20 or 30 surplus engines for the traffic—that would cost nothing for the present.

27. Suppose we keep to the red line, what would it cost per mile to put a 5ft. 3in. line on that?—What is called a third-class 5ft. 3in. line could be built for £600 a mile extra to my estimate on the 2-ft. gauge, fenced and equipped complete.

28. We have no rolling-stock to get?—No. You could carry on the 60-lb. rails which it is proposed to use two or three times the load that you can on the 2-ft. gauge; and with heavier rails, if the traffic ever required it, you could load up to three or four times the weight of train that you could on the 2-ft. gauge.

requires to be stacked, broken, and then led to the formation. Some signs of gravel are found at Yarra Junction end, but no body has been proved near the line. Same stone as that used by the road makers will probably have to be used on the line. Sleepers—Best local messmate and stringybark. All timber within some miles of the line is on private property, and a royalty will have to be paid, or the timber carted from still greater distances. Stations—For roadside stations one siding 6 chains long (earthworks for two) is provided, and a shelter shed 14 feet x 9 feet. For one of the roadside stations a dead end siding is added. At the terminus half-a-mile of sidings are provided, besides a shelter shed 14 feet x 9 feet, a waggon shed 60 feet x 30 feet to house the idle carriages, an engine-shed with two stalls, ashpit, fuel, stage, and a water supply estimated at £250. Also a derrick at £100 and a small trucking yard at £50." I may remark that the station accommodation is always provided in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioner and only as he demands. "Water supply—Another water supply at £250 is provided for either Seville or Woori Yallock." That would be an intermediate water supply, because the engines that work 2-ft. gauge railways can take in very little water at a time.

46. *By the Hon. the President.*—Is the line from Lilydale up towards Warburton a portion of the proposed Wood's Point line?—It has been mentioned in the newspapers as the probable route to Wood's Point.

47. It is in that direction?—Yes.

48. If a line of railway is sanctioned by Parliament from Lilydale towards Warburton, that would be so many miles in the direction of Wood's Point?—Yes, certainly.

49. It would be unnecessary to make a line of railway from any other place to Warburton for the Wood's Point line?—Yes.

50. Do you know the country round Wood's Point?—I have never been there; I do not know it at all except from newspaper reports.

51. It is supposed to be a mining district, is it not?—I understand it is a leading mining district, and becoming more valuable every day.

52. There is a line on the plan marked red that leaves Lilydale and goes in the direction of Wandin?—That is the line in the Bill.

53. The red line is the one that the schedule is provided for in the Bill?—Yes. The green line is the original one recommended by the Committee as the line for a permanent survey. The Committee have now abandoned that one, and accepted the red line.

54. What is the difference in distance between Coldstream and Seville and Lilydale and Seville on those two routes?—About a mile; the red line is the longer route.

55. Which is the easier country to traverse?—The Coldstream route. Although the estimate is for a 1 in 25 gradient, the gradients are very much shorter on that line than on the red line.

56. Would it be possible to improve the gradient between Coldstream and Seville beyond what you have provided for in your preliminary estimate?—At a slightly increased cost, no doubt it would.

57. Which line would you recommend, the line from Coldstream by Seville to Warburton, or the line from Lilydale by Wandin to Warburton?—I have already given the opinion that the Yarra Junction railway should go as direct as possible from Lilydale through Seville. That would either be this old trial line, which would be the most direct, or some line between that and the Coldstream route, whichever was found to be the cheapest, consistent with length.

58. The objection has been raised to the railway leaving the line at Coldstream and proceeding by way of Seville, that it would involve running over the present line between Lilydale and Yarra Glen; is that an unusual way for the Department to work lines; are there not instances where a similar course has been adopted?—Certainly, there is no objection to it whatever.

59. Does not the Daylesford line start from Woodend, and proceed up the main line to Carlsruhe, and then branch off to Daylesford?—Yes, there is no objection to it; all you want is a pair of points, and some one to work them.

60. Do you know the two townships of South Wandin and Wandin Yallock?—Yes. As regards Wandin and South Wandin, my opinion is that the people would not use the red line at all. When once they got their produce on to their drays they would go straight into Lilydale, which is the centre of trade for the district, and they would load their stuff into the train at Lilydale.

61. Apart from that, do you think those two townships are of sufficient importance to justify a railway being taken out of the ordinary route to accommodate them?—I do not think so; that is why I suggest as direct a line as possible to Seville.

62. What is the population of those places?—There is a considerable population, but I could not say what it is. They are all orchardists, growing raspberries and fruit.

63. Considering that this railway is to serve Wood's Point hereafter, do you think it desirable to take it away out of its course by a gradient which is practically unworkable, to serve Wandin and South Wandin?—No, I do not think it should go to Wandin at all. I think a direct line should be made, and Wandin and South Wandin served afterwards, when the district becomes important enough, by a railway which would go north and east of the Dandenongs, and serve the village settlers there.

64. Do you not think it is a great misfortune if a railway connecting two towns is taken a great distance out of its way to accommodate an inferior locality?—I think in this instance it would be a great mistake. I think both Wandin and South Wandin are well served now by the Lilydale line according to their present development.

65. Is it correct that the difference in cost between the direct line from Lilydale to Healesville and the line going round by Yarra Glen was upwards of £100,000?—I cannot say.

66. What is the length of the viaduct on that line?—About a mile and a quarter, I think.

67. Bearing that instance in mind, is there anything to justify our going out of the direct line to accommodate those small hamlets?—I do not think it is justifiable at all.

68. Are you satisfied that you could make a line of railway from Coldstream to the Yarra Junction on the present gauge for the price you have stated?—Yarra Junction is 6 miles this side of Warburton.

69. Do you think you could make a railway on the standard gauge up to that place as cheaply as on the outer route?—No, it would cost £2,000 more. It would cost £600 a mile more, but being a shorter route the excess of cost would be less than £2,000 above the 2-ft. gauge line.

70. Taking into consideration what this line is expected hereafter to accomplish in the way of connecting Melbourne with Wood's Point, it would be far better to have a railway of that description rather than a circuitous line on the smaller gauge?—I think so. I think the further a break of gauge is from a centre of population the better.

71. Suppose the Committee were to decide to alter the route of this line could you supply the House with a schedule of the alteration within a reasonable time?—I think a limit of deviation of two miles would enable any modification to be made.

72. What is the distance from the point where the black line junctions with the red line to Wandin Yallock?—It might be a couple of miles.

73. Coming from Coldstream the difference would be the same—it makes no difference as far as that township is concerned?—None whatever.

74. If the black line from Coldstream joining with the red line a little to the south of Seville is the same distance from Wandin Yallock the only township that would be served by the red line is the township of South Wandin?—Yes.

75. Is the township of South Wandin so important to the community as to justify the House in departing from the straight line in the way it is proposed to do?—I do not think so.

76. *By the Hon. J. Balfour.*—When you speak of South Wandin as a township it is not the township that gives the supply of goods for the railway?—Certainly not; it is the products of the district.

77. The district is very productive?—Yes.

78. It contains a large number of people?—Yes.

79. The largest number of the whole route?—Yes.

80. It has a jam factory?—Yes, but as I said before in my opinion the people of South Wandin would not use a narrow-gauge railway. I think they would go straight into Lilydale and load their stuff on to the broad-gauge line. Passengers and parcels would go from South Wandin by the red line, but not heavy or bulky products. I should say the fruit would be taken to Lilydale and loaded there.

81. You know the effect upon raspberries of being taken any distance over a road?—Yes, but the transfer at Lilydale would be worse than the cart carriage to Lilydale. I consider it would injure the fruit more than the jolting in the farmer's cart, and as Lilydale is the centre of trade for the district, in my opinion the people would prefer to go straight to Lilydale, load their stuff there, do their marketing, and return in their own carts.

82. Would there be a great deal of jolting in transferring goods from one line to another?—There is always damage to delicate goods in transferring from one truck to another.

83. You know the line that was authorized the other day between Wangaratta and Whitfield?—Yes.

84. Did you approve of a break of gauge being made at Wangaratta?—No.

85. You would have preferred that if made at all it should be made later on?—Yes, beyond Whitfield, at the foot of the mountains.

86. What are the working expenses on the broad gauge as compared with the narrow gauge?—The difference in working expenses between the 5ft. 3in. or 4ft. 8½in. and the 2-ft. gauge has never been determined, because there are so few 2-ft. gauges in the world, but as far as the Indian statistics go it costs just as much per train mile to work trains on the 2-ft. and 2ft. 6in. gauges as it does on the metre gauge, and nearly as much as it does on the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in., but the train loads on the 2-ft. and 2ft. 6in. gauges are not one-third of what they are on either of the other two gauges.

87. You think the working expenses are not much greater upon the broad gauge than upon the narrow gauge?—They are very much less per ton for the same bulk or volume of traffic.

88. If you only carried a small load they would not be?—Per train mile, the Indian statistics show it cost nearly as much on what they call the special gauges there, that is the 2ft. and 2ft. 6in., as on the metre gauge, whereas the train loads are not one-third as much.

89. Apart from the train loads there would not be much gain?—Very little.

90. What is the grade on the red line?—1 in 25.

91. What is it on the purple line?—1 in 25; the committee recommended 1 in 25. That line as originally surveyed for the broad gauge was estimated for a 1 in 40 grade, and my estimate converted it into a 1 in 25 to compare it with the other.

92. What are the curves?—If made on the broad gauge none would be sharper than 8 chains radius, but on the 2-ft. gauge the sharpest curve is supposed to be 2 chains radius.

93. You look upon this country as being a little worse than medium country?—Yes.

94. Your estimate for medium country is £2,200 per mile?—Yes.

95. This line you reckon at £2,560 per mile?—Yes.

96. The line which you estimate to construct at £3,000 a mile on the broad gauge is a third-class broad-gauge line?—Yes.

97. It would require a good deal of repairs and keeping up?—No, it would be cheap to maintain. The only difference between that and the lines that we build now, which we call second-class lines, is that the sleepers would be 8 feet instead of 9 feet, the formation width would be 13ft. 6in. instead of 15 feet, the ballast would be 8 inches instead of 10 inches or 8½ inches instead of 10½ inches.

98. In 1890 you gave a very much higher estimate for making a broad-gauge line?—That was in the boom time—I had nothing whatever to do with making those estimates; they were under the old régime, and for a different class of railway altogether.

99. That was not your estimate?—No. I may say I make railways now substantially on the same alignment as those other surveys at one-third of those estimates—good and substantial railways.

100. The red line would be about a mile longer than the purple one in going to Seville?—Yes.

101. But by going that extra mile it would come nearer to the fruit-growing district?—Yes.

102. *By the Hon. S. Fraser.*—You have estimated that a broad-gauge line will cost £2,000 more than the line in the Bill—what will be the extra cost caused by the change from the standard gauge to the narrow gauge in the shape of rolling-stock, workshops, and repairs?—The Commissioner's estimate for the rolling-stock for the 2-ft. line is about £7,000, or something like £360 per mile.

103. Would there be any extra cost incurred for workshops?—In my estimate provision is made for a small shop at the junction station for minor repairs, but for heavy repairs to trucks and engines they

would require to be loaded on broad-gauge waggons and taken to Newport to be repaired, which would cost a lot of money.

104. *By the Hon. J. Sternberg.*—What is the distance between South Wandin and Lilydale?—I think by road it is about 7 miles; I am not quite sure.

105. *By the Hon. W. Pitt.*—Would a third-class 5ft. 3in. line be safer than a 2-ft. line costing £2,000 a mile?—Infinitely.

106. *By the Hon. W. McCulloch.*—Does your calculation of there being £2,000 difference include rolling-stock?—No, that is the difference in the cost of construction; the rolling-stock would be £7,000 extra.

107. *By the Hon. Sir H. J. Wrixon.*—The Standing Committee struck off £500 a mile from your estimate; are you aware in what matters they made a reduction?—No, as I read out in my comments it is simply a matter of surmise how they change my estimate to £2,000 a mile, or what works they would omit. I have supposed that certain works would have to be omitted to bring it down to £2,000 a mile.

108. You have no record before you of what they would take out?—Only that in the *Age* newspaper it was mentioned that they had cut down the fencing, clearing, bridges, and culverts, and a few other items—beyond that I know nothing.

109. That reduction would affect the safety of the working of the line?—Undoubtedly.

110. The Commissioner is responsible for the safe working of the line?—I construct the railways and hand them over to the Commissioner; if he is not satisfied with the condition of a line he asks for more expenditure.

111. The Standing Committee have no responsibility as to the safe working of a line?—Not that I am aware of.

112. A body that has no responsibility makes reductions, and the authority that is responsible objects to the reductions—that is the position at present?—Yes.

113. Is it not quite easy to make a railway for a small sum to begin with, if you are prepared to spend plenty of money on it afterwards?—Certainly—thousands of miles of railway are made in that way in the United States and other places. I could make a railway at £2,000 a mile, but it would not be such a railway as I would hold to be safe and economical to work.

114. Have we any example in our own colony of railways that were cheaply constructed at first, costing a good deal to maintain and repair them?—Yes, we have made railways in a slipshod fashion which have cost a good deal very soon after they were made to strengthen and repair.

115. So that the saving was only apparent?—That is all.

116. How much has been spent in regrading railways?—I could not say—a very large sum has been spent.

117. It has been stated that a million has been spent?—Not half that.

118. Would that be owing to the railways originally having been made with too steep gradients?—Yes, the railways were made to suit the traffic at the time they were constructed. As traffic developed, it was found that steep gradients were barriers to cheap working, and they have had to be altered. That policy has been pursued everywhere in the world from time to time. They are doing it in New South Wales—they have been doing so for some years.

119. I see by the papers that you estimate a loss of £1,000 a year on this railway?—I have not made any estimate except the estimate of the cost of construction of the line—that is the Commissioner's estimate. He takes my estimate and reckons $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on that; he adds the working expenses, and then he estimates the revenue and strikes a balance.

120. It is proposed to make up that loss if necessary by special local rates—can that be done?—I think so, if the people will submit.

121. What do the people pay to the teamsters on the road?—All those lines will have to compete with waggons on the road, and the evidence before the Railway Board was that the teams could carry goods for from 4d. to 5d. per ton per mile, miscellaneous goods of all classes, and so cut the railways out in many places.

122. Is it not a fact that that has been done over a large portion of the colony?—Yes, when horse-feed and labour are very cheap.

123. Would you not fear if you had special rates that the railways might be defeated in that way?—I should certainly expect that the teams would take some of the traffic.

124. Would the fact of its being a narrow-gauge line interfere with the carriage of cattle?—They say that cattle can be trucked on a 2-ft. railway, but I do not think they could be trucked nearly so comfortably as on a broad-gauge line.

125. You see a difficulty in transferring them from one truck to another at Lilydale?—Yes, undoubtedly. I do not think you would get any cattle to be trucked on the 2-ft. gauge within 20 or 30 miles of the standard gauge.

126. *By the Hon. J. M. Pratt.*—Would the wood-cutters 10 miles out from Lilydale be likely to truck their wood for that 10 miles, run it into Lilydale, and then transfer it to the broad-gauge trucks?—I do not think so.

127. The same remark would apply to the carriage of fruit?—Yes.

128. How far from Lilydale do you think the influence of the special rate that it is proposed to charge on the narrow-gauge line would extend?—I should think fully 10 miles.

129. Is it not likely that persons wishing to send cattle to Melbourne will sooner drive them into Lilydale and load them into the broad-gauge trucks at once than put them into the narrow-gauge trucks for 10 or 15 miles, and have to tranship them when they reach Lilydale?—I think so.

130. That would also apply to sheep to a certain extent?—Yes.

131. Your estimate for fencing applies both to the broad and narrow gauge?—Yes, the estimate for fencing would be the same for both.

132. Do the Standing Committee leave fencing out?—From a paragraph in the *Age* newspaper I understand they knocked £1,000 off my estimate for fencing.

133. Is this Committee to understand that it is the intention of the Standing Committee to do without fencing?—I cannot say.

134. You say the fencing can be done for £30 per mile?—A certain class of fencing; my estimate provides for £40 a mile. If I were to reduce the estimate to the amount stated by the Standing Committee the line could be not more than half fenced.

135. For how many months does the fruit season last in that district?—From cherries to apples and pears.

136. That would be from November to the end of February or March at the outside?—Yes.

137. What is there to come down that line during the winter months—say from March to November again?—Unless the railway develops the products between Seville and Warburton, there is very little produced at present to feed a railway.

138. As a matter of fact the Department would rely principally on the wood traffic?—I should think that the district might produce cereals and fat stock; the Yarra Flats I should think would grow almost anything. Beyond Seville you go through a large farm of Mr. Syme's up there.

139. Would not this line divert that traffic from the stations along the line to Healesville?—Yes.

140. *By the Hon. A. O. Sachse*—You seem to doubt the safety of the United States railways as compared with the Victorian railways?—It is well known that they take very great risks in the United States.

141. To what do you attribute that?—The unfenced and unballasted lines, the inferior permanent way, and the reckless way in which they conduct their traffic.

142. Does that refer to the broad-gauge lines?—Yes, certainly; all the lines in the United States are substantially on one gauge, 4ft. 8½in.

143. You would not approve of badly constructed 4ft. 8½in. lines?—I do not approve of badly equipped railways of any sort. I would not overequip a line, but I would provide for gradual development.

144. You attribute the frequency of accidents in America to the badly constructed lines?—Partly that, and to the fact of their not being fenced. They have what they call grade crossings—that is, one railway crossing another on the same level.

145. *By the Hon. D. Melville*.—Mr. Pratt talked about carrying live stock. I think in your estimate you did not provide for that?—That is not my estimate, but the Commissioner's, of the revenue to be derived from the line.

146. Do you propose carrying live stock on the narrow gauge?—It can be done.

147. Would you make provision for it?—I would construct the line so that it could carry live stock or any other traffic.

148. About the rate the 2-foot gauge train would go, what would it be?—In suitable places you can travel 20 miles an hour—the average speed would be not more than 10. On the broad, depending on how it is constructed, you can travel at any speed up to 100 miles an hour. On such a line as this, which I call a third-class line, you can travel at 20, 25, or 30 miles an hour, depending on the train load. You would go slow going up, but you could travel faster going down, so that the average speed would be up to 30 miles an hour.

149. *By the Hon. J. Sternberg*.—In the event of the 2-foot line being constructed, is the wear and tear greater on that than on the 5ft. 3in. gauge?—I do not think so; but we have no instances to guide us, because the train loads would be small and the wear and tear from those small train loads would not be greater than the larger loads on the broader gauge.

150. I presume the expenses in connexion with the management would be the same as if you took larger loads?—Practically, and the maintenance cost would be practically the same.

151. And all other incidental expenses would be on similar lines to the broad gauge?—The working expenses on the narrow gauge for the same volume of traffic would exceed those of the broad.

152. Have you any knowledge of the difference of freight you could take?—In India, where they have those special gauge lines, the charges on the 2 feet and 2ft. 6in. gauge are for goods nearly five times, and for passengers nearly twice, what they are on the other gauge railways—that is, the "metre" gauge and the 5ft. 6in. gauge.

153. That is in excess?—Yes; five times in the case of goods, and nearly twice in the case of passengers. Those are the average charges, but of course they have a very small mileage of those special gauge railways in India. Out of 20,000 miles they have not more than 300 or 400 miles of 2ft. and 2ft. 6in. gauge railways.

154. Are you in favour of the 2ft. and 2ft. 6in. gauge?—I am not at all in favour of it; but I may say, if the gauge is to be broken, and we have a system of secondary railways in Victoria, I would recommend the 2ft. 6in. gauge, but only to be put where the broad gauge would cost a very much larger sum to construct.

155. *By the Hon. R. Reid*.—It is proposed to construct on what is called the butty-gang system; are your estimates of expenses based on that system?—Yes.

156. How is the calculation made with reference to the 6s. per day; do the Government officers take the onus and responsibility of supervision of those men on this system?—Yes.

157. There is no contractors' profit in it?—No.

158. That is all saved to the State?—Yes.

159. Do the men get better paid under this system than under the contractors'?—I think they prefer to work under the Government, and get their pay regularly.

160. Is the Department not so fully occupied but that they can spare the time and expense to supervise the butty-gang system; is there no extra cost to the Department?—No; the supervision is actually cheaper than it is on the large contract system.

161. Then you also save any chance of being sued for compensation?—Yes, in every way we avoid contractors' claims, which is a very serious item, and has been in the past; that is all avoided by the butty-gang system.

162. You do not think it will tax the Department too much to do that?—No, the Department could regularly construct 200 miles a year on that system.

163. *By the Hon. T. D. Wanliss*.—I understand that the ruling grade on this line is 1 in 25?—Yes.

164. And those in blue?—Those lines were made out originally to be built on a 1 in 40 grade, but my estimate of the line *viâ* Coldstream, to make it compare with the other, is based on the same ruling grade—1 in 25.

165. Then there is no difference in the grade?—You could build either of those lines on any grade within reason—it is only a question of cost.

166. It is 1 in 25 in your estimate?—Yes, for a comparison between the two lines they are both taken out at the same ruling grade.

167. Then there is little advantage in load carrying?—Excepting that the ruling grade—1 in 25—on the Coldstream line could be reduced to a flatter grade at less expense in the future than on the red line. No line has been recommended by the Railway Department. Those are old trial surveys made ten years ago for different proposed routes. The object of taking the line down here was to serve the district of South Wandin; that I believe was the object of the Committee, to serve the most populous district.

168. How many inhabitants may be there?—I did not compile the statistics; but this is about the most populous centre.

169. Is that owing to the nature of the soil?—Yes, the soil is very rich—volcanic. There are more holdings in small areas, and they go in for fruit culture.

170. If this line were carried out, could not you have a station somewhere about here—[*indicating on the plan*]?—It would be this line—[*indicating*]*]*—but I consider that all this district is at present fairly well supplied by the present Lilydale station. The centre of population is not more than 7 miles away from Lilydale, and when this district became largely developed a branch line from any line to Yarra Junction, tapping it, and going on north and east of the Dandenong Ranges, and tapping the village settlements, would be the proper way to serve this district.

171. *By the Hon. J. H. Connor.*—As to the carriage of timber, can heavy loads of timber be as well carried on the narrow-gauge lines as the broad?—I do not think so. Timber can be carried, but I would not say to what extent of length and size, because we have no experience of the 2-ft. gauge anywhere in heavy timber carriage. It is well adapted for minerals, or stone, or for plantations, industrial farms for beet, and that sort of thing, or even for fortifications, for moving the guns from one position to another; but, in my opinion, it is altogether too narrow for general railway traffic.

172. *By the Hon. E. Morey.*—What would be the difference of a 1 in 40 and 1 in 25 grade on that line?—I could not say without making an estimate. I made an estimate at the request of the Committee only for the 1 in 25.

173. What was your estimate on the Coldstream line for the narrow gauge?—£16,853, or £2,464 per mile. It would be all the way from Lilydale for a distance of 19 miles—it would be from Lilydale parallel to the existing broad gauge till you come near Coldstream, and then branching off.

174. *By the Hon. T. Brunton.*—Have you considered the question of general traffic on this line?—No, I have had nothing to do with estimating the revenue—that is the Commissioner's work.

175. Knowing the district as you do, do you think the line will ever pay working expenses?—If the railway develops the country between Seville and Warburton, and it ought to, it might be a paying line if constructed on the broad gauge, with free access, and without difficulties of transfer.

The witness withdrew.

Michael Elliott examined.

176. *By the Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*—What are you?—A civil engineer, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London.

177. Have you had any experience in the construction of railways?—I have had experience in the Highland Railway, the Caledonian Railway, and in the narrow-gauge railways at the Nile Cataracts, Egypt. I have also surveyed railway lines here.

178. You can speak from actual experience as to the working of narrow-gauge railways?—Yes; the one I was engaged on was a 3ft. 6in. line.

179. Was that an extensive railway?—About 60 miles long.

180. Have you read this Bill for the construction by the State of a line of railway from Lilydale to Yarra Junction?—Yes.

181. Do you know the country?—Yes.

182. Do you reside in that locality?—No, in Melbourne.

183. What opportunity have you of knowing the country?—I made a trial survey for the Gembrook line—I have also been through that country.

184. Have you seen this plan before?—No.

185. The red line indicates the line that is proposed to be made under this Bill at an expense not exceeding £2,000 per mile; can you form any opinion as to whether it is possible to construct that line at the amount named, to make an efficient and good line of it at that figure?—I can. I have gone over the estimates of the Department, and I think £2,000 a mile is a fair estimate.

186. Have you gone over the line yourself?—Not the line that is pegged.

187. But you have a general knowledge of the country?—Yes.

188. How did you arrive at the conclusion that a good line on the narrow-gauge system, the 2 feet, could be constructed at £2,000 a mile?—By taking the departmental quantities and reducing the prices.

189. What do you commence with?—I commence with clearing. I have taken it at £40 a mile against the departmental £100 a mile. I think the £100 is excessive. I think it could be done with a line safe for traffic at £40 a mile.

190. As to fencing, according to the Bill I see it is provided that the line is not to be fenced, do you think there is any great necessity for fencing the line?—I think it would be advisable to fence it.

191. What do you estimate for it?—£30 a mile. The Department estimates it at £40.

192. The next item is earthworks—can there be a saving effected on that?—I think so, considerably. Earthworks in cuttings—72,000 cubic yards—I think that could be done at 1s. 9d. a yard, and earthworks and side cuttings and back cuttings, 6d. a yard—the Department estimate the latter at 9d., and the other at 2s.

193. The next item—bridges—can any saving be effected there?—Yes, I think they can be done for £1 a lineal foot, that is a saving of 7s. a foot as compared with the departmental estimate.

194. What induces you to think that you could get that work done at £1 a foot?—I built bridges near the district, and I have based my calculations on that.
195. *By the Hon. J. A. Wallace.*—On the butty-gang system?—No.
196. *By the Hon. Sir H. Cuthbert.*—Would you have the material for the bridges the same as the Department?—Certainly.
197. Messmate and stringy bark?—I prefer redgum, if it can be obtained.
198. Can any saving be effected on the ballasting of the line?—Before you go to that there is brick and cement concrete in culverts, estimated at £2 10s. a cubic yard—it is not a very large item—I think that can be reduced to 30s.
199. And ballast?—I think a saving can be effected there decidedly to at least 1s. or 1s. 6d. a cubic yard—they put down 5s. a yard—I would do it at 3s. 6d. or 4s. a yard.
200. What about the sleepers?—I have not altered those.
201. Have you provided at all for stations?—I have taken the remaining estimates almost the same as the Department have taken them, excepting the station requirements, £2,600—I think that could be reduced. I think about £600 could be saved on that.
202. We have been informed that the cost of surveys incidental to this line has amounted to £2,500?—I was not aware of that till Mr. Rennick told us that to-night. I thought £2,000 would be a fair thing for the surveys.
203. That takes in the total amount expended on the trial surveys for ten years?—I was not aware of that.
204. As to the balance of the £4,279 and the cost of surveys, I suppose no saving could be effected on that?—That figure is given differently on my papers.
205. As to metalling roads and stations, can there be any saving effected on that?—Yes, I think the price, 5s. 3d., can be reduced to 4s. 6d. per cubic yard.
206. So I understand from your estimate that, in your opinion, this line would be built for £2,000 a mile?—Yes.
207. Having a general knowledge of the country, do you think a narrow-gauge line would serve all the purposes of the inhabitants as well as a broad-gauge line?—I would like to confine my evidence to the cost.
208. You do not wish to volunteer an opinion as to whether that line should be constructed on the broad or the narrow gauge?—No.
209. As to the narrow gauge, some gentlemen present think that a 2-ft. line is too narrow to construct, that it should be from 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. 6in.; what is your opinion as to a 2-ft. line?—For my own personal feelings I would prefer the "metre" gauge, that is 3ft. 3in., to the 2ft. Of course that is a matter that is decided now—I do not wish to speak on that.
210. *By the Hon. J. A. Wallace.*—Are your estimates made up for contract work?—Yes.
211. *By the Hon. J. M. Pratt.*—Do I understand you to say you have not examined the line of route?—Not as pegged—I have examined the district; I have driven through the country.
212. As to bridges and water-races, have you made full provision for the flood damage?—I have taken them the same as the Department, but have altered the price.
213. Where would you get the ballast from?—There are several places along the line where good ballast can be obtained.
214. It would be gravel?—Gravel or broken stone.
215. It is usual to estimate 10 per cent. for contingencies?—That estimate I think is high. Five per cent. I think was usually taken where I had my experience on the lines I have mentioned.
216. Is the Committee to understand from your estimate that £2,000 a mile will build a solid good railway?—A solid good 2-ft. railway.
217. *By the Hon. the President.*—You have taken some estimates of cost; have you taken into consideration the conditions under which the railway is to be made?—I have read the proposed Bill.
218. Do you see that the Government provide that this line shall be made entirely by day labour, and on the minimum wage of 6s. a day?—Yes, I could not obtain good men under that price.
219. Have you given consideration to this matter, that however freely the labour market may be supplied with labour you must pay every man on that line 6s. a day?—I understood you would employ only proficient men. I have taken it that you get on the work only good navvies.
220. A contractor employs good navvies and also some indifferent workmen, but he pays a different wage and he puts the men on different work; the Government here commits itself to this extent, that no man shall be employed on that railway under 6s. a day—have you given consideration to that in framing your estimate?—I have taken it that if a man is not capable for his work you do not employ him.
221. You take it as an engineer who has had the construction of works under private supervision where those condition do not attach. The Government here binds itself that no labour is to be employed under less than 6s. a day, and the work is to be carried on in a certain way—have you given consideration to that; have you made ample provision, because that might account for some of the difference between you and the Engineer-in-Chief?—Possibly. I know I have had experience of the system you speak of.
222. In your estimate of the cost of those works have you made any allowance for the supervision for the staff which will superintend this work, because this is done differently from the way contractors carry out their work; the Government have a large staff of men there put over the work, which they supervise continually—have you made allowance for that?—Certainly.
223. Are you satisfied that you have made ample provision for it?—Yes.
224. You have not been over the line to see whether timber can be got or whether ballast can be got?—I know where the timber and ballast can be got. I have not followed the line of pegs, but have been through the district.
225. Supposing you were designing a line of railway from one important centre to another, one of the first principles would be to go as nearly in a direct line as you could, would it not?—I do not wish to give evidence on anything excepting the cost.
226. You have come to speak of this line—I should like your opinion if you can give it, because so much hinges on whether there is justification for making the detour that some say is unnecessary—is it desirable when it can be avoided?—That depends a great deal on the district.
227. Take the line from Ballarat to Melbourne, you know the detours made there—do you consider that an advantage?—There are special circumstances in each case.

228. Is it an advantage on the line of railway between Melbourne and Ballarat to make a detour when you can get a better direct route?—Not if you had not sufficient traffic to warrant it.

229. The Engineer-in-Chief states that a line of railway can be made in a direct way, including the duplication providing a narrow-gauge line between Lilydale and Coldstream, and yet it will not cost more than the red line. Would you have a broad-gauge over that black line or a narrow-gauge as shown by the red line?—I should make a broad-gauge line wherever it is practicable.

230. If you could do it any way nearly as cheaply?—Certainly.

231. And considering that the traffic would justify it?—Yes.

232. It has been stated that this railway is part of a line of railway between Lilydale and Wood's Point; would you give any consideration to that in laying out the line?—Certainly.

233. Would you say we should adhere as closely as possible to that route?—Yes, certainly. I know Wood's Point.

234. It is generally stated that that is a very rich mineral district, and will be probably some day a very large gold-field; taking that into account, should not one of the first considerations be a direct route as nearly as possible?—It depends altogether on the circumstances.

235. Taking the conditions attaching to this particular scheme?—Yes, if there is a sufficient traffic at South Wandin.

236. What is your estimate of this traffic from Wandin South?—I made no estimate of that.

237. As to those two little hamlets at Wandin South and Wandin Yallock, would anything be obtained from those two localities to justify the Government in making a line of railway so far out of its course to serve them?—I cannot answer that. South Wandin is a large agricultural district.

238. What amount of population; is there any township along that line?—Very small; it is a scattered agricultural district.

239. It would principally consist of small fruit-growers?—Yes, and farm produce and milk.

240. Do you think a man having fruit at those two places would load his fruit into those trains and have that loading again shifted at Lilydale?—I think he would.

241. Would a farmer load up at Wandin Yallock or Wandin South and take it to the narrow-gauge station, and have it changed again into the broad gauge at Lilydale?—I think he would. You see with fruit he has so many miles to cart from Wandin.

242. Would any man in his senses take fruit from his farm at South Wandin to some station on this proposed line of railway where it would be shifted twice?—As to fruit, it is a thing that if you take by cart along a rough road you are likely to get it seriously damaged.

243. But in any case this man will have to bring this fruit to his nearest station on this proposed line of railway. In addition, would he subject his fruit to another change from the narrow to the broad line?—I do not see that it should damage the fruit at all shifting it.

244. Taking those circumstances into consideration do you think it probable that a man would shift his fruit from the farm to the narrow-gauge railway and then on to the broad gauge?—I think if any man finds he gets his fruit damaged by shifting it from one carriage to another across a platform he will most probably cart it himself next time.

245. *By the Hon. J. Bell.*—Can you explain the difference in the cost of clearing. Your estimate is £40 a mile, and the departmental estimate is £100 per mile; is it for the same width?—Yes.

246. How do you account for the difference?—I think the departmental estimate is very considerable. I know that in the district I have seen clearing done for growing fruit trees on the ground for £7 and £8 an acre, everything taken out.

247. You feel satisfied it could be done for £40?—I do.

248. What kind of fence do you propose to erect for £30 a mile?—Barbed wire and six No. 8 gauge wires; the ordinary sheep fence.

249. There is no provision for any special fence where there is a population, such as a picket fence, where there are fowls and goats?—No, there is no necessity for such fencing.

250. You estimate the cost of the ballast would be 1s. 6d. per cubic yard for ballast that you can get alongside the lines; has that been used in other lines?—Yes, that is the usual kind of ballast.

251. You prefer the 3ft. 3in. gauge to 2 feet; would it be worth while to make the 3ft. 3in. gauge when we have a standard of 5ft. 3in.?—It altogether depends upon the country. If it is a rough hilly country you will make a narrow-gauge line very much cheaper than a broad-gauge.

252. With all the attendant trouble and worry and waste that is involved in a change of gauge, would it pay to construct a 3ft. 3in. gauge instead of a 5ft. 3in.?—In hilly country, certainly.

253. *By the Hon. A. Wynne.*—Your estimate of clearing is £40 a mile; did you calculate the number of trees per mile?—Roughly I did.

254. How many do you reckon per mile?—Something like 200 or 300 per mile.

255. Do you know there might be that number in a quarter of a mile?—Yes, and in some parts there is very little clearing to be done at all.

256. Is not grubbing very expensive?—I based my estimate on this: I know you can grub an acre of land in the district thickly timbered at £7 per acre.

257. In the Ballarat district it costs £20 per acre for every acre grubbed?—It must have been very heavily timbered—which part do you refer to?

258. Bungaree. Is it not almost impossible to make the difference between £40 and £100 without going over the ground and working it out very carefully?—Yes. I have done grubbing and clearing in the same land—as thickly timbered—at £7 and £8 per-acre; I do not see that you require to grub more than the width of the actual earthworks, and £40 per mile will grub a chain wide.

259. Would you cut all the trees?—I would cut all the trees that were likely to fall on the line.

260. Do you not think that people who have built railways for many years in this colony, and have worked out the details carefully, should be competent to give a fair estimate of the cost?—I do.

261. Notwithstanding the care with which they have worked this out, you think there should be a saving of £60 a mile in clearing?—I do.

262. You do not think that in the past their estimates were sound or correct, or that there has been any care by the engineering branch of the Railway Department?—I would not say that.

263. It means that—that is your conclusion?—That is my conclusion. I know what has been done there. I do not understand how they arrive at that estimate.

264. Will you go as far as to say that all their estimates have been wrong, and that their work has been done on a very extravagant system in the past?—That is my basis and estimate.

265. It is a mere guess?—No, it is based upon the fact that clearing and grubbing has been done in that district for that amount.

266. When the Engineer-in-Chief, assisted by the staff, estimates it at £100 you think they are £60 out in their estimate?—I do.

267. You said you would like to have the bridges made of redgum?—If possible.

268. Is not redgum more expensive than messmate in the district?—Not if it is obtainable close at hand.

269. Is there any in the district?—Very little.

270. It would have to be brought from Gippsland?—Messmate would do if you had no redgum.

271. Messmate is not as good as redgum?—No. If messmate is wet and dry it goes quicker.

272. How did you calculate the ballast would be put on the line—how do you propose to lay it, moving it from one spot to another?—By the ballast trucks.

273. They have no ballast trucks with the 2-ft. gauge at present?—I suppose they would have to have trucks.

274. They cost money to make?—Every contractor necessarily uses his trucks. Very often in making a railway you lay down a narrow line to ballast the line.

275. In your estimate of the cost of the ballast did you take into consideration the cost of building trucks for this line?—Certainly, that comes into the cost of the ballast.

276. Those trucks are virtually useless afterwards?—Not if you are building lines.

277. How many trucks would you require?—It depends upon the distance of the ballast.

278. How many did you calculate that you would require?—Say twenty.

279. Where would you run those trucks from?—From the ballast-pits.

280. Did you calculate the cost of laying a line down from the ballast-pits to the railway?—Yes.

281. What distance would that be?—In one case about half-a-mile; in other cases it is about a quarter of a mile; that is about the average.

282. How many of those lines would you have to construct?—Only about three or four.

283. Would they average half-a-mile each?—Yes.

284. What would they cost to put down?—You would use the rails again.

285. What would each cost to lay down?—I suppose you would lay them down for £500 or so.

286. That is £2,000 for four?—You would take the rails up and re-use them.

287. The rails are not of any great value?—Yes.

288. What is the cost of the first one?—You have half-a-mile of rails to lay—that would be worth about £100.

289. Then the line would cost £400. You said each half-mile would cost £500—taking four of those it would cost £1,700 to convey the ballast, charging you with only one set of rails. What do you estimate the cost of digging out the ballast per cubic yard?—You would dig it out at about 6d. a cubic yard.

290. What is the cost of carrying it over the line?—About 4d. per cubic yard.

291. And laying it?—About another 4d.

292. Do you think you could raise it on the butty-gang system for 6d. a yard?—I do.

293. How many cubic yards did you estimate would be required for the line?—The same as the department, 5,000 cubic yards of gravel.

294. Is that all the ballast they require?—So it is stated here. That is all the metalling and gravelling; there is the ballast, 4-in. boxed up to 8 inches, 15,000 cubic yards, which would be obtained in a similar manner.

295. That is bluestone?—Not necessarily. In that district it would be quartz or gravel.

296. Do you know that your estimate for the gravel comes to nearly 5s. a yard working it out by the figures you have given me?—I estimate it at 4s. 6d.; the department estimate it at 5s. 3d.

297. If you charge £1,700 for the lines, add 1s. 2d. for laying and raising and everything else, that comes to about 5s.?—No, my estimate is 4s. 6d. It is the small difference in those items that makes the total difference.

298. You make a difference of 9d. in the ballast, but taking your own figures, I only make a difference of 3d.?—The rail laying is the difference.

299. I have only charged you £100 for laying the rails?—A great deal of the gravel you can get in different places. I think you will find my figures come to about 4s. 6d.

300. Do you not think it advisable wherever you can get between the termini a straight road, it is advisable to do so?—Decidedly, if all the other circumstances warrant it, that is if you are not deviating for traffic.

301. You have charged for supervision?—Yes, not the amount charged by the Department. "Supervision" is put down at £4,000.

302. As the officers of the Department's salaries are fixed you cannot reduce that item?—We usually estimate 5 per cent. for supervision, and they have estimated 10 per cent.

303. That is if you were a contractor; not being a contractor, but a Government officer, would you not be justified in charging the amount actually paid?—Certainly.

304. *By the Hon. G. Godfrey.*—You have said the line should be made for £2,000 a mile; do you include in that the rolling-stock for carrying on the line?—No.

305. *By the Hon. J. A. Wallace.*—If the main line were going into the interior to Wood's Point would it not be better to have a branch line rather than bring the whole line round?—I think it is decidedly better to make the line as straight as possible if the traffic will warrant it.

306. Supposing that line was continued on to Wood's Point, all the traffic from Wood's Point would require to go round that circuitous way; would it not be better to have the main line straight and have a branch line?—Branch lines are very difficult to work; you have to keep a special engine.

307. *By the Hon. D. Melville.*—You have been over the district—do you think this will be a payable line sooner or later?—I do. It is a splendid district.

The witness withdrew.

VICTORIA



MINUTES
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SESSION

1897

COUNCIL

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