MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEG. COUNCIL SESS. 1915.

VICTORIA.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WITH A COPY OF THE DOCUMENTS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

48.

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VICTORIA.

No. 1.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1915.

1. The Council met pursuant to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1915, which Proclamation was read by the Clerk and is as follows :—

FURTHER PROROGUING PARLIAMENT AND FIXING THE TIME FOR HOLDING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ; Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS The Parliament of Victoria stands prorogued until Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April, 1915 : Now I, the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, do by this my Proclamation further prorogue the said Parliament of Victoria until Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1915, and I do hereby fix Tuesday, the twentieth day of April, 1915, aforesaid, as the time for the commencement and holding of the next Session of the said Parliament of Victoria, for the despatch of business, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the State Parliament Houses, situate in the Carlton Gardens, 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 State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George V.

(L.S.) A. L. STANLEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

A. J. PEACOCK,
Premier.

GOD SAVE THE KING !

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:

I have summoned you for the consideration of important public business.

When the Empire became engaged in the great conflict which is now being waged in Europe My advisers took prompt measures to prevent any paralysis occurring in the finance, commerce, or industry of the State. It was recognised that there should be no divided councils in matters affecting the Empire, and all parties co-operated in doing what was necessary, both to assist the Mother country and to maintain stability in our own affairs. Thanks to the supremacy of the British Navy, which has kept the seaways open, we have been able to sustain our trade with Great Britain, and thus, while helping our kindred beyond the seas, to help the people within our own borders. The war is still raging, but the forces of the Empire and of the Allies, daily gathering strength, have established their superiority over the enemy, and My Advisers therefore look forward to the future with courage and confidence.

I desire to join with you in expressions of gratitude for the widespread and bounteous rainfall that providentially followed an unusually dry summer, encouraging us to hope for a year of abundant production, and a return to the prosperous seasons with which this State has been blest.

The very severe drought conditions which extended over a period of a whole year necessitated action by the Government in directions which are fortunately not usually within the scope of Government Departments.

The Government has not hesitated to meet the succeeding emergencies as they arose. The action taken in October last, before the severity of the drought had become pronounced, in securing supplies of seed wheat to ensure the sowing of this season's crop has been fully justified.

When the harvest returns began to come in, it became apparent that there would be a shortage of wheat for milling purposes, and, unless importations were made, a bread famine was likely to arise. In the unsettled state of the world's commerce the milling trade was unwilling to undertake the risk of importing wheat, and the Government met the position by arranging to import. So far seven cargoes of Argentine and Californian wheat have been bought, to arrive at suitable dates, and these are considered sufficient to meet requirements until August next.

Unfortunately, also, the shortage of fodder for stock has necessitated similar action, and despite very great difficulties, arrangements have been made to import hay from California. My Advisers at an early stage arranged for immediate relief being given in the newly-settled Mallee country, and subsequently, after due inquiry, made advances to the cultivators for the purchase of seed wheat and fodder, extending this relief over a wide area of the State on which the crops had failed.

In view of the prospective great demand for wheat supplies the cultivation of as large an area as possible was encouraged by the Government, and it is confidently expected that as the result of the assistance rendered to the farmers the area under wheat cultivation this season will constitute a record in the history of the State.

In order to meet the deficit, which was assured would result on this year's Revenue account, the Government last Session obtained authority to issue Treasury Bonds to the amount of £1,200,000.

Consequent upon the continued drought and war conditions, it is anticipated that the Revenue will not reach the estimate, and that the Expenditure will be heavier than was estimated. When, at a later date, the amount of this additional deficit is ascertained, the Government proposes to ask Parliament for an extension of the Treasury Bonds authority.

Though arrangements have not yet been completed, the money necessary to meet the loan requirements for a year from date is practically assured.

At the request of the Imperial Government My Advisers have undertaken the purchase and shipment of all meat available for export in the State during the continuance of the war, and the arrangements made are working satisfactorily to all parties.

The Bill to ratify and provide for carrying out the Murray River Waters Agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia will be re-introduced early this session. The agreement has been ratified by the Parliament of New South Wales. When it is adopted, steps will immediately be taken to proceed with Water Storage on the Upper Murray.

The unprecedented drought of the present year has shown the need of additional water storages on the Goulburn and other rivers. Those already in course of construction are being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The estimated cost of these storages is £820,000.

There has been a steady local demand for unallotted Closer Settlement blocks in irrigation districts. Owing to the low flow of all Victorian rivers, due to the drought, and the consequent shortage in existing districts, the extension of settlement to new areas has not been encouraged. While the unparalleled shortage in the water supply made it impossible to meet all requirements, no effort has been spared to make the best possible use of the limited supply. The co-operation of New South Wales in regulating diversions from the Murray has been of the greatest assistance.

The improvement of the Outer Harbors of the State is progressing steadily. Contracts are in hand at each place, and details for further sections of the work are being prepared.

The Shipbuilding Yard at Williamstown is proving itself an important industry of the State. Large contracts for the construction of dredges and other work have already been undertaken, and the Yard has been of inestimable service in the fitting up of troopships for the Commonwealth Government.

The Central Cool Stores at the Victoria Dock were completed last year, and are a marked success. The advantages of such an undertaking have been more pronounced owing to war conditions, and to the necessity for extra storage on account of the scarcity of oversea freight.

An active policy of construction work has been adopted in order to provide employment for large numbers of artisans and labourers who, through the adverse season, have been unfortunately placed as regards their usual occupations.

The deepening operations at the Heads, which were suspended for a time on account of a temporary shortage of explosives caused by the war, have now been resumed, and every effort is being made to ensure sufficient depth in the entrance channel to enable the largest ships to enter our port with safety.

The Royal Commission on Closer Settlement has continued its inquiries, and as soon as a report is presented the recommendations of the Commission will receive the most careful consideration of My Advisers, and such legislative provision as may be deemed necessary will be submitted for the attention of Parliament.

Railway construction work is being pushed on vigorously, and has provided an amount of employment larger than for many years past. The number of workmen directly employed reached 2,887 in February, while fully 1,000 more were employed in preparing materials.

For various reasons several proposed extensions of Victorian railway lines into the Riverina are deferred for the present, but a full investigation by Victorian Officers with regard to a proposed Victorian gauge railway from Echuca to Moulamein (N.S.W.) has been made, and it is hoped that an arrangement will be come to shortly for its construction on terms mutually agreeable to the two States concerned.

In furtherance of their policy of developing the mining resources of the State, My Advisers, under the provisions of the Mining Development Acts, have assisted certain mines in Bendigo, Ballarat, Stawell, and other mining centres. They believe that developments resulting therefrom will be of far-reaching importance. They have also assisted numerous parties of working miners engaged prospecting in different parts of the State. It is hoped that new discoveries may be made which will lead to an increase in gold production.

The better conservation of State Forests is receiving careful consideration by the adoption of improved methods, which will necessarily entail an increased annual expenditure. It is hoped that the valuable timber of the State will be more effectively preserved.

The present time is considered opportune for establishing in different parts of the State depôts for seasoning timber. It is expected that an ample stock of seasoned timber being made available, not only will the use of our own timbers become more general, but a large revenue will be derived therefrom.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The Estimates of Expenditure which will be laid before you provide adequately for the requirements of the State.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is the intention of My Advisers to submit at the earliest opportunity for your consideration measures for the temporary re-enactment of the *Price of Goods Act* 1914 and the *Foodstuffs and Commodities Act* 1914.

It is also proposed to introduce a Bill whereby co-operation between the Commonwealth and State with regard to the preparation, printing, and maintenance of a joint electoral roll can be secured.

The following Legislative proposals will also be submitted for your consideration :—

A Bill for the creation of a Metropolitan Council.
A Bill to regulate the Public Charities of Victoria.
A County Courts Bill.
A Bill to regulate the price of Gas in the Metropolitan area.
A Bill relating to Combinations and Monopolies.
A Bill to facilitate the Sewering of Country Towns.
A Public Health Bill.

Bills dealing with the following subjects will also be laid before you :—Loans to Municipalities to provide work for the unemployed ; Miners' Phthisis ; Weights and Measures ; and other matters of interest and importance to the people of the State, particularly questions which may in the interests of the community become necessary during the continuance of the war.

The Consolidation of the Statutes, which has for several years engaged the attention of the Honourable Mr. Justice Cussen, has been completed, and My Advisers will submit the Consolidating Bills for your consideration and approval at an early date.

I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which may be brought before you, and I pray that your labours may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, materially conduce to the welfare of the people of Victoria.

Which being concluded, a copy of the Speech was delivered to Mr. 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. Declarations of Members.—The Honorables the President, W. A. Adamson, J. G. Aikman, W. Angliss, A. A. Austin, W. L. Baillieu, Robert Beckett, W. J. Beckett, T. Beggs, J. D. Brown, F. G. Clarke, W. L. R. Clarke, E. J. Crooke, W. H. Fielding, F. W. Hagelthorn, A. Hicks, J. P. Jones, W. Little, Walter S. Manifold, J. Y. McDonald, A. McLellan, J. McWhae, D. Melville, J. K. Merritt, T. H. Payne, R. B. Rees, H. F. Richardson, A. Robinson, A. O. Sachse, and J. Sternberg 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 Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, John Mark Davies, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and ten 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 Malvern, and are known as lots 51, 52, 53, and 54 on plan of subdivision No. 5674 lodged in the office of Titles, and being part of Crown portions 123 and 124 at Malvern, parish of Prahran, at Gardiner, County of Bourke.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Malvern, are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £110.

"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.

"JNO. M. DAVIES."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIAM ADDISON ADAMSON, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Fifty pounds and upwards 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, being vacant land in Male-street, Brighton; and in the municipal district of Melbourne, known as the Victoria Horse Bazaar; and in the municipal district of Whittlesea, known as the Sale Yards, in the Plenty-road; and in the municipal district of Lancefield, known as the Sale Yards, in Dunsford and High streets; and in the municipal district of Essendon, known as Adamson, Strettle and Co.'s Stud Stock Sale Yards, Epsom and Ascot Vale roads; and in the municipal district of Werribee, known as the Boundary Farm.

"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 £10, 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 £840, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Whittlesea are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £15, and such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Lancefield are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £9, and 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 £270, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Werribee are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £189.

"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. ADAMSON."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, JOHN GEORGE AIKMAN, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Two thousand 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 the Melbourne Coffee Palace, 214 to 218 Bourke-street.

"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 Two thousand 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.

"J. G. AIKMAN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIAM ANGLISS, 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 State 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 East and West Terrace, Glen Eira-road, Elsternwick, being lots 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 on plan of subdivision No. 2418, being part of Crown portion 252 south-east of St. Kilda, parish of Prahran, county of Bourke.

"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 £364.

"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. ANGLISS."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, AUSTIN ALBERT AUSTIN, 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 State 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 Buninyong, and are known as 'Larundel,' Elaine.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Buninyong are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £2,005.

"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.

"AUSTIN ALBERT AUSTIN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIAM LAWRENCE BAILLIEU, 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 State 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 Gisborne, and are known as all those pieces of land containing respectively fourteen acres one rood and twelve perches and thirty-six acres and three roods being allotment 'A,' section three, parish of Macedon, county of Bourke, and being the lands more particularly described in certificates of title volume 1950 folio 389868, and volume 3200 folio 639893.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Gisborne are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £300.

"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. L. BAILLIEU."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, ROBERT BECKETT, of Essex-road, Surrey Hills, Solicitor, 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 State 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 districts of Camberwell, and Doncaster respectively, and are known as 'Guildford,' being Essex-road and Durham-road, Surrey Hills lands in city of Camberwell where I reside, and houses and land, part of section 26, parish of Warrandyte, situate in the shire of Doncaster.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Camberwell are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £78; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Doncaster are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £87.

"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.

"ROBT. BECKETT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIAM JAMES BECKETT, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of over Fifty pounds sterling 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 Fitzroy, and are known as Nos. 150 to 156 Gertrude-street, Nos. 70, 72, 74 Napier-street, No. 53 Little Napier-street, and in the municipal district of Queenscliff and known as 'Mount Edgecombe' Queen-street.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Fitzroy are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £157, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Queenscliff are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £32.

"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 J. BECKETT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, THEODORE BEGGS, of Eurambeen, Beaufort, grazier, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Fifty-one 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 Ripon, and are known as Crown allotments 70B, 73C, 74, 74A, and 73B, parish of Eurambeen, county of Ripon, containing 206 acres.

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

"THEODORE BEGGS."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, JAMES DRYSDALE BROWN, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of One 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 Coburg, and are known as part of Crown portion One hundred and forty-three at Coburg, parish of Jika Jika, county of Bourke.

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

"J. DRYSDALE BROWN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, FRANCIS GRENVILLE CLARKE, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of £225 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 Rodney Shire, and are known as allots. 87 and 88, part allots. 85, 86, and 89, parish of Murchison North.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Rodney are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £225.

"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.

"FRANK G. CLARKE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIAM LIONEL RUSSELL CLARKE, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Twelve 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 Bulla, and are known as 'Rupertswood' and two hundred and thirty-three acres, Sunbury, being part of W. J. T. Clarke's Crown special survey in the parishes of Buttlejork and Bulla Bulla, No. 373 in the rate-book, and Rupertswood Farm, three hundred and eighty-two acres, being Crown allotment 2 and parts of Crown allotment 1 of section 21 of the parish of Bulla Bulla, No. 196 in the rate-book.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Bulla are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £1,200.

"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. L. RUSSELL CLARKE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, 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 State 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 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 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.

"E. J. CROOKE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIAM HARRIS FIELDING, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of over 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 Footscray, and are known as shop and dwelling, 10 Canterbury-street; shop and dwelling, 68 Somerville-road; house, 2 Blanch-street; vacant land, Tongue-street; vacant land, Blanch-street; and vacant land, Fehon-street, all of Yarraville, in the said municipal district of Footscray.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Footscray are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £89.

"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. FIELDING."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, FREDERICK WILLIAM HAGELTHORN, 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 State 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 Malvern, and are known as 'Coonil,' Wattletree-road.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Malvern 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.

"F. HAGELTHORN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, ALFRED HICKS, 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 State 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 Brunswick and are known as shops and dwellings Nos. 559 and 561 situate in Sydney-road.

"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 £130.

"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. HICKS."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, JOHN PERCY JONES, 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 State 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 Melbourne, and are known as 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 Patrick-street, Melbourne.

"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 £300.

"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. P. JONES."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WILLIS LITTLE, 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 State 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 Benalla, and are known as allotments 1 to 6, section II, Benalla, three hundred and twenty-two acres two roods, One hundred and fifty pounds; allotments 1 and 2, section I, Benalla, one hundred and ninety-nine acres, Sixty pounds.

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

"WILLIS LITTLE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, WALTER SYNNOT MANIFOLD, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred and six pounds (£206) 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 Warrnambool, and are known as parts of Crown allotment 24A and Crown allotment 23 A[1], parish of Mepunga, county of Heytesbury, containing three hundred and thirty-three acres three roods and eighteen perches.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Warrnambool are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £206.

"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.

"WALTER MANIFOLD."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, JOHN YOUNG McDONALD, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred and sixty-one 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 West, and are known as the 'Edinburgh Buildings.'

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

"J. Y. McDONALD."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, ADAM McLELLAN, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of 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 Richmond, and are known as land and buildings, corner of Lord and Boyd streets, Richmond.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Richmond are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £172.

"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.

"ADAM McLELLAN."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, JOHN McWHAE, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of over 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 Morwell, and are known as McWhae's farm in Wonyip, being allotments 40A, 40B, parish of Wonyip, containing 315 acres 3 roods 19 perches.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Morwell are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £60.

"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 McWHAE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Ninety-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 districts of Brunswick, Pyalong, and McIvor, and are known as my residence, situated in Albion-street, West Brunswick, with three acres of land; two hundred and six acres land within the shire of Pyalong; and one hundred and forty acres 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 £53, 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 £20, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of McIvor are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £20.

"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 Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, JAMES KERR MERRITT, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and seventy 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 'Fairholme,' Fellows-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 £170.

"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. K. MERRITT."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, THOMAS HENRY PAYNE, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Nine 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 city of Prahran, and are known as 'Leura,' Toorak, being Crown portion 30, parish of Prahran, 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 Nine 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.

"T. H. PAYNE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, RICHARD BLOOMFIELD REES, 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 State 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 Swan Hill, and are known as shop and dwelling properties, situate in Campbell-street.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Swan Hill are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of above One hundred pounds per annum.

"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.

"R. BLOOMFIELD REES."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, HORACE FRANK RICHARDSON, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Two hundred and twenty 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 city of Geelong, and are known as 'The Exchange' property, Little Malop-street, Geelong, and occupied by myself and tenants.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of city of Geelong are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £220.

"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. F. RICHARDSON."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, ARTHUR ROBINSON, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Seventy-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 Malvern, and are known as house and land, 'Chilcote,' Sorrett Avenue, Malvern.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of Malvern are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £160.

"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 ROBINSON."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Four 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 'Marilla,' Toorak-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 Four 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.

"A. O. SACHSE."

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of over 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 districts of the shires of Waranga and Deakin, and are known as, firstly, Crown allotments 70E, 70F, parish of Moora, county of Rodney, in the municipal district of the shire of Waranga; secondly, Crown allotment 40, in the parish of Burrumboot East, county of Rodney, in the municipal district of the shire of Waranga; thirdly, Crown allotments 39A, 39B, 40A, 40B, 41B, in the parish of Carag Carag, county of Rodney, in the municipal district of the shire of Deakin.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Waranga and are firstly above described are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £52; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of the shire of Waranga and are secondly above described are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £52; and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situated in the municipal district of the shire of Deakin and are thirdly above described are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of £42.

"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. STERNBERG."

5. SWEARING-IN OF NEW MEMBER.—The Honorable W. Pearson, having approached the Table, took and subscribed the oath required by law, and 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 Constitution Act Amendment Acts, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of Five 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 Rosedale, and are known as 'Kilmany Park,' Sale.

"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 One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and 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 One thousand eight 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.

"WILLIAM PEARSON."

6. PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, a Bill to further amend the *Provident Societies Act* 1890 was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

7. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President:—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria.

Message No. 1.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has caused the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Officials in Parliament," which was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and which received His Majesty's assent on the 28th day of November last, to be proclaimed in the *Victoria Government Gazette*, a copy of which Proclamation is hereto annexed.

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 10th February, 1915.

THE ROYAL ASSENT TO A RESERVED BILL ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO OFFICIALS IN PARLIAMENT."

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

I, The Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, in pursuance of provisions contained in *An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land* (5 and 6 Vict.), also in *An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies* (13 and 14 Vict.), and in *The Constitution Statute* (19 Vict.), do by this my Proclamation signify that the Bill, the title whereof is herein set forth, that is to say :—

"*An Act to amend the Law relating to Officials in Parliament,*"

which was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that by an Order in Council made at the Court at Buckingham Palace, and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, a copy whereof is hereto appended, his Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria, at Melbourne, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George V.

(L.S.) A. L. STANLEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

A. J. PEACOCK.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President	Sir Edward Goschen
Viscount Knollys	Sir Frederick Ponsonby.
Lord Chamberlain	

WHEREAS on the 21st day of September, 1914, the Governor of the State of Victoria (being one of the States constituting the Commonwealth of Australia) has reserved a certain Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said State, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Officials in Parliament" for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon :

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

Now, therefore, His Majesty doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, declare His assent to the said Bill.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

8. 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 Robert Beckett,
The Honorable Edward Jolley Crooke,
The Honorable Walter Synnot Manifold,
The Honorable Adam McLellan,
The Honorable John McWhae,
The Honorable Thomas Henry Payne, and
The Honorable Arthur Robinson

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

Given under my hand this twentieth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

JNO. M. DAVIES,
President of the Legislative Council.

9. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Observatory.—Forty-sixth Report of the Board of Visitors together with the Report of the Government Astronomer for the period from 1st January, 1913, to 31st October, 1914.

Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1913.—Part X.—Production.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

16. The Hon. W. H. EDGAR: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Keeping and Transport of Petroleum and other Substances.

17. The Hon. W. H. EDGAR: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1896.

18. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain sections of the *University Act* 1890.

19. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Pounds Act* 1890.

20. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Director of Agriculture.

21. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Game Acts.

22. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Fisheries Act* 1890 and for other purposes.

23. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill relating to the prevention of the careless use of fire.

24. The Hon. F. HAGELTHORN: To move, That he have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend the *Thistle Act* 1890.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:—

1. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR—CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE—*Resumption of debate*—(*Hon. D. Melville.*)
2. BILLS OF SALE BILL—(*Hon. J. D. Brown*)—Second reading.

THOS. G. WATSON,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

JNO. M. DAVIES,
President.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES—SESSION 1912.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR—(Appointed 3rd July, 1912).—The Honorables W. C. Angliss, W. A. Adamson, T. Beggs, J. P. Jones, J. Y. McDonald, H. F. Richardson, and A. Robinson.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS (JOINT)—The Honorables A. Hicks (appointed 3rd July, 1912) and D. Melville (appointed 5th December, 1911).

PRINTED PAPERS.

The following Printed Papers can now be obtained by Honorable Members from the Clerk of the Legislative Council (Telephones 3066 and 1702), and by others on the circulation list, from the Government Printer. They can also be purchased by the Public from the Government Printer.

Agricultural Education—Accounts of the Trustees of Agricultural Colleges and the Council of Agricultural Education, from 1st January, 1911, to 30th June, 1911 (No. 2).

Bank Liabilities and Assets—Summary of Sworn Returns for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1911 (No. 6).

Companies Act 1910—Rule 196.—Return by Prothonotary of Business of Court (No. 3).

Education—Report, together with Appendices, of Minister of Public Instruction for 1910–11 (No. 12).

Explosives—Report of the Chief Inspector for 1911 (No. 10).

First Fifty Years of Responsible Government in Victoria, 1856–1906, by T. G. Watson, C.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments.

Inter-State Conference, Melbourne, January, 1912—Reports of the Resolutions, Proceedings, and Debates (No. 4).

Marine Board of Victoria.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Pilotage Account for the year 1911 (No. 9).

Notes on the Financial Problems of the Commonwealth and the States of Australia, by T. G. Watson, C.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments.

Observatory.—Forty-fourth Report of Board of Visitors, together with Report of Government Astronomer for period from 1st June, 1910, to 30th June, 1911 (No. 8).

Public Health.—Report of the Board of Public Health for the years 1908–9–10 (No. 20).

Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery.—Report of the Trustees for 1911, with a Statement of Income and Expenditure for the financial year 1910–11 (No. 11).

Rodger, Peter, and the Victorian Railways Commissioners.—Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Claims arising out of the Contract entered into between, for the Erection of Flinders-street New Station Buildings (No. 5).

Statistical Register of Victoria for 1910—Part X.—Interchange (No. 1).

Statistical Register for 1911—Part I.—Blue Book (No. 7).

Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board.—Annual Report for 1911 (No. 14).

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ISSUED 3RD JULY, 1912.

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 1.
Bills of Sale Bill—[76].

Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. No. 1.
Chaff and Stock Food Continuance Bill—[74].

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Acting Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 2.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. DAYS OF BUSINESS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week be the days on which the Council shall meet for the 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.

3. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Honorables the President, W. L. Baillieu, J. D. Brown, E. J. Crooke, F. W. Hagelthorn, Walter S. Manifold, D. E. McBryde, T. H. Payne, A. O. Sachse, and J. Sternberg 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.

4. PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Honorables the President, J. G. Aikman, A. A. Austin, A. McLellan, and J. K. Merritt be Members of the Joint Committee to manage and superintend the Parliament Buildings.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

5. LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Honorables the President, W. A. Adamson, T. Beggs, F. W. Brawn, and D. Melville be Members of the Joint Committee to manage the Library.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

6. REFRESHMENT ROOMS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Honorables W. H. Fielding, A. Hicks, J. Y. McDonald, J. McWhae, and R. B. Rees be Members of the Joint Committee to manage the Refreshment Rooms.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

7. PRINTING COMMITTEE.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Honorables the President, W. C. Angliss, W. J. Beckett, F. G. Clarke, W. L. R. Clarke, J. P. Jones, W. Little, W. Pearson, H. F. Richardson, and E. J. White be Members of the Printing Committee; three to be the quorum.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

8. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
River Murray Waters Agreement.—Memorandum by Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

3052. (600 copies).

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

Explosives Act 1890.—Orders in Council dated 12th October, 1909—

Addition to Order No. 1 relating to the Classification of Explosives.
Addition to Order No. 2—Manufacture of Explosives.
Addition to Order No. 6.
Addition to Order No. 6 prohibiting the Manufacture of certain Explosives except under certain Conditions or Restrictions.

Marine Act 1890.—Marine Board of Victoria—Amendment of the Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers.

Public Service Acts.—Regulations—
Classification of General Division—
Department of Chief Secretary.
Department of Public Works.

Travelling Allowances.—Department of Chief Secretary.

9. Address in Reply to Speech of His Excellency the Governor.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Council agree with the Committee in the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, having been read—

Debate resumed.
The Honorable Robert Beckett 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.

10. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 2 be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Council agree with the Committee in the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, having been read—
Debate resumed.
The Honorable J. P. Jones 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.

3. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 2 be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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VICTORIA.

No. 4.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. DECLARATION OF MEMBER.—The Honorable D. E. McBryde 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 Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, DUNCAN ELPHINSTONE MCBRYDE, 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 State 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 Brighton, and are known as 'Kamesburgh,' containing ten acres or thereabouts, being part of Dendy's special survey at Brighton, and situate at the angle of North-road and Cochrane-street, and purchased by me for the sum of Twelve thousand two hundred pounds.

"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 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.

"D. E. McBRYDE."

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to continue the Foodstuffs and Commodities Acts*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th April, 1915.

4. FOODSTUFFS AND COMMODITIES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

Dentists Acts.—Dental Board of Victoria.—Regulation VIII. repealed, new Regulation made.—C. As regards the Course of Professional Study.

Fisheries Acts.—Notices of Intention to issue Proclamations—
To amend the Regulations *re* Netting in Lake Tyers.
To permit Netting in Lake Cooper, near Corop, &c.
To prescribe Minimum Lengths in lieu of Minimum Weights for certain species of Fish. (2 papers.)
To prohibit Fishing in or the Taking of Fish from the Jeeralang and Traralgon Creeks, County of Buln Buln.
To prohibit the Selling or Exposing for Sale of Trout of all kinds not indigenous to Victoria.
To substitute a Minimum Length of eight inches for Garfish.

Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914.—Regulation.
Workers' Compensation Act 1914.—Amended Regulations.

6. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Council agree with the Committee in the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, having been read—
Debate resumed.
The Honorable A. A. Austin 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 later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to continue the 'Price of Goods Act* 1914' and the '*Price of Goods Act* 1914 (*No.* 2)' *and to repeal Section Two of the last-mentioned Act,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th April, 1915.

8. PRICE OF GOODS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

9. FOODSTUFFS AND COMMODITIES BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

10. PRICE OF GOODS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 5.
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	The Hon A. A. Austin,
W. J. Beckett,	D. E. McBryde,
J. D. Brown,	D. Melville.
W. H. Fielding,	
F. W. Hagelthorn,	*Tellers.*
J. P. Jones,	The Hon. W. Angliss,
Walter S. Manifold,	R. B. Rees.
A. McLellan,	
J. K. Merritt.	
Tellers.	
The Hon. W. L. R. Clarke,	
J. Sternberg.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
The President left the Chair.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable D. Melville having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

11. Address in Reply to Speech of His Excellency the Governor.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Council agree with the Committee in the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, having been read—

Debate resumed.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable J. D. Brown 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.

12. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to continue the 'Price of Goods Act* 1914' *and the 'Price of Goods Act* 1914 (*No.* 2)' *and to repeal Section Two of the last-mentioned Act.*"

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th April, 1915.

13. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 2 be postponed until Tuesday, the 18th May next.

14. Adjournment.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday, the 18th May next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at two minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday, the 18th May next.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA

No. 5.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. DECLARATION OF MEMBER.—The Honorable F. W. Brawn 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 Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, FREDERICK WILLIAM BRAWN, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of One 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 Ballaarat, and are known as three brick cottages in Mill-street, Ballaarat.

"And I further declare that such of the said lands or tenements as 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 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.

"F. BRAWN."

3. PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The President reported that, accompanied by Honorable Members, he had that day waited upon His Excellency the Governor, and had presented to him the Address of the Legislative Council, adopted on the 29th ultimo, in reply to His Excellency's Opening Speech, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King I thank you for your expressions of loyalty to Our Most Gracious Sovereign contained in the Address which you have just presented to me.

I fully rely on your wisdom in deliberating upon the important measures to be brought under your consideration, and I earnestly hope that the results of your labours will be conducive to the advancement and prosperity of this State.

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria.

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 18th May, 1915.

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4. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

JOHN MADDEN,
Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. *Message No. 2.*

The Lieutenant-Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, as Deputy for His Excellency the Governor, on this day, 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 continue the 'Foodstuffs and Commodities Acts.'*"
"*An Act to continue the 'Price of Goods Act* 1914,' *and the 'Price of Goods Act* 1914 (*No.* 2),' *and to repeal Section Two of the last-mentioned Act.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 30th April, 1915.

5. WAR IN EUROPE.—AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That this House desires to place on record its unbounded admiration of and pride in the magnificent fighting qualities displayed by the Australian Imperial Forces at the Dardanelles, and to congratulate them on their splendid achievements.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The motion having been agreed to, honorable Members rose and sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers for His Majesty the King, and three cheers for the Australian Imperial Forces.

6. ADJOURNMENT—MOTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 53.—
The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the promise made by the Government to advance to the Co-operative Bacon Factory at Dandenong the sum of £3,000, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

The Honorable J. K. Merritt moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the action of the Richmond Council with reference to preference to unionists, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

The Honorable A. Hicks moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the proposed increase in the freights and fares to be charged by the Railway Department, and its bearing on decentralization, and to compare the rates with those charged in the other States, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

7. MIDWIFERY BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown a Bill to provide for the Registration and Better Training of Midwives and to regulate their Practices was, by leave, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

8. HEATHERTON SANATORIUM BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, a Bill relating to the Heatherton Sanatorium was, by leave, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

9. COAL MINES REGULATION ACT 1909 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown a Bill to amend Section Sixty-six of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act* 1909 was, by leave, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

10. SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown a Bill to prohibit Payments for certain Entertainments on Sundays was, by leave, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

11. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board.—Annual Report for the year 1914.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
John Murray.—Victorian Training Ship.—Order in Council fixing the Maximum Expenditure to be incurred by the Royal Commission.

12. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 1 be postponed until Tuesday next.

13. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 6.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 25TH MAY, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. DECLARATION OF MEMBER.—The Honorable E. J. White 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 Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, EDWARD JAMES WHITE, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of One hundred and twenty 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 Dundas and borough of Hamilton, and are known as 'Waratah,' being part of subdivision of the Kenilworth Estate, parish of Gatum Gatum, county of Dundas, containing 1,786½ acres. In the borough of Hamilton is my house and allotment fronting Clarendon-street ; an allotment fronting Gray-street ; and an allotment at back of Hospital.

"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 hundred and fifty pounds, and that such of the said lands or tenements as are situate in the municipal district of borough of Hamilton are rated in the rate-book of such district upon a yearly value of Forty-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.

"E. J. WHITE."

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have appointed a Committee consisting of five Members, to join with a Committee of the Legislative Council, to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws, and request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint an equal number of Members to be joined with the Members of this House ; five to be the quorum.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th May, 1915.

The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That in compliance with the request of the Legislative Assembly a Committee be appointed, consisting of five Members, to join with the Committee of the Legislative Assembly to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws, such Committee to consist of the Honorables Robert Beckett, E. J. Crooke, Walter S. Manifold, A. Robinson, and the Mover, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, five to be the quorum ; and further, that the Committee meet in the first instance in the Legislative Council Committee Room on Thursday next at ten o'clock.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them with the above resolution.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision for Sewerage Districts and the Sewering thereof and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th May, 1915.

5. SEWERAGE DISTRICTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Temporary Application out of 'The Public Account' of certain Moneys for the purpose of substituting Heavy Rails for Light Rails on certain Lines of Railway,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th May, 1915.

7. RAILWAYS ADVANCES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to facilitate the Execution of Trusts during the Present War,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th May, 1915.

9. EXECUTION OF TRUSTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to repeal Section Seventeen of the 'Trusts Act* 1891,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th May, 1915.

11. TRUSTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of Portion of certain Land situate in the Town of Dandenong as a Site for a Public Park,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th May, 1915.

13. DANDENONG LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation and Crown Grant of Portion of certain Land situate in the Municipal Districts of the City of South Melbourne and the City of St. Kilda as a Site for a Public Park,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th May, 1915.

15. ALBERT PARK LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1914.—Regulation.—Charges prescribed to be paid by Non-contributing Municipalities in respect of Patients from their Districts received into Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, Fairfield.

Legal Practitioners Reciprocity Act 1903.—Council of Legal Education.—Consolidated Rules relating to the Qualification of Candidates to practise as, and for and regulating the Admission of Barristers and Solicitors, and Temporary Rule relating to the Qualification to practise as Barristers and Solicitors.

17. PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair.

18. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 2 to 5 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

19. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 7.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 1st JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have directed the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to join with a Committee of the Legislative Council to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws to meet the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council in the Legislative Council Committee Room on Thursday, 27th May, at ten o'clock.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th May, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit herewith a copy of Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, 16A, and 22A as adopted by the Legislative Assembly this day, and request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to repeal Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 22 now in force, and adopt in place thereof the Joint Standing Orders forwarded with this Message.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 26th May, 1915.

And the proposed Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, 16A, and 22A were read by the Clerk, and are as follow :—

13A. When a Bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be printed by the Government Printer, who shall furnish three copies thereof on special paper to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who shall duly authenticate such copies.

15A. In case of amendments to Bills made upon a Message from the Governor, pursuant to section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, after such Bills shall have passed both Houses, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse the same on the original Bill and shall order three copies of the Bill on special paper as amended, and shall authenticate the same before they are presented for His Majesty's assent.

16A. When the Governor shall have assented in the name of His Majesty to any Bill, one of the three copies printed on special paper shall be deposited by the Clerk of the Parliaments with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, another shall be delivered to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the third shall be retained in the Record Office of the Parliament House.

22A. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Parliaments, his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant of the House of which such Clerk of the Parliaments is the Clerk.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be referred to the Standing Orders Committee for consideration.

3052. (600 copies.)

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to certain Graduates in Medicine and Surgery who are on War Service,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th May, 1915.

5. MEDICAL BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That the second reading of this Bill be made an Order of the Day for later this day.

Debate ensued.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn the second reading of this Bill was made an Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for Special Loans by the Treasurer of Victoria to Municipalities,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 27th May, 1915.

7. MUNICIPAL LOANS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

8. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Education.—Additional Appendices to the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1913–14.

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 :—

Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914.—Regulations.

Land Act 1901 (Section 399).—Certificate of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works approved by the Governor in Council, together with Plan relating to the resumption of land in the Parish of Portland, County of Normanby, for the execution of Public Works in connexion with the Portland Harbor Improvements Scheme.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.—Report for year ending 31st December, 1914.

Public Service Acts.—Regulations—

Classification of General Division—

Department of Public Instruction.

Department of Treasurer.

General.

Promotion in the Clerical Division from Class to Class, Chapter IV.

Travelling Allowances.—Chapter IX.—

Addition to Clause 18.

Addition to Clause 30.

Addition to Part III.—Miscellaneous.—Special Allowances.

9. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of the Orders of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next.

10. SUPREME COURT ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, a Bill to further amend the *Supreme Court Act* 1890 was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

11. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA

No. 8.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold, on behalf of the Honorable the President, Chairman, brought up a Report from the Standing Orders Committee.

Ordered to lie on the Table and to be printed.

On the motion of the Honorable Walter S. Manifold the said Report was read by the Clerk, and is as follows :—

REPORT.

The Select Committee upon Standing Orders, to which the Legislative Council referred the Message from the Legislative Assembly requesting that the Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 22 now in force may be repealed and certain new Standing Orders, as hereunder set forth, adopted in place thereof, have the honour to report as follows :—

Your Committee have considered the Standing Orders transmitted by the Legislative Assembly and recommend :—

(1) That the Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, and 16 now in force be repealed.

(2) That the proposed new Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, and 16A transmitted with the Message from the Legislative Assembly be adopted as Joint Standing Orders of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

(3) That Joint Standing Order No. 22 be not repealed.

PROPOSED JOINT STANDING ORDERS.

13A. When a Bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be printed by the Government Printer, who shall furnish three copies thereof on special paper to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who shall duly authenticate such copies.

15A. In case of amendments to Bills made upon a Message from the Governor, pursuant to section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, after such Bills shall have passed both Houses, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse the same on the original Bill and shall order three copies of the Bill on special paper as amended, and shall authenticate the same before they are presented for His Majesty's assent.

16A. When the Governor shall have assented in the name of His Majesty to any Bill, one of the three copies printed on special paper shall be deposited by the Clerk of the Parliaments with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, another shall be delivered to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the third shall be retained in the Record Office of the Parliament House.

22A. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Parliaments, his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant of the House of which such Clerk of the Parliaments is the Clerk.

Committee Room,
8th June, 1915.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the Report of the Select Committee be adopted.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them that the Council have concurred with the Assembly in the repeal of Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, and 16 and in the adoption of new Orders in lieu thereof, but do not concur in the repeal of Joint Standing Order No. 22.

3. **Papers.**—The Honorable J. D. Brown presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

John Murray.—Victorian Training Ship.—Report of the Royal Commission.

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 :—

Land Acts.—Addition to Regulations.
Victorian Railways.—Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the quarter ending 31st March, 1915.

4. Adjournment—Motion under Standing Order No. 53.—The Honorable Walter. S. Manifold moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to criticise the document read by the Honorable W. A. Adamson on 1st June instant, in answer to his question regarding Country Wages Boards, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

5. Midwifery Bill.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That this Bill be now read a second time and, debate arising thereupon, it was ordered, on the motion of the Honorable Walter S. Manifold, that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

6. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2 to 10 inclusive be postponed until after No. 11.

7. Medical Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

8. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2 to 10 inclusive and No. 12 be postponed until after General Business, Notice of Motion.

9. Articled Law Clerks (War Service) Bill.—On the motion of the Honorable Robert Beckett, a Bill to enable Articled Law Clerks to reckon Service in connexion with the present War as Service under Articles of Clerkship was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

10. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2 to 4 inclusive be postponed until after No. 5.

11. Sewerage Districts Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

12. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 10 inclusive, and No. 12, and Order of the Day, General Business, be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council

By Authority : Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 9.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. WAR IN EUROPE.—CONTENTIOUS LEGISLATION.—RECRUITING.—The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, pursuant to *amended* notice. That in the opinion of this House, owing to the serious events happening in Europe and the urgent necessity for securing Australian reinforcements, Parliament should not be asked to deal with any contentious legislation, and the Government be respectfully urged to assist in every way to induce recruiting.
   Debate ensued.
   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
   The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, by leave, That the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the Assembly with a Message requesting that the Assembly will be pleased to adopt a similar resolution.
   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

3. PAPERS.—The Honorable J. D. Brown presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
   Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914.—Part I.—Blue Book.
   Ordered to lie on the Table.
   The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—
   Fisheries Acts.—Notice of Intention to issue a Proclamation to prescribe Minimum Lengths in lieu of Minimum Weights for certain species of Fish.

4. SUPREME COURT ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
   House in Committee.
   The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
   Ordered—That the Bill be transmitted to the Assembly with a Message desiring their concurrence therein.

5. ARTICLED LAW CLERKS (WAR SERVICE) BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
   House in Committee.
   The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
   Ordered—That the Bill be transmitted to the Assembly with a Message desiring their concurrence therein.

6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of the Orders of the Day, Government Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

7. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.
   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
   The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That the House do now adjourn.
   Debate ensued.
   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3052. (600 copies)

VICTORIA.

No. 10.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. ADJOURNMENT—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 53.—The Honorable J. P. Jones moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the reply given by the Honorable the Minister of Public Health to his question on to-day's Notice Paper; and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Scaffolding and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th June, 1915.

4. SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to restrict the Sale or Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor during the Present War,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th June, 1915.

6. INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

7. JOINT STANDING ORDERS.—The President announced the receipt of the following communication from the Clerk :—

Parliament House,
Melbourne, 15th June, 1915.

MR. PRESIDENT,

I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of the repeal of Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, and 16 and the substitution of Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, and 16A adopted by the Legislative Council on the 8th June instant.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. President,
Your most obedient servant,
R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable
The President of the Legislative Council, &c. &c., &c.

8. CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold brought up a Report from the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly on the Consolidation of the Laws ; together with the Minutes of Evidence.
Ordered to lie on the Table, to be printed, and taken into consideration to-morrow.

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

Land Acts.—Addition to Regulations.
Public Service Act 1901.—Copy of Papers in connexion with the promotion of Murtagh Murphy, from the Second Class to the First Class, Department of Treasurer.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 1 be postponed until to-morrow.

11. EXECUTION OF TRUSTS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments.
Ordered—That the Bill, as amended, be printed and taken into consideration to-morrow.

12. TRUSTS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

13. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4 to 6 inclusive be postponed until after No. 7.

14. MIDWIFERY BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time was read and, after further debate, the question being put, was resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

15. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4 to 6 and 8 to 11 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

16. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 11.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,

Governor of Victoria. *Message No. 3.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 relating to certain Graduates in Medicine and Surgery who are on War Service.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 15th June, 1915.

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

Public Service Acts.—Regulations.—Travelling Allowances.—Chapter IX.—Department of Public Instruction.

Workers' Compensation Act 1914.—Regulations amended.

4. MIDWIFERY 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

5. MEAT EXPORT.—IMPROPER CONDUCT IMPUTED.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That a Select Committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State imputing to the Honorable W. C. Angliss improper conduct, such Committee to consist of seven members with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to move from place to place ; three to be the quorum.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Council then proceeded to the ballot.

The President appointed the Honorables W. L. Baillieu and J. McWhae to be scrutineers.

The following Members, being reported by the Clerk to have the greatest number of votes, were declared by the President to be the Members of the Committee, viz. :—The Honorables Robert Beckett, F. G. Clarke, A. McLellan, Walter S. Manifold, T. H. Payne, E. J. Crooke, and J. K. Merritt.

6. Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Bill.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

Debate ensued.

Question—That the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next—put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 15.	Noes, 15.
The Hon. W. C. Angliss,	The. Hon. W. A. Adamson,
A. A. Austin,	W. L. Baillieu,
Robert Beckett,	F. W. Brawn,
W. J. Beckett,	J. D. Brown,
T. Beggs,	F. G. Clarke,
E. J. Crooke,	W. H. Fielding,
Walter S. Manifold,	F. W. Hagelthorn,
D. E. McBryde,	A. Hicks,
T. H. Payne,	W. Little,
W. Pearson,	D. Melville,
A. Robinson,	J. K. Merritt,
A. O. Sachse,	R. B. Rees,
J. Sternberg.	H. F. Richardson.
Tellers.	*Tellers.*
The Hon. J. G. Aikman,	The Hon. J. P. Jones,
J. McWhae.	A. McLellan.

The Tellers having declared the numbers for the "Ayes" and for the "Noes" to be respectively fifteen, or equal, the President said :—

"The voting being equal, I have to give a casting vote: I give it in favour of further consideration, and therefore it will be with the 'Ayes.'"

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

7. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 3 to 7 inclusive be postponed until after No. 8.

8. Sewerage Districts 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

9. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 3 to 7 and 9 to 12 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

10. Adjournment.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA

No. 12.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,

Governor of Victoria. *Message No. 4.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 repeal Section Seventeen of the 'Trusts Act* 1891.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 22nd June, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation and Crown Grant of Portion of certain Land situate in the City of Footscray as a Site for Public Purposes and for a Public Park and Gardens,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 17th June, 1915.

4. FOOTSCRAY LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the following resolution, viz. :—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed as—

(*a*) carpenters, joiners, or boxmakers ;
(*b*) stackers, sorters, loaders or unloaders of sawn timber ;
(*c*) sawmill, timber yard, box factory, or joiner's workshop employees,

but not including persons under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters, Agricultural Implements, or Picture Frame Boards, or persons engaged in shipbuilding or the erection of bridges, wharfs, or similar structures ; and that this resolution be substituted for the resolution passed by this

Assembly on the fourth day of September, 1900, declaring that it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, or business carried on in a sawmill, timber yard, box factory, or joiner's workshop (being a process, trade, or business usually carried on in a factory or workroom), with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly.
Melbourne, 17th June, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council the following Bills, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council, viz. : —

A Bill intituled "*An Act for the Interpretation of Legislative Enactments and for Shortening the Language used therein.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Agent-General for Victoria.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Colleges of Agriculture.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Arbitration.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Sales by Auction and Auctioneers.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law for the Collection and Payment of the Public Moneys the Audit of the Public Accounts and the Protection and Recovery of the Public Property.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Bakers and Millers.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Banks and the Currency.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Bees.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sugar Beet Industry in Victoria.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Inspection and Regulation of Boilers.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Building Societies.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Butchers and Abattoirs.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Licensed Carriages.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Carriers Innkeepers and others.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Cemeteries and Cremation.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Children's Courts.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Chinese Residents.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Acquisition and Disposal of Land for the purposes of Closer Settlement and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Regulation of Coal Mines.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Companies.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Amendment of the Constitution.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Conveyancing.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Coroners.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Country Roads.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to County Courts.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Crimes and Criminal Offenders.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection and Recovery of Crown Property and the enforcement of Claims against the Crown.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Production and Sale of Milk and Dairy Produce and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Developmental Railways in Country Districts.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dogs.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Drainage of Land in Drainage Areas.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Drainage of Land for Agricultural and other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Education.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the supply of Electricity for Lighting and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Employers and Employés.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Evidence.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Importation Carriage Storage Manufacture and Sale of Explosives.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for the Inspection of Live Stock, Meat, Dairy Produce, Fruit, and other products intended for Export and regulating the Exportation thereof.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Supervision and Regulation of Factories and Shops.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dividing and Vermin-proof Fences.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale of Fertilizers.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Life and Property from Fire and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Fisheries.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law for the Management and Protection of State Forests.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly Societies.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Cool Stores for Fruit, Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Sale and Fruit Cases.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Game.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Gaols.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Geelong Harbor Trust.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Gold Buyers and Assayers and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dealings in Goods.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hawkers and Pedlers.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Public Health.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hospitals and Charities.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Imposition of Income Tax.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for the care, control, and treatment of Inebriates.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Infant Life and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Insolvency.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Instruments and Securities.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Relief of Persons whose Relatives liable to support them reside in another State of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Juries.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Justices of the Peace and Courts of General and Petty Sessions.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale and Occupation of Crown Lands.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Landlord and Tenant.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the mode of procedure in taking and determining the Compensation to be paid for Lands required by the State for Public Works.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Licensing of Surveyors and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for a Tax on the Unimproved Value of Land and for the Assessment of Land and other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Practice of the Legal Profession.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Libraries.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Licensing of Public Houses and the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the use of Passenger and other Lifts.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law for the better Protection of Livery-stable Keepers and Agisters of Cattle, and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Local Government.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Insane.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Passengers Harbors and Navigation.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Collectors of and Dealers in Special Wares Marine Stores and Old Metals.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Markets.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Marriage and to Guardianship and Custody of Infants and to Deserted Wives and Children and to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Property of Married Women.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Masters and Apprentices.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the proper supervision of the Slaughtering of Animals and the Sale of Meat and for other purposes.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Medical Practitioners Dentists and Chemists and to adopt and continue the British Pharmacopœia.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for the Regulation Management and Improvement of the Port of Melbourne and certain portions of the River Yarra Yarra and certain portions of the Maribyrnong River and for other purposes connected therewith.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Mines.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Advances to Companies and Persons to further develop Mining and for other purposes.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Maintenance in Victoria of a Branch of the Royal Mint.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law with respect to persons carrying on Business as Money Lenders.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the use of Motor Cars.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Neglected Children.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Partnership and the Registration of Firms.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Pawnbrokers.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Penalties.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale and Use of Poisons and Poisonous Substances and Preparations.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Police Offences.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Police Force in Victoria.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Impounding of Cattle.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the preventing the Printing and Publishing of Books and Papers by Persons not known and to the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Provident Societies.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Public Service of Victoria.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Public Works.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Railways.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the acquisition of Lands required for the construction of Lines of Railway.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Railways Standing Committee.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Optional Rating by Municipalities on the basis of the Unimproved Values of Rateable Property.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Real Property.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Seamen.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Seeds.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Election of Senators for Victoria to the Senate of the Commonwealth.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Regulation of Servants' Registry Offices.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Settled Estates and Settled Lands.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hut Accommodation for Shearers.*

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Compulsory Dipping of Sheep.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Stamps.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the State Savings Bank of Victoria.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Government Statist and to Statistics.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases in Stock.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Sale of Chaff and other Foods for Stock.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Supreme Court.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law enabling Trustees of Temperance Halls to demise certain lands for terms of years and to raise Loans on the Rents of such lands and buildings and for other purposes.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Licensed Theatres.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Eradication of Thistles.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Trade Unions.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Training Ships.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Tramways.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Simplification of the Title to and the Dealing with Estates in Land.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trusts and Trustees.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the University of Melbourne.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Special Constables and Riotously Disturbed Districts.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Vegetation and Vines.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Destruction and Suppression of Rabbits and other Vermin.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Veterinary Surgeons.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Conservation and Supply of Water to declare the Law relating to certain Rights in Natural Waters the property in the beds and banks containing the same and for other purposes.*"

A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Weights and Measures.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Wills.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Compensation to Workers for Injuries occurring in the course of their Employment.*"
A Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Wrongs.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 17th June, 1915.

7. CONSOLIDATING BILLS.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bills transmitted by the foregoing Message were read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

8. PETITIONS.—The following Petitions, praying that the Council when considering the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Bill will take such action as may be necessary to provide for a minimum displacement of labour and grant such further relief as to the Council may seem meet, were presented :—

By the Honorable T. H. Payne—From certain Employés of the Liquor Trades.
Petition read.

By the Honorable F. W. Brawn—From certain Employés of the Liquor Trades.
Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

9. MEAT EXPORT.—IMPROPER CONDUCT IMPUTED.—

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That the Select Committee appointed to inquire into certain statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State be empowered to hear counsel to such extent as they shall think fit on behalf of persons interested in the inquiry.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Assembly requesting that leave be given to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, a member of that House, to attend before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in order to his being examined regarding certain statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

10. PANAMA EXHIBITION COMMISSION.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House the official file relating to the negotiations between the Honorable the Minister for External Affairs and the Australian Commission with reference to the Panama Exhibition Commission.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

11. PAPERS.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn presented—

Panama Exhibition Commission.—Return to the foregoing Order.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Public Service Commissioner.—Report for the year 1914.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

12. CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the Report from the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly on the Consolidation of the Laws be adopted.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

13. INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) 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 debate was resumed and, on the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, further adjourned until to-morrow.

14. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 3 to 13 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

15. PETITION.—The Honorable J. P. Jones, by leave, presented a Petition from certain Employés in the Liquor Trades praying that the Council when considering the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Bill will take such action as may be necessary to provide for a minimum displacement of labour and grant such further relief as to the Council may seem meet.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3052.—B

VICTORIA.

No. 13.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. PAPER.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

   Closer Settlement.—Progress Report of the Royal Commission relating to the Working of the Closer Settlement Acts in the Non-Irrigable Districts.

   Ordered to lie on the Table.

3. MIDWIFERY 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.

   House in Committee.

   The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows:—

   "*A Bill to provide for the Registration and Better Training of Midwives and to regulate their Practice.*"

   The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That the Report be now adopted.

   The Honorable Robert Beckett moved, as an amendment, That all the words after "That" be omitted with a view to insert in place thereof the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole in respect of clause 14."

   Debate ensued.

   Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question—put and negatived.

   Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted—put and resolved in the affirmative.

   Question—That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole in respect of clause 14—put and resolved in the affirmative.

   House in Committee.

   The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with a further amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

4. MUNICIPAL LOANS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

   House in Committee.

   The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

5. INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) 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 A. Robinson moved, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

7. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.

   Debate ensued.

   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3052. (600 copies.)

VICTORIA

No. 14.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to enable Articled Law Clerks to reckon Service in connexion with the present War as Service under Articles of Clerkship,*" 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.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd June, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that this House being of opinion that the purpose for which it is proposed in the Message from the Legislative Council to examine the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture before a Committee of that Body contemplates the exercise of a power to interfere with the functions of the Executive not intended by the Constitution to be conferred upon the Legislative Council and further, that compliance with such request would involve a serious breach of the privileges of this House and its Members, must refuse its consent to the Honorable Minister becoming a witness as requested.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th June, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

4. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Factories and Shops.—Report of the Chief Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

5. Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Bill.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time was read and, after further debate, the question being put, was resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

6. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 2 to 13 inclusive and—

Articled Law Clerks (War Service) Bill—Amendments of the Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

Attendance of Member of Assembly before Select Committee of Council—Message from the Legislative Assembly—To be considered.

be postponed until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
   Inebriate Institutions.—Report of the Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

   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 :—

   Bank Liabilities and Assets.—Summary of Sworn Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1915.
   Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914.—Regulation.
   Land Acts.—Lease under section 131 of the *Land Act* 1901, Parish of Greta, County of Delatite.
   Marine Act 1890.—Marine Board of Victoria.—Amendment of the Regulations for the Equipment of Ships with Life-saving Appliances.
   Poisons Act 1890.—Regulations.
   Public Service Acts and Lunacy Act.—Alteration of Regulations.—Classification of General Division.

3. CONSOLIDATING BILLS.—These Bills were, according to Order, read a second time with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Legislative Council, and committed to a Committee of the whole.

   House in Committee.

   The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bills without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bills were read a third time, with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the Members of the Legislative Council, and passed.

   Ordered—That the Bills be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

4. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.—The Honorable A. A. Austin moved, by leave, That Standing Orders Nos. 127 and 131 be suspended with reference to the statements recently made in the Legislative Assembly regarding the Export of Meat.

   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

5. ATTENDANCE OF MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Message from the Assembly acquainting the Council of their refusal to give leave to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to attend before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in order to his being examined regarding certain statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State having been read :—

   The Honorable A. A. Austin moved, by leave, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council, having in accordance with the Standing Orders made the request to the Legislative Assembly that leave be given to the Honorable the Minister of

Agriculture to attend before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council cannot agree with the Legislative Assembly that compliance with such request would involve a serious breach of the privileges of the Legislative Assembly and its Members, and having no desire whatever to exercise a power to interfere with the functions of the Executive, receive with regret the message of the Legislative Assembly refusing their consent to the Honorable Minister becoming a witness as requested.

Debate ensued.

The President said—

Before putting the question, I desire to say a few words. I may say the fact of the Legislative Assembly refusing permission to the Honorable W. Hutchinson to be examined does not concern me, as President, at all. What I am concerned about are the reasons given by the Legislative Assembly. It is stated in the message of the Legislative Assembly that the request of the Legislative Council "contemplates the exercise of a power to interfere with the functions of the Executive not intended by the Constitution to be conferred upon the Legislative Council and further, that compliance with such request would involve a serious breach of the privileges of this House and its members." I cannot agree with the proposition that a compliance with the request would involve a breach of privilege. The Minister of Mines referred to the case of Mr. Shiels, and spoke of it as being analogous to this case. Upon that occasion the Speaker said—

"I wish to narrow down the present issue as much as possible. Of course no question would arise as to the propriety of this House giving permission to one of its members to go to the Bar of another place, so long as he occupied the position of a private member. That has been done on previous occasions. The same practice is followed in the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In September, 1880, permission was granted to the honorable member for Stawell, who was not then a Minister of the Crown, but an ex-Minister, to be examined before another Chamber with respect to a question of railway construction; and, later on, a similar permission was given to myself to give evidence with respect to the Legal Profession Amalgamation Bill. That settles the point as to a private member. The issue is then narrowed down to the question whether any difference arises when the honorable member whose attendance is desired elsewhere is a Minister of the Crown. Ministers of this House have appeared before Select Committees of the Legislative Council, but I am not prepared to say just now whether any instance is on record of a Minister appearing before the Legislative Council. I do not remember a case. Personally, I know of no reason why a Minister of the Crown should not give evidence in another place if he thought fit to do so. I would say the matter is one for an expression of the will of the House. It is for the House to decide. The question is one of expedience. There is no breach of privilege involved in my allowing the motion to be decided by the will of the House."

Further on, he said—

"As what the honorable member refers to is an important question, I think it may be as well for me to read to the House certain passages from Hatsell's *Precedents*, although the matter is there dealt with in very much the same way as it is dealt with in *May*. *Hatsell* states that—

'The result of the whole—to be collected either from the journals or from the history of the proceedings in the House of Commons—is, first, that the Lords have no right whatever, on any occasion, to summon, much less to compel, the attendance of a member of the House of Commons. Secondly, that, in asking leave of the House of Commons for that attendance, the message ought to express clearly the 'cause' and 'purpose' for which the attendance is desired, in order that, when the member appears before the Lords, no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. Thirdly, the Commons, in answer to the Lords' message, confine themselves to giving leave for the member to attend, leaving him still at liberty to go or not, 'as he shall think fit.' And, fourthly, the later practice has been to wait until the member named in the message is present in his place, and to hear his opinion, whether he chooses to attend or not, before the House have proceeded even to take the message into consideration.'

Perhaps I did not make myself clearly understood in reference to the question raised by the honorable member for Port Fairy, as to whether a breach of privilege is not involved, and it was to that point that I particularly addressed myself. I then showed that there were two instances in which leave was given—one to a private member and another to an ex-Minister. What I said was not in any way intended to express an opinion as to whether leave should be given to a Minister of the Crown to attend and give evidence at the Bar of the Legislative Council or not, because I think that it is a matter which rests entirely within the discretion of the House; I merely wished to convey my opinion that if the House, under the circumstances of the case, think fit to grant permission to the Minister of Railways to attend and give evidence at the Bar of the Legislative Council, it would not be in any way a breach of the privileges of this House."

Mr. Austin quoted one of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council with regard to the matter. There is a similar standing order of the Legislative Assembly—No. 178—which reads—

"When the attendance of a member of the Legislative Council, or of an officer of that House is desired, to be examined by the House, or any Committee thereof (not being a Committee on a private Bill), a message shall be sent to the Council to request that the Council give leave to such member or officer to attend, in order to his being examined accordingly upon the matters stated in such message."

In reference to the matter of examination, the message of the Legislative Council did not refer to "statements made in the Legislative Assembly," and if the Minister of Agriculture had obtained leave, and had chosen to attend, and the Committee had asked him questions about statements he made in the Legislative Assembly, if he so chose he would not have been bound to answer any such questions. Therefore, I say emphatically that I do not think the granting of permission to the Minister of Agriculture to attend before the Select Committee of this House would in any way be a breach of privilege of the Legislative Assembly.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them with the foregoing resolution.

6. Municipal Loans 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the following resolutions:—

That it be a suggestion to the Legislative Assembly that they make the following amendments in the Bill, viz.:—

Clause 2, line 11, omit "June" and insert "August."

" 7, paragraph (*a*), omit this paragraph.

" 8, page 3, lines 14-16, after "commission" omit "in trust for the purpose of paying to the Treasurer of Victoria the moneys owing to the said Treasurer" and insert "for the benefit of all holders of debentures of the municipality and the Treasurer of Victoria in respect of any loan under this Act according to their respective priorities as determined by the several dates of the issue of the said debentures and of the agreement for the said loan."

and asked leave to sit again.

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Report was adopted.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message suggesting that the Assembly amend the same as set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

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

7. Adjournment—Motion under Standing Order No. 53.—The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to discuss the various statements made by Honorable Ministers to this House in connexion with the appointment of Country Wages Boards; and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

8. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive be postponed until after No. 15.

9. Articled Law Clerks (War Service) Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Assembly having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow:—

Clause 2, at the end of the clause add "to the extent of not more than one-half of the period of service specified in such articles."

Add the following new clause:—

A. No articled law clerk who has since the fourth day of August One thousand nine hundred and fourteen served or shall serve in any of the naval or military forces of the Crown in the present war during the currency of his articles or has so served or shall so serve after the expiration of his service under articles shall by reason thereof be deemed to have contravened any law or practice relating to the qualification of articled law clerks applying to be admitted to practise as barristers and solicitors in the Supreme Court of Victoria.

On the motion of the Honorable Robert Beckett, the Council agreed to the amendments made in this Bill by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

10. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

11. Adjournment.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,

Clerk of the Legislative Council

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 16.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to restrict the Sale or Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor during the Present War*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have agreed to others of the said amendments with amendments with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th June, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

3. MILK SUPERVISION.—SAMPLES TAKEN FROM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL VENDORS.—The Honorable A. McLellan moved, pursuant to notice, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—

(*a*) The number of samples of milk taken by the Public Health Department from farmers' sealed cans while in transit to retail dairymen, both by road and rail, for the six months ending 30th June, 1915.

(*b*) The number of samples taken from the dairies and vehicles of retail dairymen in the Metropolitan area for the same period.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

4. PAPER.—The Honorable J. D. BROWN presented—

Milk Supervision.—Samples taken from Wholesale and Retail Vendors.
Return to the foregoing Order.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

5. BILLS DEALT WITH BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—

(*a*) The number of Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council and by the Council to the Assembly respectively from Session 1902 to Second Session 1914, both inclusive, and also how such Bills were dealt with.

(*b*) The short Titles of all such Bills dealt with by both Houses from Session 1902 to Second Session 1914, both inclusive, as did not pass into law, together with the stage reached by each Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

6. Bills in which Amendments were Suggested by the Legislative Council during Sessions 1904 to Second Session 1914.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House a Return showing the following particulars in regard to Bills in which amendments were suggested by the Legislative Council during Sessions 1904 to Second Session 1914, both inclusive, viz. :—

1. The short Title of the Bill.
2. The stage at which the Council suggested an amendment.
3. How the suggested amendment was dealt with by the Assembly.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

7. Papers.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented—

Bills dealt with by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, Session 1902 to Second Session 1914.

Bills in which amendments were suggested by the Legislative Council during Sessions 1904 to Second Session 1914.

Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Wonthaggi Land Acts.—Regulations.

8. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 1 be postponed until later this day.

9. Sewerage Districts 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments.

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill was recommitted to a Committee of the whole in respect of clauses 3 and 5.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with a further amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

10. Meat Export.—Improper Conduct Imputed.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold brought up a Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State imputing to the Honorable W. C. Angliss improper conduct, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.

Report read, ordered to lie on the Table, to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Tuesday, the 27th July next.

11. Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and agreed to by the Assembly 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 :—	
3. B. Notwithstanding anything contained in section one hundred and thirty-five of the *Licensing Act* 1890 no person who resides within the Metropolitan District as defined by section seventy-seven of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1912 shall be deemed a *bonâ-fide* traveller within the meaning of section one hundred and thirty-four of the *Licensing Act* 1890 unless such person shall have travelled on the day when he is supplied with liquor from a place distant at least twenty miles in a direct line from the licensed premises where he is so supplied.	Agreed to with the following amendment, viz.:—Omit the words "who resides within the Metropolitan District as defined by section seventy-seven of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1912."
To follow clause 2 :—	
4. C. (1) The operation of this Act shall not be held to prevent a licensed victualler from permitting or allowing any billiard or bagatelle table on his licensed premises or any sample-room not in the bar thereof to be used between the hours of half-past nine and half-past eleven at night except on Sundays. (Power to keep billiard rooms open until after half-past eleven at night. See No. 1111 ss. 15, 167.)	Agreed to with the following amendment, viz.:—Omit the words "or any sample-room."
(2) Save as expressly provided in this section nothing in this section shall make lawful anything which would have been a contravention of any of the provisions of the Licensing Acts if this section had not passed.	

Amendment 3 —The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the Council agree to the amendment of the Assembly in new clause B.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Debate ensued.
Motion—That the debate be now adjourned, by leave, withdrawn.
Debate on the main question continued.
Question—That the Council agree to the amendment of the Assembly in new clause B—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Amendment 4.—Amendment of the Assembly in new clause C, after debate, agreed to.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the amendments of the Assembly on the amendments made by the Council in this Bill.

12. Railways Advances Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

13. Dandenong Land Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

14. Albert Park Land Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be transmitted to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

15. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 6 be postponed until Tuesday, the 27th July next.

16. Footscray Land Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

17. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Two millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 30th June, 1915.

18. Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 1).—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

19. Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 1).—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

20. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 1 and 8 to 12 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday, the 27th July next.

21. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday, the 27th July next.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday, the 27th July next.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 17.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,

Governor of Victoria. *Message No. 5.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 enable Articled Law Clerks to reckon Service in connexion with the Present War as Service under Articles of Clerkship.*"

"*An Act to restrict the Sale or Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor during the Present War.*"

"*An Act to authorize the Temporary Application out of the Public Account of certain Moneys for the purpose of substituting Heavy Rails for Light Rails on certain Lines of Railway.*"

"*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of Portion of certain Land situate in the Town of Dandenong as a Site for a Public Park.*"

"*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation and Crown Grant of Portion of certain Land situate in the Municipal Districts of the City of South Melbourne and the City of St. Kilda as a Site for a Public Park.*"

"*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation and Crown Grant of Portion of certain Land situate in the City of Footscray as a Site for Public Purposes and for a Public Park and Gardens.*"

"*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of Two millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-two pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 6th July, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to ratify and provide for carrying out an Agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria, and other Waters and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st July, 1915.

4. MURRAY RIVER WATERS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Construction and Management of certain Tramways in the Municipal Districts of Fitzroy Northcote and Preston and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st July, 1915.

6. FITZROY NORTHCOTE AND PRESTON TRAMWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Seed Advances Act* 1914,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st July, 1915.

8. SEED ADVANCES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for Special Loans by the Treasurer of Victoria to Municipalities,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have considered the Message of the Legislative Council suggesting, on the consideration of the Bill in Committee, that this House make certain amendments in such Bill, and have made the suggested amendments.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st July, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be referred to the Committee of the whole on the Municipal Loans Bill.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Boilers Inspection Act* 1906,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 1st July, 1915.

11. BOILERS INSPECTION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Supreme Court Act* 1890,'" 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.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 13th July, 1915.

And the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

1. Clause 2, omit this clause.

Insert the following new clauses :—

To follow clause 1—

2. A. Instead of the provisions of sections eighty-five to eighty-nine of the *Supreme Court Act* 1890 as to foreign procedure the provisions of this Act shall apply save only as to causes actions and matters pending at the commencement of this Act.

Substitution of procedure hereunder for that under *Supreme Court Act* 1890 ss. 85–89.

To follow clause 4—

3. B. This Act shall continue in operation during the continuance of the present war and no longer; and on the expiration of this Act the provisions of the said sections shall revive and continue in full force and effect: Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect causes actions and matters then pending. Duration of Act and saving.

On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Council agreed to the amendments made in this Bill by the Assembly and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Default Summonses,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 13th July, 1915.

14. DEFAULT SUMMONSES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second to-morrow.

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

MR PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners to convey certain Land and to grant an Easement of Carriage-way appurtenant thereto over certain other Land as a Gift for Defence Purposes to the Commonwealth of Australia and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 13th July, 1915.

16. GEELONG LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the the unauthorized Use of the Royal or other Arms and to the Issue of false or misleading Process and other Documents,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 13th July, 1915.

18. UNAUTHORIZED DOCUMENTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Corporations of the City of Melbourne and the City of Geelong by abolishing the Office of Alderman and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st July, 1915.

20. ALDERMEN ABOLITION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. P. Jones, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Indeterminate Sentences Act* 1907,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd July, 1915.

22. INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

23. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Municipal District of Williamstown as a Site for Military Purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly.
Melbourne, 22nd July, 1915.

24. WILLIAMSTOWN LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the following resolution, viz. :—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed as labourers in connexion with the construction of sewers, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd July, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

26. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Fruit, Vegetables, and Jam Commission.—Progress Report from the Royal Commission.

Inter-State Conference.—Report of the Resolutions, Proceedings, and Debates of the Premiers' Conference held at Sydney, May, 1915 ; together with Appendices.

Frozen Meat Commission.—Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the Agreement made by the Government of Victoria for the Supply of Frozen Meat to His Majesty's Imperial Government.

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 :—

Dentists Acts.—The Dental Board of Victoria.—New Regulation.—Provision for Past Students.

Education Act 1890.—Regulation XLII.—Training of Teachers for Technical Schools.

Fisheries Acts.—Notices of Intention to Issue Proclamations—

To alter the Close Season for Blackfish.

To prohibit Mesh Netting in a certain Portion of Port Phillip Bay, near Dromana.

To substitute a minimum length of 9½ inches for Blackfish.

Friendly Societies.—Report of the Registrar for the year 1914.

Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria.—Report of the Trustees for 1914; with a Statement of Income and Expenditure for the financial year 1913–14.

Public Service Acts.—Regulations —

Appointment or Transfer to the Clerical Division.—Chapter III.

Travelling Allowances.—Chapter IX.—

Department of Lands and Survey.

State Accident Insurance Office.

27. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 1 be postponed until later this day.

28. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS—APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL WAGES BOARD.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Message from the Assembly desiring concurrence in the following resolution, viz. :—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed as—

(*a*) carpenters, joiners, or boxmakers ;

(*b*) stackers, sorters, loaders or unloaders of sawn timber ;

(*c*) sawmill, timber yard, box factory, or joiner's workshop employees,

but not including persons under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters, Agricultural Implements, or Picture Frame Boards, or persons engaged in shipbuilding or the erection of bridges, wharfs, or similar structures ; and that this resolution be substituted for the resolution passed by this Assembly on the fourth day of September, 1900, declaring that it is expedient to appoint a Special

Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, or business carried on in a sawmill, timber yard, box factory, or joiner's workshop (being a process, trade, or business usually carried on in a factory or workroom) having been read—

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Council concur with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Assembly acquaintiug them that the Council have concurred with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution.

29. Adjournment—Motion under Standing Order No. 53.—The Honorable A. A. Austin moved That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to discuss the treatment which consumers of imported fodder have received at the hands of the Government; and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

30. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 3 be postponed until to-morrow.

31. Meat Export.—Improper Conduct Imputed.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the Statements made in connexion with the Export of Meat from this State imputing to the Honorable W. C. Angliss improper conduct having been read—

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the Report be adopted.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

32. Municipal Loans 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill (including the amendments made by the Assembly which were suggested by the Council) without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same including the amendments made by the Assembly which were suggested by the Council.

33. Execution of Trusts Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read—

Ordered—That the said Order be discharged.

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill was recommitted to a Committee of the whole in respect of clauses 2 and 3.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with further amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

34. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 6 to 8 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3052.—B

VICTORIA.

No. 18.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. NURSES REGISTRATION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown a Bill to regulate the Qualifications of Trained Nurses and to provide for their Registration and for other purposes was, by leave, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

3. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of the Order of the Day, General Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

4. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 1 be postponed until later this day.

5. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive be postponed until later this day.
Debate ensued.
Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

6. FITZROY NORTHCOTE AND PRESTON TRAMWAY BILL.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to provide for the Construction and Management of certain Tramways in the Municipal Districts of Fitzroy Northcote and Preston and for other purposes, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

7. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 2 be postponed until Tuesday next.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DOCUMENTS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

3052. (600 copies.)

9. GEELONG LAND BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 5 to 14 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

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

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 19.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending amendments in each of the Consolidating Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 17th day of June and by the Legislative Council on the 29th day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the several amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in the said Consolidating Bills, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

2A. CONSOLIDATING BILLS.—And the said Message from His Excellency the Governor is as follows :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria.

Message No.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 36 of The Constitution Act the Governor transmits to the Legislative Assembly the amendments set forth in the following Schedule which he desires to be made in the several Consolidating Bills mentioned in the said Schedule.

Government Offices,
Melbourne, 27th July, 1915.

SCHEDULE SETTING FORTH AMENDMENTS.

In the Bill intituled "*An Act for the Interpretation of Legislative Enactments and for Shortening the Language used therein*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 33, after "in Victoria on the" insert "thirtieth day of September One thousand nine hundred and fifteen."
In clause 34—
after "assent before the" insert "first";
after "day of" (where first occurring) insert "October";
after "on the said" insert "first";
after "day of" (where occurring for the second time) insert "October";
after "between the said" insert "first";
after "day of" (where last occurring) insert "October."
In clause 35—
before "day of" insert "thirtieth";
after "day of" insert "September."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 7, sub-section (1), omit "if the Court thinks fit."
In clause 23, sub-section (1), omit "of deceased persons' estates."
In clause 30, omit "rule" and insert "order."
In clause 31, sub-section (1), before "person" omit "each" and insert "such."
In clause 31, sub-section (2), after "representation" omit "to" and insert "of"; and after "administration of his" omit "effects" and insert "estate."
In clause 47, omit "proper officer" and insert "Commissioner"; and omit "such officer" and insert "Commissioner."

In clause 54, after " and other duties " insert " and fees."
In clause 79, after " Savings Bank " insert " of Victoria."
In clause 102, omit " a rule " and insert " an order."
In clause 121, sub-section (2), after " then sitting " insert " then."
In the Tenth Schedule, Part II., page 59, omit "Four pound" and insert " Four pounds."
In the Tenth Schedule, Part III., page 61, omit "six shilling" and insert " six shillings."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law for the Collection and Payment of the Public Moneys the Audit of the Public Accounts and the Protection and Recovery of the Public Property* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 2, omit " anything " and insert " any thing."
In clause 4, page 2, after " effectual and " omit " as of " and insert " of as."
In clause 24, page 6, after " the time and " insert " in."
In the Tenth Schedule, at the end thereof insert " X.Y.,
Paymaster."
In the Thirteenth Schedule, before " Auditor-General " (where occurring for the second time) insert " E.F."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sugar Beet Industry in Victoria* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 2, after " *Beet Sugar Company* " insert " *Limited.*"

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Butchers and Abattoirs* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 44, omit " conformation " and insert " confirmation."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Companies* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In the Eleventh Schedule, paragraph 9, omit " 1914 " and insert " 1915."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Amendment of the Constitution* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 1—
after " Illegal practices ss. 324– " omit " 337 " and insert " 335 " ;
after " Division 19.—Miscellaneous ss." omit " 338 " and insert " 336."
In clause 49, sub-section (2), after " member " omit " sits or " and insert " sits and " ; and after " he so " omit " sits or " and insert " sits and."
In clause 147, paragraph (*c*), omit " are as " and insert " as are."
In clause 179, sub-section (1), omit " for printing " and insert " or printing."
In clause 182, sub-section (1), paragraph (*b*), omit " of the Assembly " and insert " for the Assembly."
In clause 206, sub-section (1), paragraph (*a*), omit " of the day " and insert " on the day."
In clause 320, sub-section (1), omit " wear " and insert " wears."
Immediately after clause 333 insert clauses 336 and 337 and the heading " Division 19.—Miscellaneous."
In clause 357, sub-section (2), omit " such election " and insert " any election " ; and omit " any election " and insert " such election."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Country Roads* " :—

In clause 1, after " day of " insert " October."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to County Courts* " :—

In clause 1, after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 3, omit " with the advice aforesaid."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Crimes and Criminal Offenders* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 2, after " presentment " insert " rule."
In clause 370, omit " passing " (wherever occurring) and in place thereof insert " commencement."
In clause 456, sub-section (2), omit " forty-five " and insert " forty-four."
In clause 510, sub-section (1), omit " the forty-fifth."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Production and Sale of Milk and Dairy Produce and for other purposes* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 46, sub-section (1), omit " employer " and insert " owner."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Drainage of Land for Agricultural and other purposes* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 13, omit " any two justices " and insert " a court of petty sessions " ; and before " justices " omit " such " and insert " the."
In clause 18, omit " six " before " months " and insert " three."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Education*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 35, omit "*Factories Act* 1915" (wherever occurring) and insert "*Factories and Shops Act* 1915."
In clause 103, sub-section (2), omit "ten" and insert "fourteen."
In clause 104, sub-section (1), omit "eleven" and insert "sixteen."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the supply of Electricity for Lighting and for other purposes*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 20, sub-section (2), omit "order shall not be granted" and insert "approval shall not be given."
In clause 51, sub-section (2), after "of this Act" insert "(including those made in pursuance of section fourteen or section fifty-two)."
In clause 51, sub-section (3), after "before" insert "both Houses of"; and after "not then sitting" insert "then."
In clause 52, sub-section (1) paragraph (*b*), at the end thereof insert "(including any regulation made under section fourteen or section fifty-one)."
In clause 52, sub-section (3), omit all the words commencing "and shall be laid" down to the end of the sub-section.

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Employers and Employés*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 9, sub-section (1), after "chairman" insert "and appoint its own."
In the First Schedule—
omit "*Employers and Employés* (*Part III.*) *Continuation Act* 1893" and insert "*An Act to extend the operation of Part III. of the Employers and Employés Act* 1890";
omit "*Employers and Employés* (*Part III.*) *Continuation Act* 1896" and insert "*An Act to further continue in force Part III. of the Employers and Employés Act* 1890";
omit "*Employers and Employés* 1890" (where first occurring) and insert "*Employers and Employés Act* 1890";
omit "*Employers and Employés* 1890" (where occurring for the second time) and insert "*Employers and Employés Act* 1890."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Evidence*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 15, after "person" (where first occurring) insert "so summoned or"; and before "person" (where occurring for the second time) insert "such"; and omit "who happens so to be present."
In clause 18, after "person" (where first occurring) insert "so summoned or"; and before "person" (where occurring for the second time) insert "such"; and omit "who happens so to be present."
In clause 124, after "I swear" insert "by Almighty God."
In clause 130, omit "Board" and insert "Commissioner."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Importation Carriage Storage Manufacture and Sale of Explosives*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October"; and omit "Importing Explosives" and insert "Importation, Ships, &c."
In the heading to Part II., omit "Importing Explosives" and insert "Importation, Ships, &c."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Supervision and Regulation of Factories and Shops*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 20, sub-section (2), omit "Part" (wherever occurring) and insert "Act."
In clause 124, sub-section (1), omit "Part" (wherever occurring) and insert "Act."
In clause 224, omit "repealed" and insert "revoked"; and omit "repeal" (wherever occurring) and insert "revocation."
In clause 225, after "full amount" omit "of" and insert "or."
In the First Schedule, omit "*Factories and Shops Act* 1914" and insert "*Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Act* 1914."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dividing and Vermin-proof Fences*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 9, omit the words "in any court of competent jurisdiction" and insert "before a court of petty sessions."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale of Fertilizers*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 43, sub-section (2), omit "the said Acts" and insert "this Act."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Life and Property from Fire and for other purposes*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 2, omit "*Metropolitan Fire Brigades Loan Act* 1905" and insert "*Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act* 1905."

In clause 3, in the interpretation of " Country Board " omit " under" and insert " by."
In clause 41, after " such sinking fund " omit " to " and insert " shall."
In the First Schedule, omit " *Metropolitan Fire Brigades* " (where first occurring) and insert " *Metropolitan Fire Brigade.*"

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly Societies*" :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 14, sub-section (II.), after " registrar of births and deaths " insert " or other person."
In clause 17, sub-section (1), paragraph (*a*), omit " the State Savings Bank of Victoria " and insert " any savings bank."
In clause 17, sub-clause (v.), paragraph (*b*), omit " from the colony " and insert " from Victoria."
In clause 17, sub-section (VII.), after " secured to the society " insert " or branch."
In clause 27, sub-section (II.), after " registrar of births and deaths " insert " or other person."
In clause 27, sub-section (III.), omit " or such other person."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Cool Stores for Fruit, Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Sale and Fruit Cases*" :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 39, paragraph (*e*), omit " at any such meeting."
In clause 40, sub-section (1), paragraph (*c*), omit " appointment " and insert " election."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Game*" :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 35, after " captivity " omit " during the close season " ; and after " such game or " insert " during the close season such."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Gaols*" :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 9, omit " renew " and insert " new."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Geelong Harbor Trust*" :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 95, sub-section (1), after " appoint " omit " and remove " ; and at the end of the sub-section add " and any such person may at any time remove."
In clause 97, sub-section (7), after " appointed " insert " and removed."
In clause 102, sub-section (1), omit " made or continued " and insert " made and continued."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage*" :—

In clause 1, after " cited " omit " at " and insert " as " ; before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 12, sub-section (2), before " offends " insert " knowingly."
In clause 43, sub-section (1), after "appoint" omit "and remove"; and at the end of the sub-section add " and any such person may at any time remove."
In clause 45, sub-section (8), after " appointed " insert " and removed."
In clause 127, sub-section (8), after " appointed " insert " and removed."
In clause 133, after " The Trust may " omit " with the approval of the Governor in Council " and insert " subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Gold Buyers and Assayers and for other purposes*" :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In the heading to clause 17, after " *Revocation* " insert " *and Suspension.*"
In clause 17, sub-section (2), after " revoke " insert " or suspend."
In clause 17, sub-section (3), after " revoke " insert " or suspend " ; and after " revocation " insert " or suspension."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dealings in Goods* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " and after " day of " insert " October."
Immediately before clause 58 insert as a sub-heading " Interest and Special Damages."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Public Health* " :—

In clause 1, after " day of " insert " October."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Imposition of Income Tax* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 48, sub-section (2), omit " hereinbefore " and insert " hereinafter."
In clause 59, sub-section (4), omit " transmitted " and insert " remitted."
In clause 69, sub-section (1), paragraph (*b*), after " income " insert " or."

In the Bill intituled " *An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Infant Life and to other purposes* " :—

In clause 1, before " day of " insert " first " ; and after " day of " insert " October."
In clause 12, in the last paragraph thereof omit " Chief Secretary " and insert " Minister."
In the title, omit " *to other purposes* " and insert " *for other purposes.*"

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Insolvency*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 151, p. 59, after "the insolvent" insert "estate."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Instruments and Securities*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 153, omit "the Registrar-General."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Juries*" :—

In clause 1—
before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October";
before "Books" (where first occurring) omit "Jury" and insert "Jurors'";
before "Lists" (where occurring for the second time) omit "Jurors'" and insert "Jury."
In the heading of Part V., omit "Jury" and insert "Jurors'."
In the heading of Part VI., omit "Jurors'" and insert "Jury."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Justices of the Peace and Courts of General and Petty Sessions*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 139, omit "Part IV." and insert "Parts III. and IV."; and after "Part" insert "III."
In clause 204, after "section forty-one" insert "or by Part IV. of this Act."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale and Occupation of Crown Lands*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 114, sub-section (2), omit "*Banks*" and insert "*Bank.*"
In clause 189, omit "*Reserve*" and insert "*Reserves.*"

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Practice of the Legal Profession*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 14, sub-section (5), after "judge and" insert "by."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Licensing of Public Houses and the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In the Second Schedule, omit "Licensing Act" (wherever occurring) and insert "*Licensing Act* 1915."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Local Government*" :—

In clause 1, after "1915" insert "and shall come into operation on the first day of October One thousand nine hundred and fifteen."
In clause 198, sub-section (3), omit "re training" and insert "restraining."
In clause 501, sub-section (1), after "authorized by" insert "it or."
In clause 526, sub-section (3), after "private property" insert "has been or."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Insane*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 72, omit "hospitals for the insane, receiving houses, licensed houses, and hospitals" and insert "hospital for the insane, receiving house, licensed house, and hospital."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Collectors of and Dealers in Special Wares Marine Stores and Old Metals*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 21, after "every person who" insert "without having obtained a licence as aforesaid"; and after "vehicle" (where occurring for the sixth time) omit "without having obtained a licence to act as a collector and to carry on the business of collecting special wares" and insert "used in the business of collecting special wares."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Marriage and to Guardianship and Custody of Infants and to Deserted Wives and Children and to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 156, at the end thereof insert "Provided that where a decree for nullity is made on the ground of a prior marriage the Court may if it thinks fit make the decree absolute in the first instance."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Masters and Apprentices*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 21, after "*Factories*" insert "*and Shops.*"

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the proper supervision of the Slaughtering of Animals and the Sale of Meat and for other purposes*" :—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 4, after "*Factories*" insert "*and Shops.*"

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 59, omit "April" and insert "July."
In the First Schedule, omit "*Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1903" and insert "*Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Payment Act* 1903."
In the Fourth Schedule, line 2, omit "July" and insert "October"; in the seventh column omit "17,562 10 0" (where occurring for the second time); at the bottom of the said column omit "135,562 10 0" and insert "118,000 0 0"; and at the bottom of the said Schedule omit "£345,214 5s. 10d." and insert "£327,651 15s. 10d."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for the Regulation Management and Improvement of the Port of Melbourne and certain portions of the River Yarra Yarra and certain portions of the Maribyrnong River and for other purposes connected therewith*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 31, omit "(as the case may be)."
In clause 101, omit "secretary" and insert "treasurer."
In clause 126, after "appoint" omit "and remove"; and after "assigned" insert "and any such person may at any time remove."
In clause 131, after "appointed" insert "and removed."
In the Second Schedule, Part I., p. 41, at the end of line 17, after "seven" insert "hundred."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Mines*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October"; and before "ss. 284–299" insert "and Special Cases."
In clause 239, line 1, omit "or appeal."
In clause 266, omit the words commencing "On any proceeding" down to the end of the clause.
Immediately after clause 283, in the sub-heading "(*c*) Appeals," after "Appeals" insert "and Special Cases."
In clause 295, before "to the Prothonotary" omit "or the warden" and insert "for the district."
In clause 328, before "the decision" insert "subject to any case stated."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Advances to Companies and Persons to further develop Mining and for other purposes*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 17, sub-section (3), omit "approve" and insert "approves."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Neglected Children*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 19, after "provided" omit "or."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Partnership and the Registration of Firms*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 53, sub-section (1), omit "by whom respectively such signatures or acknowledgments shall be attested" and insert "and otherwise."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Pawnbrokers*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 32, omit the words commencing "or after the respective hours" down to "pledges"; and at the end of the clause insert "Nothing in this section shall limit the effect of section eighty-eight of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Penalties*":—

In clause 1, after "day of" insert "October."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Impounding of Cattle*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 14, before "tendering" insert "paying or."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Provident Societies*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 7, after "certificate" (where first occurring) omit "of" and insert "as to."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Public Service of Victoria*":—

In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 54, omit the words commencing "and after a period" down to the end of the clause.
In clause 86, before "Notwithstanding" omit "(1)"; and omit "(2) This" and insert "87. The last preceding."
In clause 87, omit "87" and insert "88."
In clause 88, omit this clause.

In clause 106, sub-section (3), omit "twelve" and insert "fifteen."
In clause 182, sub-section (1), omit "annual."
In clause 194, omit "Board" and insert "Commissioner."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Railways*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 50, sub-section (1), before "other property" insert "any."
In clause 152, before "employé" (wherever occurring) insert "officer or."
In clause 154, after "deducted from his pay" insert "or may reduce him in position or pay or both."
In clause 174, omit "of" before "Commissioners" and insert "or the."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 38, sub-section (3), omit "registrar" and insert "register."
In the Second Schedule, column 6, omit "1909" and insert "1911"; omit "1910" and insert "1913"; and omit "0 years" and insert "10 years."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hut Accommodation for Shearers*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 5, sub-section (3), after "duty" omit "and" and insert "or."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Compulsory Dipping of Sheep*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 5, sub-section (2), omit "and the" and insert "(3) The."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the State Savings Bank of Victoria*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 5, sub-section (1), after "State Savings Bank" insert "of Victoria."
In clause 20, sub-section (3), after "State Savings Bank" insert "of Victoria."
In clause 75, after "State Savings Bank" insert "of Victoria."
In clause 110, after "State Savings Bank" insert "of Victoria."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases in Stock*":—
In clause 1, after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 3, in the interpretation of "fodder" omit "have" and insert "has."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Supreme Court*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 143, before "in manner aforesaid" omit "shall"; and after "in manner aforesaid" insert "to."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Trade Unions*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 10, after the word "death" (where first occurring) insert "resignation"; and omit "to be issued to" and insert "to be issued against."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Tramways*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In the First Schedule, in heading to first column, before "Act" insert "Number of."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the University of Melbourne*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 28, sub-section (1), paragraph (*a*), omit "their" and insert "there."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Vegetation and Vines*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 20, omit ("*h*") and insert ("*g*").
In the Schedule omit "*Vegetation Diseases Act* 1900" and insert "An Act to continue the Vegetable Diseases Act 1896."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Veterinary Surgeons*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 7, omit "twelve" and insert "fifteen."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Conservation and Supply of Water, to declare the Law relating to certain Rights in Natural Waters the property in the beds and banks containing the same, and for other purposes*":—
In clause 1, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."
In clause 3, omit "*Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Act* 1915" and insert "*Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1915."
In clause 169, sub-section (7), before "vacant" omit "be" and insert "become."
In the First Schedule, in the heading to the first column omit "No." and insert "Number."

In the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Weights and Measures*":—
In clause 1, after "day of" insert "October."

In the other Consolidating Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly on the seventeenth day of June and by the Legislative Council on the twenty-ninth day of June One thousand nine hundred and fifteen:—
In clause 1 of each of the said Bills, before "day of" insert "first"; and after "day of" insert "October."

On the motion of the Honorable J. D Brown, and after debate, the Council agreed to the amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in the several Bills, and ordered a Message to be transmitted to the Assembly acquainting them therewith.

3. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Rushworth to Stanhope North,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

4. RUSHWORTH TO STANHOPE NORTH RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act* 1914,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

6. MELBOURNE TO BURWOOD TRAMWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to facilitate the Execution of Trusts during the Present War,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have agreed to one of the said amendments with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Trustees of certain Land permanently reserved from Sale as a Site for the use of the Royal Society of Victoria to borrow upon the Security of the said Land and to demise part of the said Land and to permit the temporary use of certain Buildings on the said Land and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

9. ROYAL SOCIETY LAND BILL—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

11. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

Education Act 1910.—Report of the Council of Public Education for the period 1st July, 1914, to 30th June, 1915.
Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914.—Regulation.
Land Acts.—
Alteration to Amendment of Regulations.
Alteration to Regulations.
Public Service Acts.—Regulations.—Stores and Transport.—Chapter XV.—Miscellaneous.
Supreme Court Act 1900.—Rule of the Supreme Court of Victoria, dated the 21st day of June, 1915.

13. BOILERS INSPECTION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, later this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

14. INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments.
Ordered—That the Bill, as amended, be printed and taken into consideration on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,
The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Acts,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 29th July, 1915.

16. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,
The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Cancellation of Contracts with the Enemy,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 3rd August, 1915.

18. ENEMY CONTRACTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

19. BOILERS INSPECTION 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.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment.
Ordered—That the Bill, as amended, be printed and taken into consideration on Tuesday the 31st instant.

20. EXECUTION OF TRUSTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendment made in this Bill by the Council and agreed to by the Assembly with an amendment having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows :—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.
1. Clause 2, sub-clause (1), at the end of the sub-clause add the following words :— "Such power of attorney may have relation to more than one trust without any specific reference thereto and shall operate within the scope of the powers and authority conferred by this Act notwithstanding that it is not expressly limited to the period of war service and may by the trustee giving the same be limited to any particular power or powers and may contain a power of revocation."	Agreed to with the following amendment, viz.:—Omit "may have relation" and insert "if in general terms and if it does not expressly refer to some particular trust may be construed as relating."

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, and after debate, the Council agreed to the amendment of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

21. Murray River Waters Bill.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That this Bill be now read a second time and, debate arising thereupon, it was ordered, on the motion of the Honorable Walter S. Manifold, that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

22. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered, after debate—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 4 to 12 inclusive, and the Order of the Day, General Business, be postponed until to-morrow.

23. Adjournment.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 20.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,

Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 6.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 amend the 'Supreme Court Act* 1890.'"

"*An Act to provide for Special Loans by the Treasurer of Victoria to Municipalities.*"

"*An Act to provide for the Construction and Management of certain Tramways in the Municipal Districts of Fitzroy Northcote and Preston and for other purposes.*"

"*An Act relating to the Unauthorized Use of the Royal or other Arms and to the issue of False or Misleading Process and other Documents.*"

"*An Act to authorize the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners to convey certain Land and to grant an Easement of Carriage-way appurtenant thereto over certain other Land as a Gift for Defence Purposes to the Commonwealth of Australia and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 3rd August, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council the accompanying communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments, calling attention to clerical errors in the Schedule of Amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in the Consolidating Bills, and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed that such errors be corrected as follows :—

In the amendment in clause 121, sub-section (2), of the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons*"—

By the insertion of the words "(where last occurring)" after the words "then sitting."

In the amendment in clause 27, sub-section (III.), of the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly Societies*"—

By the insertion of the words "or other such person" instead of the words "or such other person."

In the amendment in clause 153 of the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Instruments and Securities*"—

By the insertion of the word "or" after the words "the Registrar-General."

In the amendment in the Schedule to the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Vegetation and Vines*"—

By the insertion of the words and figures "*Vegetation Diseases Act* 1896" instead of the words and figures "*Vegetable Diseases Act* 1896."

with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 4th August, 1915.

The communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments reported the said errors to be as follow:—

In the amendment in clause 121, sub-section (2), of the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons*"—

After the words "then sitting" the words "(where last occurring)" have been omitted.

In the amendment in clause 27, sub-section (III.), of the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly Societies*"—

The words "or such other person" have been inserted instead of the words "or other such person"

In the amendment in clause 153 of the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Instruments and Securities*"—

After the words "the Registrar-General" the word "or" has been omitted.

In the amendment in the Schedule to the Bill intituled "*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Vegetation and Vines*"—

The words and figures "*Vegetable Diseases Act* 1896" have been inserted instead of the words and figures "*Vegetation Diseases Act* 1896."

On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu the Council concurred with the Assembly in the correction of the clerical errors discovered in the Schedule of Amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in the Consolidating Bills, and ordered the communication to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

4. War in Europe.—Anniversary of Declaration of War.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That, on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, the Legislative Council of Victoria records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The motion having been agreed to, honorable Members rose and sang the National Anthem.

5. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of the Orders of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next.

6. Adjournment.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

And then the Council, at thirty-one minutes past five o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 21.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the following resolution, viz. :—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates that may be paid to any persons employed in the process, trade, or business of knitting or crocheting any article for human wear, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 5th August, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

3. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Four hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and One thousand nine hundred and fifteen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 5th August, 1915.

4. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 2).—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

5. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Mines.—Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines to the Honorable J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C., Minister of Mines for Victoria, including Statistics, Reports on Geological Survey, Sludge Abatement, Inspection of Mines, Inspection of Boilers, Dredging, Progress of Mining, Coal Miners' Accidents Relief, Boring Operations, &c., for the year 1914.

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 :—

Electric Light and Power Act 1896.—Report respecting Applications and Proceedings for the year 1914.

Fisheries Acts.—Notice of Intention to Issue a Proclamation to Alter the Close Season for Oysters.

Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners.—Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

Water Acts.—Copy of Declaration of the Honorable the Minister of Water Supply defining the area that ought to be constituted the Carwarp Waterworks District; together with the plan showing the area of such proposed District.

6. Factories and Shops Acts—Appointment of Special Wages Board.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Message from the Assembly desiring concurrence in the following resolution, viz. :—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed as labourers in connexion with the construction of sewers, having been read—

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Council concur with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

Debate ensued.

Motion, by leave, amended by omitting the words "Tuesday next" and inserting in place thereof the word "to-morrow."

Question—That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

7. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 2 be postponed until later this day.

8. Seed Advances Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

9. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 4 be postponed until later this day.

10. Murray River Waters Bill.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time was read and, after further debate, the question being put, was resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

11. Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 2).—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

12. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2, 4, 6 to 16 inclusive, and the Order of the Day, General Business, be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 22.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,

Governor of Victoria. *Message No. 7.*

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 facilitate the Execution of Trusts during the Present War.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 10th August, 1915.

3. WAR IN EUROPE.—PRAYER FOR VICTORY.—The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, by leave, That for the remainder of the Session or as long as the war lasts it is desirable that a short prayer be read by the Honorable the President at the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer humbly asking our Heavenly Father to bless our Empire, the Allied Armies, and the Australian Forces, and bring the war to a successful termination.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

4. ALDERMEN ABOLITION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable J. P. Jones moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 15.
The Hon. W. J. Beckett,	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
J. P. Jones	J. G. Aikman,
	W. L. Baillieu,
Tellers.	T. Beggs,
The Hon. A. McLellan,	E. J. Crooke,
H. F. Richardson.	F. W. Hagelthorn,
	A. Hicks,
	Walter S. Manifold,
	D. Melville,
	T. H. Payne,
	W. Pearson,
	A. Robinson,
	A. O. Sachse.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. A. A. Austin,
	R. B. Rees.

And so it passed in the negative.

5. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 1 be postponed until later this day.

6. Enemy Contracts Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

7. Seed Advances 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.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

8. Rushworth to Stanhope North Railway Construction Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

9. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 5 to 9 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

10. Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

11. Friendly Societies Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

12. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 1 and 12 to 16 inclusive, be postponed until Tuesday next.

13. Adjournment.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 23.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to facilitate the Treatment of Mental Disorder of recent Origin arising from Wounds Shock and other Causes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1915.

3. MENTAL TREATMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Royal Agricultural Show Day,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1915.

5. SHOW DAY HOLIDAY (TEMPORARY SUSPENSION) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable. W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize Trustees to invest in Stock and other Securities issued pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia intituled the 'War Loan Act (No. 1) 1915,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1915.

7. TRUSTS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Crimes Act 1891,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1915.

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9. CRIMES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Board of Land and Works and the Linton to Skipton Railway Construction Trust to sell or dispose of certain Lands acquired by the said Trust and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1915.

11. LINTON TO SKIPTON RAILWAY LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Country Roads Act* 1912,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 12th August, 1915.

13. COUNTRY ROADS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

14. ADJOURNMENT—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 53.—The Honorable F. G. Clarke moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the Shipping and Financing of the coming Wheat Harvest ; and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

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

Education Acts 1890 and 1910.—
Addition to the Regulations.—Regulation XLIII.—Schools of Domestic Arts. Regulations rescinded and Regulation substituted.

16. ENEMY CONTRACTS 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

17. NURSES REGISTRATION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

The Honorable J. Sternberg moved, as an amendment, That the word "now" be omitted, and the words "this day six months" added after the word "time."

Question—That the word "now" proposed to be omitted stand part of the question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Question—That this Bill be now read a second time—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

18. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 3 to 14 inclusive and—

Mental Treatment Bill—Second reading—
Trusts Acts Amendment Bill—Second reading—

be postponed until to morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 24.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria.

Message No. 8.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 ratify and provide for carrying out an Agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other Waters and for other purposes.*"

"*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of Four hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.*"

"*An Act to amend the 'Seed Advances Act* 1914.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 17th August, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Mining Development Acts and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 17th August, 1915.

4. MINING DEVELOPMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

5. WAR IN EUROPE.—PRAYER FOR VICTORY.—The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, That for the remainder of the Session or as long as the war lasts it is desirable that a short prayer be read by the Honorable the President at the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer humbly asking our Heavenly Father to bless our Empire, the Allied Armies, and the Australian Forces, and bring the war to a successful termination.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and negatived.

6. ADJOURNMENT—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 53.—The Honorable A. Hicks moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of Economy in the State Departments, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to invest in Stock and other Securities issued pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia called the 'War Loan Act (No. 1) 1915,'*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 18th August, 1915.

8. SAVINGS BANKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to facilitate the Execution of Instruments and Powers of Attorney during the Present War,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 18th August, 1915.

10. EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bil transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Developmental Railways Act* 1912,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 18th August, 1915.

12. DEVELOPMENTAL RAILWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Cancellation of Contracts with the Enemy,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have disagreed with the amendment made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 18th August, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

14. NURSES REGISTRATION 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

The Honorable A. O. Sachse also reported that a point of order had arisen in Committee as to the power of the Committee to insert provisions in the Bill which were contained in the Midwifery Bill passed this Session, and that the ruling of the President was desired thereon.

The President, after debate on the point of order, reserved his decision.

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

15. SAVINGS BANKS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

16. TRUSTS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

17. Enemy Contracts Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendment made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows:—

Clause 3, at the end of the clause add :—

"unless the same shall have been expressly permitted by licence under the hand of the Governor-General or under the hand of a Minister of State for the Commonwealth of Australia."

The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That the Council do not insist on their amendment.
The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Debate ensued.
Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and negatived.
Debate on the main question ensued.
Question—That the Council do not insist on their amendment—put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 16.	Noes, 5.
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	The Hon. Robert Beckett,
J. G. Aikman,	Walter S. Manifold,
W. L. Baillieu,	D. Melville.
W. J. Beckett,	*Tellers.*
J. D. Brown,	The Hon. A. A. Austin,
E. J. Crooke,	T. H. Payne.
F. W. Hagelthorn,	
A. Hicks,	
J. P. Jones,	
D. E. McBryde,	
A. McLellan,	
J. McWhae,	
J. K. Merritt,	
J. Sternberg.	
Tellers.	
The Hon. R. B. Rees,	
H. F. Richardson.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council do not insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly.

18. Mental Treatment Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

19. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 4 be postponed until Tuesday next.

20. Factories and Shops Acts—Appointment of Special Wages Board.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Council concur with the Assembly in agreeing to the following resolution, viz.:—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed as labourers in connexion with the construction of sewers, having been read—
The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Debate ensued.
Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 11.
The Hon. Robert Beckett,	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
Walter S. Manifold,	W. L. Baillieu,
A. O. Sachse.	W. J. Beckett,
Tellers.	J. D. Brown,
The Hon. A. A. Austin,	F. W. Hagelthorn,
R. B. Rees.	J. P. Jones,
	A. McLellan,
	H. F. Richardson,
	J. Sternberg.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. J. G. Aikman,
	A. Hicks.

And so it passed in the negative.
The Honorable Walter S. Manifold 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 Tuesday next.

21. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Nos. 6 to 19 inclusive, be postponed until Tuesday next.

22. Adjournment.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 25.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Medical Practitioners,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th August, 1915.

3. MEDICAL ACT 1890 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision for Extending the Date of Redemption of Government Securities,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th August, 1915.

5. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (REDEMPTION) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

6. NURSES REGISTRATION BILL—RULING OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President delivered the following ruling on the point reported to him by the Chairman of Committees on the 18th instant, with regard to the power of the Committee to insert provisions in the Bill which were contained in the Midwifery Bill passed this Session.

The President said—

In connexion with the Nurses Registration Bill, a point was raised and submitted to last week, and I wished to have time to look into it. I find that it is laid down in *May*—

> It is a rule in both Houses, which is essential to the due performance of their duties, that no question or Bill shall be offered that is substantially the same as one on which their judgment has already been expressed in the current session.

In itself, Mr. Manifold's amendment would not interfere with that rule, but it was proposed with a view of proposing other amendments similar to provisions in the Midwifery Bill. In my opinion it would not be competent for him to propose those amendments in the Bill. The practice of Parliament is made applicable by one of our Standing Orders, so unless that standing order is suspended with reference to that particular subject, the honorable member is unable to propose his amendment.

7. TOWN PLANNING.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House a copy of the Report on Town Planning by Mr. J. C. Morrell, A.R.I.B.A., to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

8. PAPER.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn presented—
Town Planning—Return to the foregoing Order.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

9. NURSES REGISTRATION 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.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

10. SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
The Honorable R. B. Rees moved, as an amendment, That the word "now" be omitted, and the words "this day six months" added after the word "time."
Debate ensued.
Question—That the word "now" proposed to be omitted stand part of the question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Question—That this Bill be now read a second time—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize Trustees to invest in Stock and other Securities issued pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia intituled the 'War Loan Act* (*No.* 1) 1915,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendment made in such Bill by the Legislative Council with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1915.

11A. TRUSTS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—The said amendment was read and is as follows:—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.
Add the following New Clause to follow Clause 2:— A. Notwithstanding anything in any Act or instrument a trustee of a trust created before the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia may invest any trust funds in his hands in any stock Treasury bonds or other public securities of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.	Agreed to with the following amendment, viz.:—At the end of the New Clause add the words "issued in connexion with any loan raised by the said Government under the authority of the Act of the Parliament of the said Commonwealth known as the *War Loan Act* (*No.* 1) 1915."

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, and after debate, the Council agreed to the amendment of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

12. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS—APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL WAGES BOARD.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Council concur with the Assembly in agreeing to the following resolution, viz.:—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed as labourers in connexion with the construction of sewers, having been read—
The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, That the debate be now adjourned.
Debate ensued.
Question—That the debate be now adjourned—put and negatived.
The Honorable A. A. Austin moved, as an amendment, That the following words be added to the resolution, viz.:—"in the areas within the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Board."
Debate ensued.
Question—That the words proposed to be added be so added—put and negatived.
Question—That the Council concur with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Assembly acquainting them that the Council have concurred with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution.

13. Default Summonses Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows:—

"*An Act to amend the Law relating to Default Summonses and for other purposes,*"

the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

14. Williamstown Land Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

15. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 6 be postponed until Tuesday next.

16. Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Bill.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to amend the *Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act* 1914, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bi l.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

17. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 8 to 20 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

18. Adjournment.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 26.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.—The following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

JOHN MADDEN,
Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 authorize the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to invest in Stock and other Securities issued pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia called the 'War Loan Act* (*No.* 1) 1915.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 24th August, 1915.

3. Message from His Excellency the Governor.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 10.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 facilitate the Treatment of Mental Disorder of recent Origin arising from Wounds Shock and other Causes.*"

"*An Act to authorize Trustees to invest in Stock and other Securities issued pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia intituled the 'War Loan Act* (*No.* 1) 1915.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 28th August, 1915.

4. Papers.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914.—Part II.—Finance.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk—

Pure Food Act 1905.—Regulations as to Margarine.

5. Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Bill.—The Order of the Day for the furtne consideration of this Bill in Committee of the whole having been read, the President left the Chair.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment.

The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, by leave, That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

6. Linton to Skipton Railway Land Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

7. Country Roads Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

8. Show Day Holiday (Temporary Suspension) Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

9. Mining Development Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

10. Medical Act 1890 further Amendment Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

11. Rushworth to Stanhope North 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

12. Execution of Instruments Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment.

The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, by leave, That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration later this day.

13. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 9 and 10 be postponed until Tuesday next.

4. Government Securities (Redemption) Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

15. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 12 be postponed until Tuesday next.

16. Royal Society Land Bill.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to authorize the Trustees of certain Land permanently reserved from Sale as a Site for the use of the Royal Society of Victoria to borrow upon the Security of the said Land and to demise part of the said Land and to permit the temporary use of certain Buildings on the said Land and for other purposes, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Bill be now read a second time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment.
Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

17. Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was, after debate, adopted and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with an amendment, and desiring their concurrence therein.

18. Country Roads Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

19. Show Day Holiday (Temporary Suspension) Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

20. Mining Development Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

21. Medical Act 1890 further Amendment Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

22. Rushworth to Stanhope North Railway Construction Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

23. Execution of Instruments Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with an amendment, and desiring their concurrence therein.

24. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 14 be postponed until Tuesday next.

25. Boilers Inspection Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with an amendment, and desiring their concurrence therein.

26. Indeterminate Sentences Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and desiring their concurrence therein.

27. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 17 to 20 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

28. Discharge of Dropped Order of the Day.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the following Dropped Order of the Day was read and discharged :—

Provident Societies Act 1890 *further Amendment Bill—To be further considered in Committee.*

Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.

29. Courts of General Sessions and County Courts.—The Honorable Robert Beckett moved, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—

1. The number of places at which Courts of General Sessions and County Courts were held on 1st July, 1913.
2. The names of places at which new Courts of General Sessions and County Courts have been opened since 1st July, 1913, and the number of cases heard at each of such new Courts since they have been opened.
3. A statement of the approximate cost of setting up and equipping such new Courts.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

30. Adjournment.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 27.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 11.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 Friendly Societies Acts.*"
"*An Act to provide for the Cancellation of Contracts with the Enemy.*"
"*An Act to revoke the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Municipal District of Williamstown as a Site for Military Purposes.*"
"*An Act to amend the 'Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act* 1914.'"
"*An Act to authorize the Board of Land and Works and the Linton to Skipton Railway Construction Trust to sell or dispose of certain Lands acquired by the said Trust and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to further amend the 'Country Roads Act* 1912.'"
"*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Royal Agricultural Show Day.*"
"*An Act for the Interpretation of Legislative Enactments and for Shortening the Language used therein.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Agent-General for Victoria.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Colleges of Agriculture.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Arbitration.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Sales by Auction and Auctioneers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law for the Collection and Payment of the Public Moneys the Audit of the Public Accounts and the Protection and Recovery of the Public Property.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Bakers and Millers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Banks and the Currency.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Bees.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sugar Beet Industry in Victoria.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Inspection and Regulation of Boilers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Building Societies.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Butchers and Abattoirs.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Licensed Carriages.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Carriers Innkeepers and others.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Cemeteries and Cremation.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Children's Courts.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Chinese Residents.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Acquisition and Disposal of Land for the purposes of Closer Settlement and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Regulation of Coal Mines.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Companies.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Amendment of the Constitution.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Conveyancing.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Coroners.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Country Roads.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to County Courts.*"

"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Crimes and Criminal Offenders.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection and Recovery of Crown Property and the enforcement of Claims against the Crown.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Production and Sale of Milk and Dairy Produce and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Developmental Railways in Country Districts.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dogs.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Drainage of Land in Drainage Areas.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Drainage of Land for Agricultural and other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Education.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the supply of Electricity for Lighting and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Employers and Employees.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Evidence.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Importation Carriage Storage Manufacture and Sale of Explosives.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for the Inspection of Live Stock, Meat, Dairy Produce, Fruit, and other products intended for Export and regulating the Exportation thereof.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Supervision and Regulation of Factories and Shops.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dividing and Vermin-proof Fences.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale of Fertilizers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Life and Property from Fire and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Fisheries.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law for the Management and Protection of State Forests.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Friendly Societies.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Cool Stores for Fruit, Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Sale and Fruit Cases.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Game.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Gaols.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Geelong Harbor Trust.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Gold Buyers and Assayers and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Dealings in Goods.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hawkers and Pedlers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Public Health.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hospitals and Charities.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Imposition of Income Tax.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law provid ng for the care, control, and treatment of Inebriates.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Protection of Infant Life and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Insolvency.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Instruments and Securities.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Relief of Persons whose Relatives liable to support them reside in another State of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Juries.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Justices of the Peace and Courts of General and Petty Sessions.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale and Occupation of Crown Lands.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Landlord and Tenant.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the mode of procedure in taking and determining the Compensation to be paid for Lands required by the State for Public Works.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Licensing of Surveyors and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for a Tax on the Unimproved Value of Land and for the Assessment of Land and other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Practice of the Legal Profession.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Libraries.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Licensing of Public Houses and the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the use of Passenger and other Lifts.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law for the better Protection of Livery-stable Keepers and Agisters of Cattle, and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Local Government.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Insane.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Passengers Harbors and Navigation.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Collectors of and Dealers in Special Wares Marine Stores and Old Metals.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Markets.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Marriage and to Guardianship and Custody of Infants and to Deserted Wives and Children and to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Property of Married Women.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Masters and Apprentices.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the proper supervision of the Slaughtering of Animals and the Sale of Meat and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Medical Practitioners Dentists and Chemists and to adopt and continue the British Pharmacopœia.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.*"

"*An Act to consolidate the Law providing for the Regulation Management and Improvement of the Port of Melbourne and certain portions of the River Yarra Yarra and certain portions of the Maribyrnong River and for other purposes connected therewith.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Mines.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Advances to Companies and Persons to further develop Mining and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Maintenance in Victoria of a Branch of the Royal Mint.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law with respect to persons carrying on Business as Money Lenders.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the use of Motor Cars.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Neglected Children.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Partnership and the Registration of Firms.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Pawnbrokers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Penalties.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Sale and Use of Poisons and Poisonous Substances and Preparations.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Police Offences.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Police Force in Victoria.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Impounding of Cattle.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the preventing the Printing and Publishing of Books and Papers by Persons not known and to the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Provident Societies.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Public Service of Victoria.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Public Works.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the acquisition of Lands required for the construction of Lines of Railway.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Railways.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Railways Standing Committee.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Optional Rating by Municipalities on the basis of the Unimproved Values of Rateable Property.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Real Property.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Seamen.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Seeds.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Election of Senators for Victoria to the Senate of the Commonwealth.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Regulation of Servants' Registry Offices.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Settled Estates and Settled Lands.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Hut Accommodation for Shearers.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Compulsory Dipping of Sheep.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Stamps.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the State Savings Bank of Victoria.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Government Statist and to Statistics.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases in Stock.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law regulating the Sale of Chaff and other Foods for Stock.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Supreme Court.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law enabling Trustees of Temperance Halls to demise certain lands for terms of years and to raise Loans on the Rents of such lands and buildings and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Licensed Theatres.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Eradication of Thistles.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Trade Unions.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Training Ships.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Tramways.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Simplification of the Title to and the Dealing with Estates in Land.*"
"*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trusts and Trustees.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the University of Melbourne.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Special Constables and Riotously Disturbed Districts.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Diseases of Vegetation and Vines.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Destruction and Suppression of Rabbits and other Vermin.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Veterinary Surgeons.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the Conservation and Supply of Water to declare the Law relating to certain Rights in Natural Waters the property in the beds and banks containing the same and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Weights and Measures.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Laws relating to Wills.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Compensation to Workers for Injuries occurring in the course of their Employment.*"
"*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Wrongs.*"
"*An Act to amend the Mining Development Acts and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to amend the Law relating to Medical Practitioners.*"
"*An Act to authorize the Construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Rushworth to Stanhope North.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 6th September, 1915.

3. PANAMA EXHIBITION COMMISSION.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the official file relating to the negotiations between the Honorable the Minister for External Affairs and the Australian Commission with reference to the Panama Exhibition Commission laid on the Table of this House on the 22nd June last, be returned to the Department of Public Works.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

4. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Penal Establishments, Gaols, and Reformatory Prisons.—Report and Statistical Tables for the year 1914.
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 :—
Explosives.—Report of the Chief Inspector to the Honorable the Chief Secretary on the Working of the Explosives Act during the year 1914.
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.—Statements of Accounts and Balance-sheet, together with Schedule of Contracts for year ended 30th June, 1915.

5. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACTS—APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL WAGES BOARD.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Message from the Assembly desiring concurrence in the following resolution, viz.:—That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates that may be paid to any persons employed in the process, trade, or business of knitting or crocheting any article for human wear, having been read—
The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Council concur with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Assembly acquainting them that the Council have concurred with the Assembly in agreeing to the foregoing resolution.

6. ROYAL SOCIETY LAND BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read—
The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Report be now adopted.
Debate ensued.
The Honorable A. O. Sachse 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 Tuesday next.

7. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the consideration of the remaining Orders of the Day (Nos. 3 to 9 inclusive) be postponed until the next day of meeting.
Debate ensued.
Question—put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 15.	Noes, 4.
The Hon. J. G. Aikman,	The Hon. W. J. Beckett,
W. L. Baillieu,	W. H. Fielding.
Robert Beckett,	
J. D. Brown,	*Tellers.*
F. G. Clarke,	The Hon. J. P. Jones,
W. L. R. Clarke,	A. McLellan.
F. W. Hagelthorn,	
A. Hicks,	
Walter S. Manifold,	
D. Melville,	
J. K. Merritt,	
W. Pearson,	
A. O. Sachse.	
Tellers.	
The Hon. T. H. Payne,	
R. B. Rees.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered—That the consideration of the remaining Orders of the Day (Nos. 3 to 9 inclusive) be postponed until the next day of meeting.

8. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

And then the Council, at thirty-one minutes past five o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 28.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision for Sewerage Districts and the Sewering thereof and for other purposes*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have disagreed with one of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Acts*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

4. GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Victorian Loans (Rates of Interest) Act* 1913,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

6. VICTORIAN LOANS (RATES OF INTEREST) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

3052. (600 copies.)

7. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Nandaly to Kulwin,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

8. NANDALY TO KULWIN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Default Summonses,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to one of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council and have disagreed with others of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Indeterminate Sentences Act* 1907,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have disagreed with one of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Boilers Inspection Act* 1906,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have disagreed with the amendment made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision for Extending the Date of Redemption of Government Securities.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to facilitate the Execution of Instruments and Powers of Attorney during the Present War.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th September, 1915.

15. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented—

Courts of General Sessions and County Courts.—Return to an Order of the Legislative Council, dated 31st August, 1915, for a Return showing—

1. The number of places at which Courts of General Sessions and County Courts were held on 1st July, 1913.
2. The names of places at which new Courts of General Sessions and County Courts have been opened since 1st July, 1913, and the number of cases heard at each of such new Courts since they have been opened.
3. A statement of the approximate cost of setting up and equipping such new Courts.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Fruit, Vegetables, and Jam Commission.—Second Progress Report from the Royal Commission.
Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914.—Part III.—Municipal Statistics.

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—

Land Acts.—Amendment of Regulations.
State Accident Insurance Office.—Report, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance-sheet for period ending 30th June, 1915.

16. SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

17. SEWERAGE DISTRICTS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendment made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows :—

8. Clause 48, lines 16–20, omit "the Sewerage Authority or contractor before contracting for the purchase of such goods machinery or material shall satisfy the responsible Minister of the Crown administering this Act that goods machinery or material manufactured or produced in the Commonwealth cannot be purchased or can only be purchased" and insert "such goods machinery or material cannot be manufactured produced or purchased in the Commonwealth except".

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, and after debate, the Council did not insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

18. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of the following Order of the Day be postponed until Wednesday, the 22nd instant :—

Default Summonses Bill—Amendments of the Council disagreed with by the Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

19. INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendment made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows :—

4. Add the following New Clause :—

A. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Council did not insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

20. Boilers Inspection Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendment made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows :—

Add the following New Clause :—

A. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Council did not insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

21. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 2 be postponed until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

22. Royal Society Land Bill.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That the Report be now adopted was read and, after further debate, the question being put was resolved in the affirmative.—Report adopted and the Bill read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

23. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4 to 8 inclusive be postponed until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

24. Adjournment.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

And then the Council, at twelve minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 29.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. SUBSTITUTED DECLARATION OF MEMBER.—The Honorable A. Robinson delivered to the Clerk the following substituted Declaration, viz. :—

"In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution Act Amendment Acts, I, ARTHUR ROBINSON, 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 State of Victoria of the yearly value of 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 St. Kilda, and are known as premises Nos. 267 and 269 High-street, St. Kilda.

"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 £80.

"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 ROBINSON."

3. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 12.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 Law relating to the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages.*"
"*An Act to make provision for Extending the Date of Redemption of Government Securities.*"
"*An Act to facilitate the Execution of Instruments and Powers of Attorney during the Present War.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 14th September, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council the accompanying communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments, calling attention to certain clerical errors in the Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision for Sewerage Districts and the Sewering thereof and for other purposes,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed that

such errors be corrected by the insertion of the words "Section fifty-two, sub-section (6) of section eighty-one, sections ninety-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty except paragraph (x) thereof, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and seventy-three, and one hundred and seventy-seven," in clause 186 instead of the words "Section fifty-three, sub-section (6) of section eighty-two, sections ninety-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one except paragraph (x) thereof, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and seventy-four, and one hundred and seventy-eight," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st September, 1915.

4A. Sewerage Districts Bill.—The communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments reported the said errors to be as follow :—

In clause 186 the words—

"Section fifty-three, sub section (6) of section eighty-two, sections ninety-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one except paragraph (x) thereof, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and seventy-four, and one hundred and seventy-eight"

have been inserted instead of the words—

"Section fifty-two, sub-section (6) of section eighty-one, sections ninety-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty except paragraph (x) thereof, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and seventy-three, and one hundred and seventy-seven."

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn the Council concurred with the Assembly in the correction of the clerical errors discovered in this Bill, and ordered the communication to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

5. Factories and Shops Acts.—Special Wages Boards.—The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, That there be laid before this House a Return showing :—

(*a*) The number of Wages Boards at present in existence.
(*b*) The time taken and the number of meetings held by each Board before coming to a Determination.
(*c*) The total cost of each Board to the present date.
(*d*) The total cost of all the Wages Boards to the present date.
(*e*) The names of the Boards which have altered their Determinations, the number of times they have made alterations, and the time that has elapsed between each alteration.
(*f*) Whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing permanent chairmen who, instead of being paid fees for each sitting, will be remunerated by salary.
(*g*) Whether the Government will, during the recess, consider the advisability of bringing in amending factory legislation.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

6. Adult Suffrage (Legislative Council) Bill.—On the motion of the Honorable A. McLellan, a Bill to provide for Adult Suffrage for the Legislative Council was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

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

Constitution Statute.—Statement of Expenditure under Schedule D to Act 18 and 19 Vict., Cap. 55, during the year 1914-15.
Education Act 1890.—Regulation Rescinded and Regulation Substituted. (2 papers.)
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools Department.—Report of the Secretary and Inspector for the year 1914.

8. Crimes Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows :—

"*An Act to amend the 'Crimes Act* 1915.'"

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

9. Nurses Registration 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

10. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 13.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 'Indeterminate Sentences Act* 1907.'"
"*An Act to further amend the 'Boilers Inspection Act* 1906.'"
"*An Act to authorize the Trustees of certain Land permanently reserved from Sale as a Site for the use of the Royal Society of Victoria to borrow upon the Security of the said Land and to demise part of the said Land and to permit the temporary use of certain Buildings on the said Land and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 22nd September, 1915.

11. VOTE OF THANKS TO HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CUSSEN.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That this House records its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to it and the people of this State by the Honorable Leo Finn Bernard Cussen, Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, in consolidating the Statute law of the State, and also expresses its deep sense of the special knowledge, ability, and untiring devotion which enabled him to so successfully accomplish that great work.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Clerk do enter on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council that the foregoing resolution was carried unanimously.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

12. DEVELOPMENTAL RAILWAYS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows:—

"*An Act to amend the 'Developmental Railways Act* 1915.'"

Ordered—That the Report be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

13. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 4, 6, and 8 to 10 inclusive, be postponed until Wednesday next.

14. NANDALY TO KULWIN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

15. GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows :—

"*An Act to amend the 'Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1915,'"

the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the Report be now adopted.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Report adopted, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

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

16. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Wednesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 30.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 14.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 make provision for Sewerage Districts and the Sewering thereof and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 24th September, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to adapt certain References in Acts passed during the present Session of Parliament to the Provisions of the Consolidating Acts passed during the said Session and to revise the Language of certain of the first-mentioned Acts and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd September, 1915.

4. SESSIONAL ACTS REVISION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to revoke as to Part the Permanent Reservation of certain Land in the Parish of Prahran,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd September, 1915.

6. PRAHRAN LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Local Government Acts and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd September, 1915.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable Robert Beckett, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the Adjustment of Rents in respect of certain Licensed Victuallers' Premises affected by the Operation of the 'Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915*' and to the Rebate of certain Fees under the Licensing Acts,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd September, 1915.

10. LICENSING (RENTS AND FEES ADJUSTMENT) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

Education Act 1890.—Regulations rescinded and Regulation substituted.
Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1914.—Regulation.
Workers' Compensation Act 1914.—Additional Rules.—Workers' Compensation Schemes.

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

13. CRIMES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read—

Ordered—That the said Order be discharged.

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill was recommitted to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with further amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Scaffolding and for other purposes,*" 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 others, and have agreed to one of the said amendments with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 28th September, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

15. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Victorian Railways.—Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

16. PANAMA EXHIBITION COMMISSION.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House a copy of the Report of the Honorable Alfred Deakin regarding Australia's Representation at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

17. PAPER.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn presented—

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.—Return to the foregoing Order.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

18. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 2 be postponed until Tuesday next.

19. DEVELOPMENTAL RAILWAYS BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report from the Committee of the whole having been read, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

20. DEFAULT SUMMONSES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

1. In the Title—after the word "Summonses" add the following words:—"and for other purposes."

Add the following New Clauses :—

3. A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Justices Acts a default summons, personal service whereof has not been effected, may if served in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-three of the *Justices Act* 1890 be heard and an order thereon made under the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV. of the said Act.

4. B. Section one hundred and fifteen of the *Justices Act* 1890 is hereby amended as follows :—After the word "unpaid" there shall be inserted the words "interest thereon from the date of the order at the rate of Six pounds per centum per annum"; and at the end of the said section there shall be added the following proviso:—"Provided also that any error in any such certificate may be amended by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof."

5. C. Section twenty-three of the *Justices' Act* 1890 is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph :—

(1A) Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm the summons shall be served either upon any one or more of the partners or at the principal place within the jurisdiction of the business of the partnership upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

6. D. The following provisions shall apply to complaints in cases of summary jurisdiction under the Justices Acts :—

(1) In any complaint in cases of summary jurisdiction under the Justices Acts when there are numerous persons having the same interest one or more of such persons may sue on behalf of or for the benefit of all persons so interested.

(2) Any person carrying on business within the jurisdiction in a name or style other than his own name may be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name.

The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That the Council do not insist on amendment 1.

Debate ensued.

The Honorable Robert Beckett 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 Tuesday next.

21. VICTORIAN LOANS (RATES OF INTEREST) BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

22. SESSIONAL ACTS REVISION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

23. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 6 to 8 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

24. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 31.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 15.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 'Victorian Loans (Rates of Interest) Act* 1913.'"

"*An Act to adapt certain References in Acts passed during the present Session of Parliament to the Provisions of the Consolidating Acts passed during the said Session and to revise the Language of certain of the first-mentioned Acts and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 1st October, 1915.

3. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Hospitals for the Insane.—Report of the Inspector-General of the Insane for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

4. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 1 and 2 be postponed until Tuesday next.

5. SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council and disagreed with by the Assembly, or agreed to with an amendment, 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, line 13, after "subject-matter" insert— "'Council' means council of a municipality."	
2. " page 2, line 1, after "appointed" insert "by a council."	
3. " " " after "Act" omit "and includes the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops and the Assistant Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops."	Disagreed with.
4. " page 2, line 3, after "Shops" insert— "'Municipal clerk' means the city clerk of a city or the town clerk of a city town or borough or the secretary of a shire." "'Municipality' and 'Municipal district' include the city of Melbourne and the city of Geelong."	
5. " page 2, line 15, after "iron" add "and under eight feet in height."	

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

6. Clause 4, omit this clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following clause :—

4. The council of every municipality to which this Act applies shall carry out the provisions of this Act and every such council shall appoint the building surveyor or building inspectors or the engineer of such municipality or some or all of them as an inspector or inspectors to enforce in its municipal district the provisions of this Act under the direction of the council.

7 Clause 5, sub-clause (1), lines 23-4, omit "to the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops."

8 ,, sub-clause (1), line 25, after "begun" add "to the municipal clerk of the municipality in whose municipal district the scaffolding is intended to be erected."

9. ,, sub-clause (2), line 29, omit "Twenty" and insert "Ten."

11. Clause 7, sub-clause (3), line 13, omit "the Minister" and insert "the building surveyor of the municipality in whose district the scaffolding is or is to be erected or where such officer is an inspector to such other person as the chairman of the municipality appoints for the purpose."

12. ,, sub-clause (3), line 15, omit "Minister" and insert "municipal clerk."

13. ,, sub-clause (3), line 16, omit "Minister" and insert "building surveyor or person so appointed."

14. ,, sub-clause (3), lines 17–18, omit "or appoint some person to do so and such Minister or person appointed by him" and insert "and."

15. ,, sub-clause (4), lines 26–7, omit "by the Minister or person appointed by him as aforesaid" and insert "under subsection (3) of this section."

16. ,, sub-clause (4), line 28, omit "Fifty" and insert "Twenty."

17. Clause 9, line 43, omit "Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops" and insert "clerk of the municipality in whose municipal district the accident occurs."

Disagreed with.

Add the following New Clauses :—

18. B. Notwithstanding any publication thereof no such rescission amendment or addition shall continue to have any force or effect if the same shall be disapproved either wholly or in part by resolution of either House of Parliament within thirty days after such rescission amendment or addition shall have been laid before Parliament if Parliament shall be so long in Session : Provided that if Parliament shall not be in Session for thirty days after such rescission amendment or addition shall have been laid before it, then no such rescission amendment or addition shall continue to have any force or effect if disapproved by either House of Parliament within thirty days after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

19. C. (1) The owner of any scaffolding shall for every first inspection thereof pay to the council such fee not being less than Five shillings as having regard to the extent of the scaffolding the council determines, but not exceeding in the case of—

swing-stages and boatswain's chairs	Five shillings.
one-story buildings	Ten shillings.
two-story buildings	One pound.
three-story buildings	One pound and ten shillings.
four-story buildings	Two pounds.
five-story buildings	Two pounds and ten shillings.
six-story buildings	Three pounds.
seven-story buildings	Three pounds and ten shillings.
eight-story buildings and over ..	Four pounds.

(2) Such fees shall form part of the municipal fund of the municipality.

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

20. Schedule.—Omit the Schedule, and insert the following Schedule in lieu thereof :—

SCHEDULE.

MATERIALS.

All materials shall be subject to the approval of the inspector and any material condemned as not being fit for use or not properly put together shall be removed from the work or be refixed as the case may require.

AS TO LADDERS.

Ladders shall be of clean oregon, larch, or other approved timber, with rungs of approved timber or iron.

All ladders shall stand not less than six feet above staging.

All ladders shall be effectively lashed, and shall be stayed where their length exceeds twenty-two feet, but this shall not apply to ladders used or intended to be used only by painters, paperhangers, and decorators.

SWING STAGES FOR PAINTERS, SIGNWRITERS, AND TUCKPOINTERS.

Every scaffold built or erected as a swinging stage shall be so constructed that it shall be capable of bearing six times the maximum weight required.

Swing stages shall be of ladder form not more than fifteen feet in length between slings and of a uniform width of eighteen inches over all. Side timbers shall be four-inch by two-inch oregon, with timber rungs one inch in diameter spaced not more than two feet apart, and ties of wrought iron one-quarter of an inch in diameter riveted at the ends. A plank shall be provided between the side timbers resting on rungs not less than twelve inches in width and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The stage shall be swung on two chairs of wood two feet nine inches long, by six inches wide, and one and one-half inches thick.

Chairs shall be fitted with wire rope not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, provided with thimbles for attachment to slings and shall be securely lashed to the stage. Slings shall consist of double and single iron or wood blocks, with sheaves not less than four inches in diameter, reeved with Manilla rope two and three-quarters of an inch in circumference. Approved fixing shall be provided on the roof, and ropes shall be protected against chafing. A guy rope one and three-quarters of an inch in diameter shall be provided for each man, when it is necessary to stand on the stage.

Swing stages for ship's painters shall consist of a plank fifteen feet long, twelve inches wide, and two inches thick, and have spurs two feet nine inches long by three inches in width, and one inch thick, bolted thereto at each end.

The stage shall be suspended with ropes two inches in circumference, having double and single blocks to suit, and a one and three-quarter inch guy rope shall be provided for each man.

Boatswains' chairs for the use of plumbers shall be three feet six inches long with a seat twelve inches by one and one-half inches. Chairs shall be provided with similar blocks and ropes as provided for stages for painters and signwriters.

TIMBER SCAFFOLDS.

All fixed scaffolding shall be erected with standards of four inches by four inches sawn timber or scaffold poles not less than four and one-half inches in diameter at the butt, or two and one-half inches at the upper end.

Scaffolds for plasterers, painters, and tuckpointers shall have standards spaced not more than nine feet apart.

Scaffolds for masons, bricklayers, and labourers up to six scaffold boards in width shall have standards not more than eight feet apart and not more than seven feet apart where from six to nine scaffold boards in width. Standards shall be embedded nine inches into ground or in barrels filled with sand or shall rest on sole plates nine inches in width and be secured thereto with cleats.

Agreed to with the following amendment, viz. :— In the proposed New Schedule, under the heading "Timber Scaffolds." In the fourth line of the first paragraph omit "two" and insert "three."

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.

How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.

Ledgers shall be sawn timber five inches by three inches or round timbers not less than three inches in diameter at the small end.

Ledgers shall be spaced not more than five feet apart for bricklayers, and six feet apart for other trades. Putlogs shall consist of sawn timber four inches by three inches. If putlogs are not inserted into the wall, each putlog shall have a two inch by five-sixteenths of an inch wrought iron strap eighteen inches in length bolted to same with two half-inch diameter bolts; each strap shall have a bearing of at least four inches on the wall. Putlogs shall be spaced not more than five feet apart for plasterers, painters, and tuckpointers, nor more than four feet apart for masons, bricklayers, and labourers.

Scaffold boards shall be nine inches wide by one and one-half inches thick. Scaffolds for masons, bricklayers, and labourers shall be not less than five boards in width.

Bracing shall be of similar scantling to that prescribed for standards, and shall be suitably placed and secured to standards and ledgers. Guard boards shall be provided on each stage, and shall consist of a scaffold board on edge well secured to standards.

Guard rails shall be not less than three inches by three inches or other scantlings of even length, and shall be fixed three feet above the level of the scaffold boards on each stage.

All scaffolding shall be properly lashed together with hemp rope not less than one and three-quarter inches in circumference, and seventeen feet in length, or by bolts not less than five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

All lashings shall be kept properly wedged.

Approved scaffixes may be used in lieu of rope lashings.

Where a building of more than two stories is being erected and men are working underneath, planking as a temporary covering shall be closely laid on the joint girders immediately after they are put in place, except those portions used for ladder ways and hoist ways. All well holes shall have a temporary railing or barricading.

Painters' scaffolds not exceeding ten feet in height may be constructed of steps and planks; if over ten feet in height, but not exceeding sixteen feet, they may be constructed of trestles and planks to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Scaffolds for dockworkers and ship's painters shall consist of trestles and planks. Trestles over sixteen feet in height shall have two planks nine inches in width laid side by side in timber scaffolds.

SPECIAL SCAFFOLDS.

Special scaffolds cantilevered out from upper stories of buildings shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector.

BRACKETS.

Wood brackets, strapped with iron at angles, or iron brackets, approved by the inspector, may be used for painters, plasterers, tuckpointers, carpenters, and plumbers.

The manner in which brackets are to be fixed in position shall be such as the inspector approves.

No brackets depending on a wall solely for support shall be fixed to green brickwork or hollow walls.

PENALTY.

Any person failing to comply with or committing a breach of any of these regulations shall be liable to a penalty for each offence not exceeding Ten pounds.

Agreed to with the following amendment, viz.:—In the proposed New Schedule, under the heading, "Timber Scaffolds." In the fourth line of the first paragraph omit "two" and insert "three."

Amendment 1.—The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That the Council do not insist on amendment 1.

Debate ensued.
Question put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 13.
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	The Hon. A. A. Austin,
W. L. Baillieu,	Robert Beckett,
W. J. Beckett,	F. G. Clarke,
W. H. Fielding,	W. L. R. Clarke,
J. P. Jones.	A. Hicks,
	Walter S. Manifold,
Tellers.	D. Melville,
The Hon. A. McLellan,	J. K. Merritt,
J. Sternberg.	T. H. Payne,
	H. F. Richardson,
	A. O. Sachse.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
	A. Robinson.

And so it passed in the negative.—Amendment 1 insisted on.
Amendments 2 to 17 inclusive insisted on.
Amendments 18 and 19, after debate, insisted on.
Amendment 20.—Amendment of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council agreed to.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the amendment of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council, and insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly in this Bill.

6. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered, after debate, That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 4 to 8 inclusive, and the Orders of the Day, General Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

7. Adjournment.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3052.—B

VICTORIA.

No. 32.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Six hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th October, 1915.

3. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 3).—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

4. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the directions of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Land Acts.—Alteration of Regulations.

5. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 1 be postponed until Tuesday next.

6. DEFAULT SUMMONSES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

1. In the Title—after the word "Summonses" add the following words:—"and for other purposes."

Add the following New Clauses :—

3. A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Justices Acts a default summons, personal service whereof has not been effected, may if served in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-three of the *Justices Act* 1890 be heard and an order thereon made under the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV. of the said Act.

4. B. Section one hundred and fifteen of the *Justices Act* 1890 is hereby amended as follows :—After the word "unpaid" there shall be inserted the words "interest thereon from the date of the order at the rate of Six pounds per centum per annum"; and at the end of the said section there shall be added the following proviso:—"Provided also that any error in any such certificate may be amended by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof."

5. C. Section twenty-three of the *Justices Act* 1890 is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph :—

(1A) Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm the summons shall be served either upon any one or more of the partners or at the principal place within the jurisdiction of the business of the partnership upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

6. D. The following provisions shall apply to complaints in cases of summary jurisdiction under the Justices Acts :—

(1) In any complaint in cases of summary jurisdiction under the Justices Acts when there are numerous persons having the same interest one or more of such persons may sue on behalf of or for the benefit of all persons so interested.

(2) Any person carrying on business within the jurisdiction in a name or style other than his own name may be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name.

Debate resumed on the question—That the Council do not insist on amendment 1.
The Honorable Robert Beckett 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 Tuesday, the 26th instant.

7. Licensing (Rents and Fees Adjustment) Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 3).—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

9. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 4 to 7 inclusive, and the Orders of the Day, General Business, be postponed until Tuesday next

10. Adjournment.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 33.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 16.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 Six hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 12th October, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Nandaly to Kulwin.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 14th October, 1915.

4. ADJOURNMENT—MOTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 53.—

The Honorable Robert Beckett moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the reply given by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu to his question on to-day's Notice Paper, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

The Honorable F. G. Clarke moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the prevalence of the disease of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

5. PAPER.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented—

Factories and Shops Acts.—Special Wages Boards.—Return to an Order of the Legislative Council, dated 22nd September, 1915, showing—

(*a*) The number of Wages Boards at present in existence.
(*b*) The time taken and the number of meetings held by each Board before coming to a Determination.
(*c*) The total cost of each Board to the present date.
(*d*) The total cost of all the Wages Boards to the present date.
(*e*) The names of the Boards which have altered their Determinations, the number of times they have made alterations, and the time that has elapsed between each alteration.
(*f*) Whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing permanent chairmen who, instead of being paid fees for each sitting, will be remunerated by salary.
(*g*) Whether the Government will, during the recess, consider the advisability of bringing in amending factory legislation.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

6. VOTE OF THANKS TO HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CUSSEN.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen be requested to attend this House at five o'clock on Tuesday next, the 26th day of October instant, in order that Mr. President may then convey to His Honour the Vote of Thanks agreed to by this House on the 22nd September last.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

7. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Fruit, Vegetables, and Jam.—Report from the Royal Commission.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk—

Marine Acts.—Marine Board of Victoria.—Regulations for the licensing of Sailing and Motor Boats and of Persons in charge thereof, and for the equipment thereof when plying for hire or let out for hire for the carriage of passengers.

8. LICENSING (RENTS AND FEES ADJUSTMENT) 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

9. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, after debate, That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive, and the Orders of the Day, General Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

10. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 34.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 17.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 authorize the Construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Nandaly to Kulwin.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 19th October, 1915.

3. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 18.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 'Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1915.'"
"*An Act to amend the 'Developmental Railways Act* 1915.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 26th October, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for Advances on certain Terms to Farmers to enable them to procure Dairy Cattle and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th October, 1915.

5. DAIRY CATTLE ADVANCES BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, for the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday, the 9th November next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision in regard to the Custody of Property of Alien Enemies during the Present War and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th October, 1915.

7. ENEMY PROPERTY BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday, the 9th November next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Acts.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th October, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Developmental Railways Act* 1912.'"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 19th October, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Juries Act* 1915 *and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th October, 1915.

11. JURIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday, the 9th November next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Crimes Act* 1891,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have disagreed with others of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th October, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

13. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Bittern to Red Hill,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th October, 1915.

14. BITTERN TO RED HILL RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday, the 9th November next.

15. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Registration and Better Training of Midwives and to regulate their Practice,*" 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.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st October, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

16. His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen.—The Order of the Day for His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen to attend the House having been read—

The Usher announced that His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen was in attendance, and the President having directed that he be introduced, His Honour was conducted into the Chamber, and having seated himself in a chair placed for him within the Bar,

The President then addressed His Honour as follows :—

Mr. Justice Cussen,

I have the honour and privilege of conveying to you the resolution of the Legislative Council recording its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered by you to it and to the people of the State by consolidating the statute law of the State. The Legislative Council recognises the special knowledge, ability, and untiring devotion which enabled you so successfully to accomplish that great work. You did more than consolidate: you cleared up anomalies, removed doubts, and linked up gaps. You arranged, under appropriate Acts and suitable divisions, those many scattered sections that were in Acts to which they were not applicable, bringing what was to some extent approaching chaos into harmony. You have also brought up to date the valuable notes containing the decisions of the courts when they have dealt with the interpretation and meaning of the various Acts. That in itself involved much labour and much research. The work of consolidating all the legislation of the past twenty-five years with that which was previously in force occupied all the time remaining to you after the full discharge of your judicial duties for many years. You denied yourself much rest and recreation. We can but faintly guess at the labour, and the care, and the skill involved. You alone know that. Your reward is your accomplished work. By it, in cases involving the interpretation of statute law, you will have lightened the labours of your brother Judges; barristers and solicitors called upon to advise can do so with greater ease and more certainty; members of Parliament dealing with amending legislation will have their labours lightened and, perhaps, will be enabled to legislate more accurately. The Council members of the Consolidating Committee were deeply impressed with the wonderful grasp you had of the statute law, both Commonwealth and State, and with the ability and industry which you had exercised in bringing about this consolidation. The Legislative Council confers upon you the greatest honour in its power to bestow—the thanks of the House—and every honorable member earnestly desires that your life may be prolonged and your health preserved; and that on some future occasion you may again give the Parliament and the country the benefit of your valuable services. I will now ask the Clerk to read the engrossed extract from the records of the House embodying the resolution passed by the Council.

The said resolution was then read by the Clerk as follows :—

"Vote of Thanks to His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That this House records its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to it and the people of this State by the Honorable Leo Finn Bernard Cussen, Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, in consolidating the Statute law of the State, and also expresses its deep sense of the special knowledge, ability, and untiring devotion which enabled him to so successfully accomplish that great work."

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Clerk do enter on the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Council that the foregoing resolution was carried unanimously.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative."

The President then asked the Clerk to present the same to His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen, and requested that His Honour would be pleased to receive the same.

The Clerk having presented the resolution of the Council, His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen said—

Mr. President and Honorable Members,

I desire to express my hearty thanks for the great honour which this House has done me in passing the resolution which you have presented me with, and to you, Mr. President, for the very kind words you have spoken, and for the manner in which you have addressed me to-day. I cannot help remembering, Mr. President, that you have been associated with some of the most important events of my life. It was you who announced that the Cabinet with which you were then associated had offered me the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court. It was you who, with Mr. Mackey, some few years afterwards, asked me if I would undertake the work of consolidation which has now been completed, and it is you, I am glad to say, who, on the completion of that work, have been, in your high position, able to convey to me the thanks of this House. As you, sir, have expressed

the wish that I may be spared to perform a work of a similar character in the future, I hope that you, too, may be spared, so that we may again be associated in the consolidation of the Statutes. I may say, Mr. President and honorable gentlemen, that I have already been in another place, and have passed from there to this House almost as rapidly as the Consolidating Bills themselves. In that other place I dealt mostly with the past and the present. If you will forgive me for not repeating myself, I will say a few words about the future. Before doing that, however, I must say that a great deal of the value of this work, and a great deal of its accuracy, depends upon the able assistance that was provided for me or voluntarily given to me. I believe that as the result of that assistance, coupled with my own active supervision—because it would be idle for me to say that I did not give active and prolonged supervision to that work—as the result of that assistance it will be found that not many errors have been permitted to remain in the Acts, and that such changes as we felt justified in making will be found in nearly all cases—I will not say in all—to be such as every one would agree with if the result was obvious to him. I do not mean to say that we have produced a work which by any means is perfect. I could do it a great deal better myself if I started again; but at the same time I will say that, with regard to the great majority of the Acts, I firmly believe that they are now in a condition which possibly puts Victoria ahead of any other part of the British Empire. But having said that, I must say that there are some Acts with which I am not satisfied, and with which I am not at all pleased. This House showed its confidence in me in adopting what I did; but I did not feel justified, especially after I had had the advantage of hearing what was said by the members of the Joint Committee who were appointed to investigate this work, with regard to many of the Acts, in going as far as I should like to have done. For example, the Health Act, as you know, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. I am not now referring to the substance of the law, but the form in which it is expressed. I say, unhesitatingly, after having given many hours' consideration to some of the sections, that I am utterly unable to understand what they mean in some cases, and how they work in others. If that be so to a person who may pretend to some skill in interpretation, and who is devoting himself to the section, what must be the position of those who administer these provisions casually and hurriedly? I think the answer is this—that not being intelligible, and not being workable, they are not put into operation. That is one of the instances in which I did try, at the expense of many weeks' labour, to draw a Bill which at all events I thought would be consistently expressed. But I admit that it was not satisfactory; and on the Joint Committee pointing out to me that it was perhaps going too far, and that at any rate it could be more satisfactorily dealt with in this case individually, I threw all the work overboard, and you have the Act, unsatisfactory as it is, in its old form, with some slight re-arrangements. Now, I am not proud of that Act. Then again there is the Crimes Act. Although we have done a great deal in connexion with it, yet when it is taken in conjunction with the Police Offences Act it is not in a satisfactory condition. It is a shapeless and unorganized kind of Act which needs more drastic treatment. So, too, with a great deal of our real property legislation. It would be very desirable if that also could undergo drastic re-arrangement and re-statement. When I said that I would refer to the future, what I meant was this: The Joint Committee has recommended that after an interval, which they have put at five years—possibly it may be longer, possibly not—there should be a further consolidation. I may express the hope that during the interval before the next consolidation is undertaken some of these large questions which I have indicated will be taken in hand, so that the difficulties which I have mentioned, and the unsatisfactory nature of the Acts which I have referred to, will by then have disappeared. If those matters could be got rid of, and those disadvantages could disappear once and for all, I would feel then that Victoria might be indeed be proud of her statute law. Now, Mr. President and honorable gentlemen, one cannot hope that this work will be entirely successful. On behalf of those associated with me and myself, I can say that I believe that, on the whole, it will, as you, sir, have so kindly expressed, be of use to the Judiciary, to the profession, and to the layman, and not least to those engaged in making the laws. At all events, I hope most sincerely that it will be. It is a great recompense to me for many years of labour to find that, as far as I can see at present, those who have had an opportunity of considering the Acts think that a good work has been done. That is my reward, and I must again thank you most sincerely for what you have said, and this honorable House for the reception which it has given me.

His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen, having bowed to the President and Members of the Council, retired from the Chamber.

17. Adjournment—Motion under Standing Order No. 53.—The Honorable R. B. Rees moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of handling, financing, and transporting the incoming wheat harvest, and the issuing of wheat certificates by the Railways Commissioners to cover wheat stored at railway stations, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

18. Papers.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Land Acts.—Report for the financial year ended 30th June, 1915, with Appendices.

Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914—

Part IV.—Law, Crime, &c.

Part V.—Population.

Severally ordered to lie on the Table.

The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk:—

Education Act 1890.—Regulations rescinded and Regulation substituted.

19. Licensing (Rents and Fees Adjustment) 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the following resolution:—

That it be a suggestion to the Legislative Assembly that they make the following amendment in the Bill, viz:—

Clause 3, line 14, omit "Licences Reduction,"

and asked leave to sit again.

On the motion of the Honorable J. D. Brown, the Bill was recommitted to a Committee of the whole in respect of clause 3.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows:—

"*An Act relating to the Adjustment of Rents in respect of certain Licensed Victuallers' Premises affected by the operation of the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915 *and to the Rebate of certain Fees under the Licensing Acts and for other purposes,*"

the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

20. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 3 to 8 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday, the 9th November next.

21. Discharge of Order of the Day.—On the motion of the Honorable A. McLellan the following Order of the Day was read and discharged:—

Adult Suffrage (Legislative Council) Bill—Second reading.

Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.

22. Adult Suffrage (Legislative Council) Bill (No. 2).—On the motion of the Honorable A. McLellan a Bill to amend the Law relating to Elections for the Legislative Council and for other purposes was, by leave, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday, the 9th November next.

23. Local Government Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday, the 9th November next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

24. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of the following Orders of the Day, Government Business, be postponed until Tuesday, the 9th November next:—

Crimes Bill—Amendments of the Council disagreed with by the Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

Midwifery Bill.—Amendments of the Assembly—To be taken into consideration.

25. Adjournment.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday, the 9th November next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at fifty-eight minutes past nine o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday, the 9th November next.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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VICTORIA.

No. 35.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Land Act* 1915,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 28th October, 1915.

3. LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

4. CONSOLIDATED STATUTES FOR HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CUSSEN.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That a handsomely bound copy of the Consolidated Statutes be presented to the Honorable Leo Finn Bernard Cussen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

5. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—
Fruit, Vegetables, and Jam Commission.—Minutes of Evidence.
Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914.—Part VI.—Accumulation.

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—

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915—Part VIII.—Statement showing the name of the person temporarily employed in the Department of the Legislative Council.
Exhibition Trustees.—Report of Proceedings and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1915.
Land Act 1915.—
Leases under section 110, Parish of Greenhills, County of Normanby. (3 papers.)
Regulations.
Licensing Act 1915.—Rules.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.—Tenth Annual Report, 1914–15.
State Savings Bank of Victoria.—Statements and Returns for the year ended 30th June, 1915.
Supreme Court Act 1915.—Rules of Court under Part V. of the *Crimes Act* 1915.

6. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Six hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 9th November, 1915.

7. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 4).—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

8. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of the Orders of the Day be postponed until Tuesday next.

9. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 36.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 19.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 Six hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 10th November, 1915.

3. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914.—Part VII.—Social Condition.
Supreme Court Act 1915.—Report of the Council of Judges.

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 :—

Companies Act 1915.—Summary of Statements for the year 1914 made by Companies transacting Life Assurance Business in Victoria.
Indeterminate Sentences Act 1907.—Annual Report of the Indeterminate Sentences Board for the year ended 30th June, 1915.
Mental Treatment Act 1915.—Regulations.
Training Ships Act 1915.—Regulations for Training Ship *John Murray*.

4. ENEMY PROPERTY BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

5. BITTERN TO RED HILL RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

6. CRIMES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council and disagreed with by the Assembly having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

7. Clause 2, page 2, line 4, after "prosecution" add "or by the judge or justice."

9. " " line 31, after "prosecution" insert "Provided that the permission of the judge (to be applied for in the absence of the jury) must first be obtained."

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Council do not insist on amendment 7.
Debate ensued.
Question put.
The Council divided.

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 11.
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
W. L. Baillieu,	Robert Beckett,
J. D. Brown,	T. Beggs,
F. G. Clarke,	W. H. Fielding,
F. W. Hagelthorn,	J. P. Jones,
A. Robinson.	D. E. McBryde,
	A. McLellan,
Tellers.	J. K. Merritt,
The Hon. E. J. Crooke,	A. O. Sachse.
T. H. Payne.	
	Tellers.
	The Hon. A. Hicks,
	R. B. Rees.

And so it passed in the negative.—Amendment 7 insisted on.
Amendment 9, after debate, insisted on.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly.

7. JURIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.
Resolved—That the Council will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. MIDWIFERY BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Assembly having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

1. Clause 1, line 7, omit the word "October" and insert the word "December."
2. Clause 4, omit this clause.
3. Clause 7, omit this clause.
4. Clause 9, line 32, omit the word "January" and insert the word "July."
5. Clause 10, sub-section (1), line 1, omit the word "January" and insert the word "July."
6. " sub-section (1), line 2, omit the word "woman" and insert the word "person" ; and after the word "unless" insert the words "he or."
7. " sub-section (2), line 4, omit the word "woman" and insert the word "person."
8. Clause 13, paragraph (*a*), line 17, omit the figures "1890" and insert the figures "1915."
9. Clause 14, paragraph (*b*), line 33, after the word "State" insert the words "or any other State in the Commonwealth of Australia or the Dominion of New Zealand."
10. Clause 16, sub-section (1), paragraph (*a*), line 7, omit the words "Two pounds two shillings" and insert the words "One pound one shilling."
11. " sub-section (1), paragraph (*b*), line 8, omit the words "One pound one shilling" and insert the words "Five shillings."
12. " sub-section (2), omit this sub-section.
13. Clause 18, sub-section (1), line 37, after the word "Board" insert the words "in refusing to register her under this Act or."
14. " sub-section (1), line 38, omit the words "judge of county courts" and insert the words "police magistrate."
15. " sub-section (2), line 40, omit the word "judge" and insert the words "police magistrate."
16. Clause 25, line 6, omit the words "twelve and thirteen" and insert the words "fourteen fifteen and sixteen" ; and omit the figures "1890" and insert the figures "1915."
17. Clause 26, sub-section (4), line 22, omit the words "Marriage Acts" and insert the words and figures "*Marriage Act* 1915."

Insert the following New Clauses :—

In place of Clause 4—

18. AA. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint three members of the Public Service of Victoria who shall be officers of the Department of Public Health as a Board to be called "The Midwives Board" and may appoint one of such members as chairman and may from time to time remove the chairman or any other member of the Board.

(2) No person shall be appointed a member of the Board for more than three years, but (subject to this Act) any person appointed a member of the Board shall upon the expiration of the period for which he is so appointed be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) On the occurrence of any vacancy in the Board the Governor in Council may appoint another person as aforesaid to fill the vacancy; and any person appointed to fill an extraordinary vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

(4) During any vacancy in the Board the continuing members subject to there being a quorum may act as if no vacancy existed.

(5) A quorum of the Board shall consist of not less than two members.

(6) At any meeting of the Board the chairman or in his absence any member elected by the members present to act as chairman of such meeting shall preside and have a second or casting vote.

(7) The first meeting of the Board shall be convened by the Minister.

In place of Clause 7—

19. BB. The Governor in Council may appoint from the members of the Public Service a registrar and such clerks and servants as he may deem necessary for the purposes of the Board and may remove such registrar clerks and servants.

Amendment 1 agreed to.
Amendment 2, after debate, agreed to.
Amendments 3 to 5 inclusive agreed to.
Amendments 6 and 7 disagreed with.
Amendments 8 to 17 inclusive agreed to.
Amendment 18.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Council agree to New Clause AA.
The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, as an amendment, That the words "of the Public Service of Victoria who shall be officers of the Department of Public Health" be omitted.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and negatived.
The Honorable Robert Beckett moved, as a further amendment, That the words "who shall be officers of the Department of Public Health" be omitted.
Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of New Clause AA—put and negatived.
Question—That the Council agree to New Clause AA as amended—put and resolved in the in the affirmative.
Amendment 19 agreed to.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to some of the amendments made in this Bill by the Assembly, have disagreed with others of the said amendments, and have agreed to New Clause AA with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

9. Postponement of Order of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 6 be postponed until Tuesday next.

10. Default Summonses Bill.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow:—

1. In the Title—after the word "Summonses" add the following words:—"and for other purposes."

Add the following New Clauses:—

3. A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Justices Acts a default summons, personal service whereof has not been effected, may if served in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-three of the *Justices Act* 1890 be heard and an order thereon made under the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV. of the said Act.

4. B. Section one hundred and fifteen of the *Justices Act* 1890 is hereby amended as follows:—After the word "unpaid" there shall be inserted the words "interest thereon from the date of the order at the rate of Six pounds per centum per annum"; and at the end of the said section there shall be added the following proviso:—"Provided also that any error in any such certificate may be amended by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

5. C. Section twenty-three of the *Justices Act* 1890 is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph:—

(1A) Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm the summons shall be served either upon any one or more of the partners or at the principal place within the jurisdiction of the business of the partnership upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

6. D. The following provisions shall apply to complaints in cases of summary jurisdiction under the Justices Acts:—

(1) In any complaint in cases of summary jurisdiction under the Justices Acts when there are numerous persons having the same interest one or more of such persons may sue on behalf of or for the benefit of all persons so interested.

(2) Any person carrying on business within the jurisdiction in a name or style other than his own name may be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name.

Debate resumed on the question—That the Council do not insist on amendment 1.
Amendment 1 not insisted on.
Amendments 3 to 6 inclusive not insisted on.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly.

11. LAND BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

12. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 9 to 13 inclusive, and the Orders of the Day, General Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

12. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered—That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 37.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 20.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 authorize the Construction by the State of a Line of Railway from Bittern to Red Hill.*"
"*An Act to amend the 'Land Act* 1915.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 23rd November, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to facilitate Marriages between British Subjects resident in Victoria and British Subjects resident in the United Kingdom,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 18th November, 1915.

4. MARRIAGE (FACILITIES) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council the accompanying communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments, calling attention to certain clerical errors in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Default Summonses,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed that such errors be corrected as follows :—

By the insertion of the figures and words "1915 which Act," in lines 6–7 of clause 1, instead of the figures and words "1890 and any Act amending the same all of which Acts."

By the insertion of the words and figures "ninety-nine of the *Justices Act* 1915," in line 9 of clause 2, instead of the words and figures "seventeen of the *Justices Act* 1904."

By the insertion of the word "ninety-nine," in line 11 of clause 2, instead of the word "seventeen."

By the insertion of the word "ninety-nine," in page 2, line 1 of clause 2, instead of the word "seventeen."

By the omission of the words "of petty sessions," in page 2, lines 2–3 of clause 2.

By the insertion of the words and figures "eighty-four of the *Justices Act* 1915," in page 2, line 17 of clause 2, instead of the words and figures "sixty-five of the *Justices Act* 1890."

By the insertion of the word "ninety-nine," in page 2, line 23 of clause 2, instead of the word "seventeen."

By the insertion of the word "ninety-nine," in page 2, line 29 of clause 2, instead of the word "seventeen."

By the insertion of the word "ninety-nine" instead of the word "seventeen"; and by the omission of the words "of petty sessions," in page 3, line 6 of clause 2.

By the insertion of the word "it," in page 3, line 8 of clause 2, instead of the word "him."

By the insertion of the word "ninety-nine," in page 3, line 10 of clause 2, instead of the word "seventeen."

By the insertion of the words and figures "Form 64 of the Second Schedule to the *Justices Act* 1915," in page 3, line 16 of clause 2, instead of the words and figures "the Third Schedule to the *Justices Act* 1904."

By the insertion of the words "by the court," in page 3, line 17 of clause 2, instead of the words "by the said Courts."

with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 17th November, 1915.

5A. Default Summonses Bill.—The communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments reported the said errors to be as follow :—

In Clause 1, lines 6–7, the figures and words "1890 and any Act amending the same all of which Acts" have been inserted instead of the figures and words "1915 which Act."

In Clause 2, line 9, the words and figures "seventeen of the *Justices Act* 1904" have been inserted instead of the words and figures "ninety-nine of the *Justices Act* 1915."

" line 11, the word "seventeen" has been inserted instead of the word "ninety-nine."

" page 2, line 1, the word "seventeen" has been inserted instead of the word "ninety-nine."

" page 2, lines 2-3, the words "of petty sessions" have been inserted.

" page 2, line 17, the words and figures "sixty-five of the *Justices Act* 1890" have been inserted instead of the words and figures "eighty-four of the *Justices Act* 1915."

" page 2, line 23, the word "seventeen" has been inserted instead of the word "ninety-nine."

" page 2, line 29, the word "seventeen" has been inserted instead of the word "ninety-nine."

" page 3, line 6, the word "seventeen" has been inserted instead of the word "ninety-nine"; and the words "of petty sessions" have been inserted.

" page 3, line 8, the word "him" has been inserted instead of the word "it."

" page 3, line 10, the word "seventeen" has been inserted instead of the word "ninety-nine."

" page 3, line 16, the words and figures "the Third Schedule to the *Justices Act* 1904" have been inserted instead of the words and figures "Form 64 of the Second Schedule to the *Justices Act* 1915."

" page 3, line 17, the words "by the said Courts" have been inserted instead of the words "by the court."

On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson the Council concurred with the Assembly in the correction of the clerical errors discovered in this Bill, and ordered the communication to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

6. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Crimes Act* 1891,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly do not insist on disagreeing with one of the amendments made and insisted on by the Legislative Council in such Bill, and insist on disagreeing with the other of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 18th November, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

7. ADJOURNMENT—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 53.—The Honorable R. B. Rees moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the question of marketing the wheat of the present harvest in Victoria, and the effect of the proposed pool on prices, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Registration and Better Training of Midwives and to regulate their Practice,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendment of the Legislative Council in New Clause AA, and do not insist on their amendments in Clause 10 disagreed with by the Legislative Council, but have made consequential amendments in the said Clause, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd November, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

9. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Education.—Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1914–15.

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—

Children's Court Act 1915.—Regulations.
Education Act 1915.—Regulations rescinded and Regulation substituted.
Lands Purchase and Management Board.—Report for the year ended 30th June, 1915.

10. DAIRY CATTLE ADVANCES BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

11. JURIES ACT 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

12. MIDWIFERY BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the consequential amendments made by the Assembly in Clause 10 of this Bill having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Assembly.	How dealt with.
6. Clause 10, sub-section (1), line 2, omit the word "woman" and insert the word "person"; and after the word "unless" insert the words "he or." 7. „ sub-section (2), line 4, omit the word "woman" and insert the word "person."	Disagreed with by the Council. Not insisted on by the Assembly, but the following consequential amendments have been made in Clause 10, viz. :— In sub-section (1) of the said Clause 10 before "After" insert "No man shall for gain attend women in childbirth and"; after "woman" insert "unless she is registered under this Act"; and after "childbirth" omit "unless she is registered under this Act." In sub-section (2) of the said Clause 10, line 35, before "Any woman" insert "Any man so acting or."

The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That the Council agree to the consequential amendments made by the Assembly in Clause 10.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the consequential amendments made by the Assembly in Clause 10.

13. Nurses Registration 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

14. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered, after debate, That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 4 to 7 inclusive, and the Orders of the Day, General Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

15. Adjournment.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 38.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 21.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 Law relating to Default Summonses.*"
"*An Act to provide for Advances on certain Terms to Farmers to enable them to procure Dairy Cattle and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to provide for the Registration and Better Training of Midwives and to regulate their Practice.*"
"*An Act to make provision in regard to the Custody of Property of Alien Enemies during the Present War and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 30th November, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision in regard to the Victualler's Licence issued in respect of the Clifton Springs Hotel agreed to be leased to The Commonwealth of Australia as an Establishment for Convalescent Members of The Australian Imperial Forces,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

4. CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the Adjustment of Rents in respect of certain Licensed Victuallers' Premises affected by the Operation of the 'Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915' *and to the Rebate of certain Fees under the Licensing 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, and have disagreed with others of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

3052 (600 copies.)

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Scaffolding and for other purposes,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly insist on disagreeing with the amendments made and insisted on by the Legislative Council in such Bill.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to make provision in regard to the Custody of Property of Alien Enemies during the Present War and for other purposes.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend Section Forty-seven of the 'Supreme Court Act* 1915' *and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

9. SUPREME COURT ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend Section One hundred and eighty-four of the 'Justices Act* 1915' *and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

11. JUSTICES ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

12. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Act* 1915,"" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

13. MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Education Act* 1915,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

15. EDUCATION ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the Borrowing Powers of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

17. PRAHRAN AND MALVERN TRAMWAYS TRUST BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Construction Operation and Management by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust of a certain Tramway in the Municipal District of Kew,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th November, 1915.

19. KEW (BURKE-ROAD) TRAMWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

20. CONSOLIDATED STATUTES FOR HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CUSSEN.—The President read the following letter which had been received by the Clerk from His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen:—

Judges' Chambers, Melbourne.
Nov. 24, 1915.

Dear Mr. McCall,

Please convey to Mr. President on behalf of the Legislative Council my most sincere thanks for the very handsome set of the Statutes which I shall greatly prize. I take this opportunity of again thanking you and Mr. Pearson for all you have done.

Yours sincerely,
L. F. CUSSEN.

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

Land Act 1915.—Lease under section 110, Parish of Greenhills, County of Normanby.

State Coal Mines.—Annual Report of the General Manager to the Honorable H. McKenzie, M.P., Minister for Railways for Victoria, including the State Coal Mines Balance-sheet, and Statement of Accounts duly audited, &c., for the year 1914-15.

22. SESSIONAL ACTS REVISION BILL (No. 2).—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson a Bill to amend the *Sessional Acts Revision Act* 1915 and to correct certain Errors in the Consolidating Acts passed during the present Session and for other purposes was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

23. MARRIAGE (FACILITIES) BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

24. CRIMES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendment made and insisted on by the Council in this Bill, and disagreed with and disagreement insisted on by Assembly having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows :—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with.	
7. Clause 2, page 2, line 4, after "prosecution" add "or by the judge or justice."	Disagreed with by Assembly.—Insisted on by Council.	Disagreement insisted on by Assembly.

The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That the Council do not now insist on their amendment.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold 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.

25. NURSES REGISTRATION 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

26. LICENSING (RENTS AND FEES ADJUSTMENT) BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, 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 4, lines 25-7, omit "and where the occupier is the purchaser under a then uncompleted contract even though the balance of purchase money is secured by mortgage to the vendor."	Disagreed with.
2. ,, line 29, omit "or the occupier being the purchaser may give to the unpaid vendor."	
4. ,, line 34, omit "purchase."	
5. ,, line 39, omit "or vendor."	
7. ,, page 3, line 2, omit "or vendor."	
8. ,, ,, line 4, omit "or vendor."	
9. ,, ,, line 6, omit "Acts" and insert "Act 1915."	
11. ,, ,, line 21, omit "Acts" and insert "Act 1915."	
13. ,, ,, lines 32-3, omit "or the interest payable by him."	
15. ,, ,, line 42, omit "or the interest."	
18. ,, page 4, line 2, after "chargeable" insert "by the owner."	
20. ,, ,, lines 14-15, omit "or the interest payable on the balance of purchase money."	
23. ,, add the following new sub-clause :— "(11) Provided that upon the expiration of the *Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915 if the said occupier and the said owner do not agree as to a readjustment of rent bonus or other consideration or the interest payable as aforesaid the said Board shall reduce the adjustment made (if any) of rent bonus or other consideration or the interest payable as aforesaid proportionately having regard to the period during which the said Act was in operation."	

Amendments 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8, after debate, not insisted on.

Amendments 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, and 20 not insisted on.

Amendment 23, after debate, not insisted on.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly.

27. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 4 to 7 inclusive ; the Orders of the Day, General Business ; and

Scaffolding Inspection Bill—Message from the Assembly—To be taken into consideration,

be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 39.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. ADULT SUFFRAGE (LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL) BILL (No. 2).—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable A. McLellan moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 14.
The Hon. W. H. Fielding,	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
J. P. Jones.	W. C. Angliss,
	Robert Beckett,
Tellers.	T. Beggs,
The Hon. W. J. Beckett,	W. L. R Clarke,
A. McLellan.	Walter S. Manifold,
	D. E. McBryde,
	J. McWhae,
	D. Melville,
	J. K Merrit,
	H. F. Richardson,
	A. O. Sachse.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. A. Hicks,
	R. B. Rees.

And so it passed in the negative.

3. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. A. Adamson, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria.

Message No. 22.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 facilitate Marriages between British Subjects resident in Victoria and British Subjects resident in the United Kingdom.*"

"*An Act relating to the Adjustment of Rents in respect of certain Licensed Victuallers' Premises affected by the Operation of the 'Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915' *and to the Rebate of certain Fees under the Licensing Acts and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 1st December, 1915.

4. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day General Business, No. 2, and the Orders of the Day, Government Business, be postponed until Tuesday next.

5. Adjournment.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 40.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 22.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, 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 amend the 'Juries Act* 1915*' and for other purposes.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Juries Act* 1915*' and for other purposes.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 3rd December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to extend the Provisions of the 'Tramways Act* 1915*' to the Municipality of Saint Kilda within certain Limits and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 3rd December, 1915.

5. ST. KILDA TRAMWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

6. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT 1915.—SPECIAL WAGES BOARDS.—The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, by leave, That the Return to an Order of the Legislative Council, dated 22nd September, 1915, showing—

(*a*) The number of Wages Boards at present in existence.
(*b*) The time taken and the number of meetings held by each Board before coming to a Determination.
(*c*) The total cost of each Board to the present date.
(*d*) The total cost of all the Wages Boards to the present date.
(*e*) The names of the Boards which have altered their Determinations, the number of times they have made alterations, and the time that has elapsed between each alteration.

(*f*) Whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing permanent chairmen, who, instead of being paid fees for each sitting, will be remunerated by salary.

(*g*) Whether the Government will, during the recess, consider the advisability of bringing in amending factory legislation—

and laid on the Table of the Council on the 19th October, 1915, be printed.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

7. FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT 1915.—TINSMITHS AND HAIRDRESSERS BOARDS.—The Honorable H. F. Richardson moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House a Return showing the replies given by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu to the questions asked respectively by the Honorable A. Hicks on the 18th August, 1915 (regarding the Tinsmiths Wages Board), and by the Honorable H. F. Richardson on the 23rd November, 1915 (regarding the Hairdressers Wages Board).

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

8. PAPERS.—

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented—

Tinsmiths and Hairdressers Boards.—Return to the foregoing Order.

Ordered to lie on the Table and be printed.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Housing Conditions of the People in the Metropolis and in the Populous Centres of the State (Sanitation and Housing Conditions at Seaside Resorts extending from Black Rock to Frankston).—First Progress Report from the Royal Commission, together with an Appendix.

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 :—

Country Roads Board.—Second Annual Report.

Trade Unions.—Twenty-ninth Annual Report.—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1914, with an Appendix.

9. SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made and insisted on by the Council in this Bill, and disagreed with and disagreement insisted on by the Assembly having been read, the said amendments were read and are as follow :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with.
1. Clause 3, line 13, after "subject-matter" insert— "'Council' means council of a municipality."	Disagreed with by Assembly—Insisted on by Council. Disagreement insisted on by Assembly.
2. „ page 2, line 1, after "appointed" insert "by a council."	
3. „ page 2, line 1, after "Act" omit "and includes the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops and the Assistant Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops."	
4. „ page 2, line 3, after "Shops" insert— "'Municipal clerk' means the city clerk of a city or the town clerk of a city town or borough or the secretary of a shire." "'Municipality' and 'Municipal district' include the city of Melbourne and the city of Geelong."	
5. „ page 2, line 15, after "iron" add "and under eight feet in height."	
6. Clause 4, omit this clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following clause :— 4. The council of every municipality to which this Act applies shall carry out the provisions of this Act and every such council shall appoint the building surveyor or building inspectors or the engineer of such municipality or some or all of them as an inspector or inspectors to enforce in its municipal district the provisions of this Act under the direction of the council.	
7. Clause 5, sub-clause (1), lines 23-4, omit "to the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops."	
8. „ sub-clause (1), line 25, after "begun" add "to the municipal clerk of the municipality in whose municipal district the scaffolding is intended to be erected."	
9. „ sub-clause (2), line 29, omit "Twenty" and insert "Ten."	
11. Clause 7, sub-clause (3), line 13, omit "the Minister" and insert "the building surveyor of the municipality in whose district the scaffolding is or is to be erected or where such officer is an inspector to such other person as the chairman of the municipality appoints for the purpose."	
12. „ sub-clause (3), line 15, omit "Minister" and insert "municipal clerk."	

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with.
13. Clause 7, sub-clause (3), line 16, omit "Minister" and insert "building surveyor or person so appointed."	
14. „ sub-clause (3), lines 17–18, omit "or appoint some person to do so and such Minister or person appointed by him" and insert "and."	
15. „ sub-clause (4), lines 26–7, omit "by the Minister or person appointed by him as aforesaid" and insert "under sub-section (3) of this section."	
16. „ sub-clause (4), line 28, omit "Fifty" and insert "Twenty."	
17. Clause 9, line 43, omit "Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops" and insert "clerk of the municipality in whose municipal district the accident occurs."	
Add the following New Clauses :—	
18. B. Notwithstanding any publication thereof no such rescission amendment or addition shall continue to have any force or effect if the same shall be disapproved either wholly or in part by resolution of either House of Parliament within thirty days after such rescission amendment or addition shall have been laid before Parliament if Parliament shall be so long in Session : Provided that if Parliament shall not be in Session for thirty days after such rescission amendment or addition shall have been laid before it, then no such rescission amendment or addition shall continue to have any force or effect if disapproved by either House of Parliament within thirty days after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.	Disagreed with by Assembly—Insisted on by Council. Disagreement insisted on by Assembly.
19. C. (1) The owner of any scaffolding shall for every first inspection thereof pay to the council such fee not being less than Five shillings as having regard to the extent of the scaffolding the council determines, but not exceeding in the case of—	

swing-stages and boatswains' chairs	Five shillings.
one-story buildings	Ten shillings.
two-story buildings	One pound.
three-story buildings	One pound and ten shillings.
four-story buildings	Two pounds.
five-story buildings	Two pounds and ten shillings.
six-story buildings	Three pounds.
seven-story buildings	Three pounds and ten shillings.
eight-story buildings and over ..	Four pounds.

(2) Such fees shall form part of the municipal fund of the municipality.

Amendments 1–17.—The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That the Council do not now insist on amendments 1 to 17 inclusive.

Debate ensued.

Question—put.

The Council divided.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 18.
The Hon. W. L. Baillieu,	The Hon. J. G. Aikman,
W. J. Beckett,	Robert Beckett,
W. H. Fielding,	T. Beggs,
F. W. Hagelthorn,	F. W. Brawn,
J. P. Jones.	F. G. Clarke,
	E. J. Crooke,
Tellers.	A. Hicks,
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	Walter S. Manifold,
A. McLellan.	D. E. McBryde,
	J. McWhae,
	D. Melville,
	J. K. Merritt,
	T. H. Payne,
	R. B. Rees,
	A. O. Sachse,
	E. J. White.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
	H. F. Richardson.

And so it passed in the negative. Amendments 1 to 17, inclusive still insisted on.

Amendment 18, after debate, still insisted on.
Amendment 19 still insisted on.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council still insist on their amendments with which the Assembly insist on disagreeing.

10. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 Six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and thirty-seven pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

11. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 5).—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

12. SUPREME COURT ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Treasury Bonds Act* 1914,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

14. TREASURY BONDS ACT 1914 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Bonds,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

16. TREASURY BONDS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

17. JUSTICES ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and desiring their concurrence therein.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to declare the Rate of Land Tax for the year ending the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and sixteen,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

19. Land Tax Bill.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

20. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1915 Amendment Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

21. Education Act 1915 Amendment Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

22. Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Bill.—The Honorable A. Robinson moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill relating to the Borrowing Powers of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

23. Kew (Burke-road) Tramway Bill.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to provide for the Construction Operation and Management by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust of a certain Tramway in the Municipal District of Kew, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

24. Clifton Springs Hotel Bill.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to make provision in regard to the Victualler's Licence issued in respect of the Clifton Springs Hotel agreed to be leased to The Commonwealth of Australia as an Establishment for Convalescent Members of The Australian Imperial Forces, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

25. Sessional Acts Revision Bill (No 2).—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Imposition of Income Tax and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

27. INCOME TAX LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

28. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE BILL (No. 5).—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to Sellers of Tobacco Cigars Cigarettes and Snuff,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

30. TOBACCO SELLERS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to revoke as to Part the Permanent Reservation and Crown Grant of certain Land in the Parishes of Lockwood and Mandurang permanently reserved from Sale for Victorian Water Supply purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

32. MANDURANG LANDS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'State Savings Bank Act* 1915,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1915.

34. STATE SAVINGS BANK ACT 1915 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

35. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 10 to 12 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

36. Discharge of Order of the Day.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu the following Order of the Day was read and discharged :—

Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909 *Amendment Bill—Second reading.*

Ordered—That the said Bill be withdrawn.

37. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered, after debate, That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 14 and 15, and the Order of the Day, General Business, be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 41.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the raising of Money for Railways Public Works and other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 8th December, 1915.

3. VICTORIAN LOAN BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

4. PAPERS.—The following Papers, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, were laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Public Works Loan Application Act 1911.

Balance-sheets and Statements of Accounts for the financial year 1914-15 of the—

Burwood East Fruit Cool Store.
Diamond Creek Fruit Cool Store.
Victoria Dock Cool Stores.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, and had amended the title thereof, which title is as follows :—

"*An Act to amend the 'Local Government Act* 1915' *and for other purposes,*"

the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

6. CRIMES BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of the amendment made and insisted on by the Council in this Bill, and disagreed with and disagreement insisted on by the Assembly having been read, the said amendment was read and is as follows :—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council.		How dealt with.
7. Clause 2, page 2, line 4, after "prosecution" add "or by the judge or justice."	Disagreed with by Assembly.—Insisted on by Council.	Disagreement insisted on by Assembly.

Debate resumed on the question—That the Council do not now insist on their amendment.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That the Council still insist on their amendment, but with the following amendment :—After "or", where it first occurs, insert "unless the accused person elects to make a statement not on oath."

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council still insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly but with an amendment, and desiring their concurrence therein.

7. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered, That the consideration of Order of the Day, Government Business, No. 2, be postponed until Tuesday next.

8. TREASURY BONDS ACT 1914 AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

9. TREASURY BONDS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

10. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 5 to 9 inclusive, be postponed until later this day.

11. ST. KILDA TRAMWAY BILL.—The Honorable A. Robinson moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to extend the Provisions of the *Tramways Act* 1915 to the Municipality of Saint Kilda within certain Limits and for other purposes, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

12. LAND TAX BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

13. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day, Government Business, Nos. 6 to 9 inclusive and 11, 12, and 13, be postponed until Tuesday next.

14. ADJOURNMENT.—Ordered, That the Council, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 42.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria. *Message No.* 23.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 Section Forty-seven of the 'Supreme Court Act* 1915' *and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to amend the 'Education Act* 1915.'"
"*An Act relating to the Borrowing Powers of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust.*"
"*An Act to provide for the Construction Operation aud Management by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust of a certain Tramway in the Municipal District of Kew.*"
"*An Act to make provision in regard to the Victualler's Licence issued in respect of the Clifton Springs Hotel agreed to be leased to The Commonwealth of Australia as an Establishment for Convalescent Members of The Australian Imperial Forces.*"
"*An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of Six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and thirty-seven pounds to the service of the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and One thousand nine hundred and sixteen.*"
"*An Act to amend the 'Treasury Bonds Act* 1914.'"
"*An Act to authorize the Issue of Treasury Bonds.*"
"*An Act to extend the Provisions of the 'Tramways Act* 1915' *to the Municipality of Saint Kilda within certain Limits and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to declare the Rate of Land Tax for the Year ending the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and sixteen.*"
"*An Act to amend Section One hundred and eighty-four of the 'Justices Act* 1915' *and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to amend the 'Crimes Act* 1915.'"
"*An Act to amend the 'Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1915.'"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 14th December, 1915.

3. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 available under Loan Acts for Public Works and other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

3052. (600 copies.)

4. PUBLIC WORKS LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Public Service Act* 1915,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

6. PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to a certain Unexpended Balance under the 'Surplus Revenue Act* 1905,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

8. SURPLUS REVENUE BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Transfer out of the Assurance Fund under the 'Transfer of Land Act* 1915' *of certain Sums and to establish in the Treasury certain Trust Funds and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

10. SPECIAL FUNDS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Local Government Act* 1915' *and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

12. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1915 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Exchange of certain Lands in the Parish of Willaura County of Ripon and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

14. WILLAURA LAND BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

15. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 available under Loan Acts for Railways and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 8th December, 1915.

16. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1915.'"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they do not now insist on disagreeing with the amendment of the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Crimes Act* 1891,'" but have agreed to the same as amended by the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend Section One hundred and eighty-four of the 'Justices Act* 1915' *and for other purposes.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Sessional Acts Revision Act* 1915' *and to correct certain Errors in the Consolidating Acts passed during the present Session and for other purposes,*" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the same with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 10th December, 1915.

20A. SESSIONAL ACTS REVISION BILL (No. 2).—The said amendment was read and is as follows :—

In the Second Schedule after the words "the word 'members'" there shall be inserted the words and figures—

"No. 2742 ...	*University Act* 1915	In section two of the said Act for the word "either" there shall be substituted the word "any"; and for the word "effect" there shall be substituted the word "affect."

On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Council agreed to the amendment made in this Bill by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

21. ADJOURNMENT—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 53.—The Honorable E. J. White moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the reply given by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to his question on to-day's Notice Paper, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

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

Administration and Probate Act 1915.—Death Duties Rules.
Enemy Property Act 1915.—Regulations.
Friendly Societies Acts Amendment Act 1915.—Regulations.
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners.—Ninth Report for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
Land Act 1915.—Leases under section 110, Parish of Greenhills, County of Normanby (2 papers).
Land Tax Act 1915.—Regulations.
Supreme Court Act 1915.—Supreme Court Office Fees Regulations 1915.

23. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 1 and 2 be postponed until after No. 3.

24. TOBACCO SELLERS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

25. NURSES REGISTRATION 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments.

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill was recommitted to a Committee of the whole in respect of clauses 5, 7 and 17.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with further amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

26. MANDURANG LANDS BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

27. INCOME TAX LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and asked leave to sit again.

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

28. STATE SAVINGS BANK ACT 1915 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

29. VICTORIAN LOAN BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

30. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 7 to 9 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 43.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. NURSES REGISTRATION BILL.—CLERK'S CORRECTION.—The President announced that he had received a Report from the Clerk notifying that he had made the following correction in this Bill, viz.:—

   In clause 3, line 36, the letter "(*e*)" has been inserted in place of the letter "(*d*)."

3. PREMIERS' CONFERENCE 1915.—SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.—The Honorable Robert Beckett moved, by leave, That there be laid before this House a copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Premiers' Conference held at Melbourne from the 1st to the 6th November, 1915, inclusive.
   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

4. PAPER.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented—

   Premiers' Conference 1915.—Summary of Proceedings.—Return to the foregoing Order.

   Ordered to lie on the Table.

5. ADDITIONAL DAY OF BUSINESS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That during the remainder of the Session the Council shall meet for the despatch of business on Fridays, at half-past four o'clock.
   Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

6. PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
   House in Committee.
   The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with an amendment, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
   Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with an amendment, and desiring their concurrence therein.

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

   MR. PRESIDENT,

   The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Health Act* 1915*' and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

   FRANK MADDEN,
   Speaker.

   Legislative Assembly,
   Melbourne, 15th December, 1915.

8. HEALTH ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

9. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 2 be postponed until after No. 3.

3052. (600 copies.)

10. WILLAURA LAND BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

11. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 2 be postponed until after No. 4.

12. INCOME TAX 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.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the following resolution, viz.:—

That it be a suggestion to the Legislative Assembly that they make the following amendment in the Bill—

Add the following New Clause:—

A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act no tax for any current year shall be payable before the first day of February in any year,

and asked leave to sit again.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That clause 5 of the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole for re-consideration.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to a further resolution, viz.:—

That it be a suggestion to the Legislative Assembly that they make the following amendment in the Bill—

Clause 5, omit this clause,

and asked leave to sit again.
On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:—

That it be a suggestion to the Legislative Assembly that they make the following amendments in the Bill—

Clause 5, omit this clause.

Add the following New Clause:—

A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act no tax for any current year shall be payable before the first day of February in any year.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message suggesting that the Assembly amend the same as set forth in the foregoing resolutions.
Resolved—That the Council will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole.

13. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1915 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, whereupon the House adopted the Report.
The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That this Bill be now read a third time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and desiring their concurrence therein.

14. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 5 be postponed until to-morrow.

15. RAILWAY LOAN APPLICATION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

16. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 7 to 11 inclusive be postponed until to-morrow.

17. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 44.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. ADJOURNMENT—MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 53.—The Honorable W. L. R. Clarke moved, That the Council do now adjourn, and said he proposed to speak on the subject of the reply given by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu to his question on to-day's Notice Paper, and six members having risen in their places and required the motion to be proposed, the question was put and, after debate, negatived.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Imposition of Income Tax and for other purposes*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly having considered the Message of the Legislative Council suggesting, on the consideration of the Bill in Committee, that this House make certain amendments in such Bill, have made one of the amendments suggested by the Legislative Council, and have made the other of the suggested amendments with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be referred to the Committee of the whole on the Income Tax Law Amendment Bill.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill intituled "*An Act relating to Sellers of Tobacco Cigars Cigarettes and Snuff.*"

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Public Service Act* 1915,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have disagreed with the amendment made in such Bill by the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

5A. PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.—The said amendment was read and is as follows :—

Clause 8, line 31, after "Service" insert "who have satisfied the Commissioner that they were prevented from enlisting by physical infirmity or by some other *bonâ fide* cause."

On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, and after debate, the Council did not insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to make temporary Provision with respect to Tramways and Tramway Undertakings the Subject of Leases granted by the Melbourne Tramways Trust to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited and to dissolve the said Trust and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

7. TRAMWAY BOARD BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'River Murray Waters Act* 1915,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

9. MURRAY RIVER WATERS BILL (No. 2).—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

10. PAPER.—The following Paper, pursuant to the direction of an Act of Parliament, was laid upon the Table by the Clerk :—

Friendly Societies.—Thirty-seventh Annual Report.—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1914, to which are appended Valuations of Societies, Numerical and Financial Summaries of the Returns furnished by the Secretaries, &c.

11. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive be postponed until after No. 5.

12. INCOME TAX 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.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill, including the amendments (one with a modification) made by the Assembly which were suggested by the Council, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same, including the amendment to omit clause 5 made by the Assembly on the suggestion of the Council, and the insertion of new clause A—being the amendment suggested by the Council as modified by the Assembly.

13. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 available under Loan Acts for Irrigation Works Water Supply Works Drainage and Flood Protection Works in Country Districts and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

14. WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

15. Special Funds Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

16. Public Works Loan Application Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

17. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to Municipal Endowment*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

18. Municipal Endowment Bill.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, for the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

19. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Local Government Act* 1915' *and for other purposes*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to some of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have disagreed with others of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

20. Surplus Revenue Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

21. Distinguished Visitor.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That a Chair be provided on the floor of the Council Chamber for the Honorable Clarence Goode, M.P., Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Agriculture for South Australia.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

22. Health Act 1915 Amendment Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same with amendments, and desiring their concurrence therein.

23. Murray River Waters Bill (No. 2).—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

24. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 6 to 8 inclusive and—

Water Supply Loans Application Bill—Second reading—

be postponed until to-morrow.

25. Adjournment.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

26. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Government of the Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

27. Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library Bill.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

28. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Public Account Advances Act* 1910,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 16th December, 1915.

29. Public Account Advances Bill.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time to-morrow.

30. Adjournment.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 45.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

   Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915.—Regulation Prescribing Forms.
   Inebriates Act 1915.—Regulations.
   Land Act 1915.—Lease under section 110, Parish of Greenhills, County of Normanby.
   Police Offences Act 1915.—Regulations—
   Re Licensing of Race-courses.
   Re Vivisection Licences repealed and Regulations substituted.
   Public Service Act 1915.—Regulations.

3. TRAMWAY BOARD BILL.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read, the Honorable A. Robinson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time and, debate arising thereupon, it was ordered, on the motion of the Honorable Robert Beckett, That the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

4. WATER SUPPLY LOANS APPLICATION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
   House in Committee.
   The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
   Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

5. MUNICIPAL ENDOWMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
   House in Committee.
   The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
   Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

6. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Order of the Day No. 4 be postponed until Tuesday next.

7. Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library Bill.—The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to provide for the Incorporation and Government of the Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

8. Public Account Advances Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

9. Alteration of Hour of Meeting.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the Council at its rising adjourn until Tuesday next at Three o'clock.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

10. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 7 to 9 inclusive be postponed until Tuesday next.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 46.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the Trusts Acts and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

3. TRUSTS (WAR LOAN) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to provide for the Construction and Management of certain Tramways in the Municipal District of Footscray,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

5. FOOTSCRAY TRAMWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. A. Adamson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the Payment of Fees and Travelling Expenses to the Victorian Members of the Royal Commission on Border Railways,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

7. BORDER RAILWAYS COMMISSION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

3052. (600 copies.)

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Health Act* 1915' *and for other purposes*," and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to one of the amendments made in such Bill by the Legislative Council, and have disagreed with the other of the said amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

8A. HEALTH ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—The said amendment was read and is as follows :—

Amendment made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.
Add the following New Clause :— 2. A. Section one hundred and seventy-eight of the Principal Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "district" where it last occurs in such section— "If the patient removes to a district under the control of another council the medical practitioner continuing in charge of the case shall report the case to such other council."	Disagreed with.

On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, and after debate, the Council did not insist on their amendment disagreed with by the Assembly, and ordered the Bill to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

9. PETITION.—The Honorable W. J. Beckett presented a Petition from the Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of Fitzroy praying that the Council in any provisions which it may make for the carrying on of the tramways constructed for the Municipalities under the Agreement embodied in the Fourth Schedule to *The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* 1883 will not destroy the rights conferred by Parliament under such Agreement or prevent the Municipality of Fitzroy from enjoying the benefits which may and should arise therefrom.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

10. PAPERS.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor—

Statistical Register of the State of Victoria for the year 1914.—Part VIII.—Vital Statistics, &c.

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—

Fruit Act 1915.—Regulations in regard to Formation of Trusts.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.—The Chairman's Eighth Report and Statement of Accounts for year ended 30th June, 1915.

11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1915 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, 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 1, line 5, after "1915" insert "(No. 3)." 2. ,, line 6, omit "*Amendment Act* 1915." 5. Clause 2, page 2, lines 37-9, omit "and such by-laws or any of them may be repealed by the Governor in Council by Order published in the *Government Gazette*."	Disagreed with.

The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That the Council do not insist on amendments 1 and 2.

Debate ensued.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold 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 later this day.

12. TRAMWAY BOARD BILL.—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the question, That this Bill be now read a second time was read and, after further debate, the question being put was resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill with amendments, the House ordered the Report to be taken into consideration this day, whereupon the House adopted the Report, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to authorize the Hawthorn Tramways Trust to acquire certain Lands to be used as a Park and for other purposes*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

14. MELBOURNE TO BURWOOD TRAMWAYS PARK BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act relating to the Taxation by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia of Salaries Re-imbursements and other Moneys paid by the State of Victoria*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

16. STATE SALARIES (COMMONWEALTH TAXATION) BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable A. Robinson, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Railways Act* 1915,'" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

18. RAILWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, for the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

19. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1915 FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL.—The Order of the Day for the further consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council, and disagreed with by the Assembly, having been read, the said amendments are as follow :—

Amendments made by the Legislative Council.	How dealt with by the Legislative Assembly.
1. Clause 1, line 5, after "1915" insert "(No. 3)." 2. " line 6, omit "*Amendment Act* 1915." 5. Clause 2, page 2, lines 37–9, omit "and such by-laws or any of them may be repealed by the Governor in Council by Order published in the *Government Gazette*."	Disagreed with.

Debate resumed on the question—That the Council do not insist on amendments 1 and 2.
Motion, by leave, withdrawn.
The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That the Council insist on amendments 1 and 2 with the following amendment :—Omit "(No. 3)" and insert "(No. 2)."
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
Amendment 5, after debate, not insisted on.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council do not insist on one of their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly, do insist on one of their amendments in clause 1, and insist on the other amendment in the said clause with an amendment, with which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

20. BORDER RAILWAYS COMMISSION BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

21. TRUSTS (WAR LOAN) BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

22. STATE SALARIES (COMMONWEALTH TAXATION) BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

23. ALTERATION OF HOUR OF MEETING.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the House, at its rising, adjourn until to-morrow at Three o'clock.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

24. POSTPONEMENT OF ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 3 to 5 inclusive and—

Footscray Tramways Bill—Second reading—
Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Park Bill—Second reading—
Railways Bill—Second reading—

be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 47.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to confer certain Powers on the Government of Victoria in regard to the Marketing of the Wheat Harvest of the Season* 1915–1916 *and for other purposes*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 21st December, 1915.

3. WHEAT MARKETING BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

4. MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the 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 nine hundred and sixteen and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament*," with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1915.

5. APPROPRIATION BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

6. RULING BY MR. PRESIDENT.—The Honorable R. B. Rees moved, That this House disagree with the ruling of the Honorable the President on Tuesday, the 21st instant, in ruling that the Honorable W. J. Beckett, when debating the second reading of the Tramway Board Bill, could not discuss the question of the control of the Melbourne Cable Tramways by the Government.

Debate ensued.

The President said—

First of all, I should like to explain how the motion got on to the notice-paper. Mr. Rees asked for leave to give notice of the motion. Leave was refused, and the honorable member seemed vexed that he could not get leave so, before the House rose, I asked honorable members whether they would not allow the notice of motion to go on the paper.

The House agreed to allow it go on the notice-paper, and that is how it got there. It was done, as I thought, to oblige the honorable member. Some reference has been made to remarks by the Honorary Minister (Mr. Robinson) in moving the second reading of the Bill. I would like to point out that a Minister, in moving the second reading of a Bill, is entitled to, and is always allowed, greater latitude than is allowed to private members. That is rule of the House of Commons. The Bill in question was a Bill to make temporary provision for the management of the tramways. The rights were kept intact, and the future was not touched. We have a Standing Order, which reads—

> No member shall digress from the subject-matter of the question under discussion.

The parliamentary rule, according to *May*, is that an honorable member must direct his speech to the question then under discussion, or to a motion or amendment he intends to move. That is why I asked Mr. W. J. Beckett whether he intended to move an amendment, because that is imperative. The only matter under discussion was whether a Bill providing for the temporary management of the tramways should be passed, and nothing whatever was said in the Bill about the future management or ownership of them. Mr. Rees was quite right when he pointed out that, to his mind, when Mr. W. J. Beckett was talking about control he meant the absolute control of the tramways for all time. Mr. Rees rose to a point of order, and said—

> The question before the House was the creation of a Board to control the tramways for a certain period, and surely it was germane to the Bill to discuss the system of control, whether it should be municipal or State.

I then gave my ruling on the point of order that was raised. I said—

> In the course of the discussion as to the control of tramways, an honorable member may claim that it should be by the Railways Commissioners, by the municipalities, or by trustees, but no honorable member may go into the question as to the ultimate ownership of the tramways.

That took place while Mr. W. J. Beckett was speaking and, under that ruling, he might have discussed as much as he liked whether in place of the proposed Board there should be some other Board or some other body altogether. I think the motion is hardly accurate when it puts it as if my ruling was as to the control of the tramways in the limited sense that Mr. W. J. Beckett uses the word "control." It was the ultimate ownership I was referring to.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

7. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly return to the Legislative Council the Bill intituled "*An Act to make temporary Provision with respect to Tramways and Tramway Undertakings the Subject of Leases granted by the Melbourne Tramways Trust to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited and to dissolve the said Trust and for other purposes*," 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, have agreed to others with amendments, and have agreed to others of the said amendments with consequential amendments, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

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

Income Tax Act 1915.—Regulations.
State Forests Department.—Report for the year ended 30th June, 1915.

9. Wheat Marketing Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the House adopted the Report.

The Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn moved, That this Bill be now read a third time.

Debate ensued.

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

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

10. Message from the Legislative Assembly.—The President announced the receipt of the following Message from the Assembly :—

Mr. President,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they do not insist on disagreeing with one of the amendments made and insisted on by the Legislative Council in clause 1 of the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Local Government Act* 1915,'" and have agreed to the other of the said amendments as now amended by the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1915.

11. Appropriation Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

12. Tramway Board Bill.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in this Bill by the Council and disagreed with by the Assembly, or agreed to with amendments or with consequential 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, after the definition of "Local authority" insert the following definition:— "'Minister' means the Commissioner of Public Works."	Disagreed with.
2. Clause 6, at the end of the clause add "with the exception of the chairman who shall receive a salary at the rate of Five hundred pounds a year."	Agreed to with the following amendment:—Omit "Five hundred" and insert "Three hundred and fifty."
4. Clause 20, line 6, omit "One" and insert "Five."	Disagreed with.
6. Clause 29, line 44, after "officers" insert "auditors."	Disagreed with.
7. Clause 30, line 17, omit "(if any)."	Agreed to but the following consequential amendment made in the clause:—In paragraph (*a*), line 16, omit "all the" and insert "any."
8. " line 26, omit "(if any)."	Agreed to with the following consequential amendment, insert "any interests or rights" in place of the words omitted.
9. " line 41, omit "(if any)."	Agreed to but the following consequential amendments made in the clause:—In paragraph (*c*), line 38, omit "all" in both places and insert in lieu thereof "any" in both places, and in line 39, omit "(if any)."
12. Clause 62, line 13, omit "(if any)" and insert "as existing immediately prior to the commencement of this Act."	Agreed to with the following amendment:—Omit "as" from the words proposed to be inserted; and the following consequential amendments have been made in the clause:—In line 13 after "prejudice" omit "the" and insert in place thereof the words "or affect any," and at the end of sub-section (2) of the clause add the following proviso:—"Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer on or to recognise as existing in any one but the Board any estate interest right power authority or privilege which would not be conferred or recognised as existing if this Act had not passed."

Amendment 1, after debate, not insisted on.

Amendment 2. Amendment of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council, after debate, agreed to.

Amendment 4, after debate, not insisted on.

Amendment 6 not insisted on.

Amendments 7 to 9 inclusive. Consequential amendments of the Assembly on the amendments of the Council in clause 30, after debate, agreed to.

Amendment 12. Amendment of the Assembly on the amendment of the Council agreed to. Consequential amendment of the Assembly in line 13 of clause 62 agreed to with the following amendment:—Omit "or affect." Consequential amendment of the Assembly to add the proviso disagreed with.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council do not insist on their amendments disagreed with by the Assembly in such Bill, have agreed to the amendments of the Assembly on certain amendments of the Council and to certain of the consequential amendments of the Assembly on other amendments of the Council, have disagreed with one of the consequential amendments of the Assembly in clause 62, and have agreed to the other consequential amendment in the said clause with an amendment, and desiring their concurrence therein.

13. Footscray Tramways Bill.—The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to provide for the Construction and Management of certain Tramways in the Municipal District of Footscray, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

14. Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Park Bill.—The Honorable A. Robinson moved, by leave, That all the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be suspended in relation to the Bill to authorize the Hawthorn Tramways Trust to acquire certain Lands to be used as a Park and for other purposes, and that the Bill be treated as a Public Bill.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.
The Honorable A. Robinson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.—Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

15. Railways Bill.—This Bill was, according to Order, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.
House in Committee.
The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.
Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

16. Prahran Land Bill.—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read—
The Honorable W. A. Adamson moved, That this Bill be now read a second time.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and negatived.

17. Alteration of Hour of Meeting.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the House, at its rising, adjourn until to-morrow at Two o'clock.
Debate ensued.
Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

18. Postponement of Orders of the Day.—Ordered—That the consideration of Orders of the Day Nos. 5 and 6 be postponed until to-morrow.

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

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 48.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1915.

1. The President took the Chair and read the Prayer.

2. MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was presented by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, and the same was read by the Honorable the President :—

A. L. STANLEY,
Governor of Victoria.

Message No. 24.

The Governor informs the Legislative Council that he has, on this day, 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 'Sessional Acts Revision Act* 1915' *and to correct certain Errors in the Consolidating Acts passed during the present Session and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to further amend the 'State Savings Bank Act* 1915.'"
"*An Act to revoke as to Part the Permanent Reservation and Crown Grant of certain Land in the Parishes of Lockwood and Mandurang permanently reserved from Sale for Victorian Water Supply purposes.*"
"*An Act to authorize the raising of Money for Railways Public Works and other purposes.*"
"*An Act to provide for the Exchange of certain Lands in the Parish of Willaura County of Ripon and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain Sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Railways and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act relating to Sellers of Tobacco Cigars Cigarettes and Snuff.*"
"*An Act to amend the 'Public Service Act* 1915.'"
"*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Imposition of Income Tax and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to provide for the Transfer out of the Assurance Fund under the 'Transfer of Land Act* 1915' *of certain Sums and to establish in the Treasury certain Trust Funds and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain Sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Public Works and other purposes.*"
"*An Act relating to a certain Unexpended Balance under the "Surplus Revenue Act* 1905.'"
"*An Act to amend the 'River Murray Waters Act* 1915.'"
"*An Act to sanction the issue and application of certain Sums of Money available under Loan Acts for Irrigation Works Water Supply Works Drainage and Flood Protection Works in Country Districts and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act relating to Municipal Endowment.*"
"*An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Government of the Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.*"
"*An Act relating to the Payment of Fees and Travelling Expenses to the Victorian Members of the Royal Commission on Border Railways.*"
"*An Act to amend the Trusts Acts and for other purposes.*"
"*An Act relating to the Taxation by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia of Salaries Reimbursements and other Moneys paid by the State of Victoria.*"

The Government Offices,
Melbourne, 23rd December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the amendment of the Legislative Council on one of the consequential amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in clause 62 of the Bill intituled "*An Act to make temporary Provision with respect to Tramways and Tramway Undertakings the Subject of Leases granted by the Melbourne Tramways Trust to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited and to dissolve the said Trust and for other purposes,*" and do not insist on the other consequential amendment made by the Legislative Assembly in the said clause.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council the accompanying communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments calling attention to a clerical error in the Bill intituled "*An Act to further amend the 'Public Account Advances Act* 1910,'" and acquaint the Legislative Council that the Legislative Assembly have agreed that such error be corrected by the insertion of the words "paragraph (*d*) of" after the words "At the end of" in the first line of clause 2, with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1915.

4A. PUBLIC ACCOUNT ADVANCES BILL.—The communication from the Clerk of the Parliaments reported the said error to be as follows :—

In clause 2, line 1 of the clause, after the words "At the end of" the words "paragraph (*d*) of" have been omitted.

On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Council concurred with the Assembly in the correction of the clerical error discovered in this Bill, and ordered the communication to be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them therewith.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit to the Legislative Council a Bill intituled "*An Act to amend the 'Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1915, *and for other purposes,*" with which they desire the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 23rd December, 1915.

6. GEELONG HARBOR TRUST ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Honorable W. L. Baillieu, the Bill transmitted by the foregoing Message was read a first time, ordered to be printed and, by leave, to be read a second time this day.

7. GEELONG HARBOR TRUST ACT 1915 AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was, according to Order, and after debate, read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole.

House in Committee.

The President resumed the Chair; and the Honorable A. O. Sachse having reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered—That the Bill be returned to the Assembly with a Message acquainting them that the Council have agreed to the same without amendment.

8. ADJOURNMENT.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, by leave, That the House, at its rising, adjourn until Tuesday, the 18th January next.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the House do now adjourn.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

And then the Council, at seventeen minutes past four o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday, the 18th January next.

R. W. V. McCALL,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF QUESTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE WAS GIVEN BY HONORABLE MEMBERS DURING SESSION 1915, AND REPLIES THERETO.

Subject-matter, and Name of Member.	No. of Notice-Paper.	Page in *Hansard.*
ALUMINA. *See* "Bauxite."		
Appointment of Wages Boards. *See under* "Factories Act."		
BAUXITE and Alumina Deposits (*Hon. D. Melville*)	34	3167
Bendigo Pumping Scheme (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	26	2223
Bendigo Railway Yards. *See under* "Railways."		
Bendigo Road. *See* "Castlemaine."		
Bendigo Train. *See under* "Railways."		
Borrowing by Public Bodies (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	40	3780
Box Hill Cemetery—Closing of (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	5	382
CAMPBELLFIELD. *See under* "Railways."		
Castlemaine to Bendigo Road (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	34	3167
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (*Hon. A. O. Sachse*)...	22	1840
Charities—Collections for (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	32	2837–42
Coburg. *See under* "Railways."		
Consolidated Statutes—Volume of Regulations (*Hon. Robert Beckett*) ...	37	3487
Country Railway Services. *See under* "Railways."		
Country Roads Board. *See* "Castlemaine to Bendigo Road."		
Country Wages Boards. *See under* "Factories Act."		
County Courts Bill (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	10	880
DAIRYING Industry—Employment of Children (*Hon. J. P. Jones*) ...	8	710–11
Dandenong. *See* "Gippsland," &c.		
Derby Trucking Yards. *See under* "Railways."		
Dimelow, J. E. *See* "Public Works Department."		
Divorce Law (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	25	2143
Drapers' War Profits. *See under* "The War."		
Duty Stamps (*Hon. J. K. Merritt*)	8	710
ECHUCA to Bendigo Train. *See under* "Railways."		
Employment of Children. *See* "Dairying Industry."		
Enemy Contracts. *See under* "The War."		
FACTORIES Act—		
Appointment of Wages Boards (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	46	4408
Country Wages Boards (*Hon. Walter S. Manifold*)	6	514–16
Country Wages Boards (*Hon. F. W. Brawn*)	*	816
Hairdressers Wages Board (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	36	3325
Suggested Strike and Lock-out Provisions (*Hon. A. A. Austin*) ...	17	1476
Tinsmiths Wages Board (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	23	1900
Wages Boards (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)	43	4119
And see "Strike Prevention Legislation."		
Fodder—Price of (*Hon. W. J. Beckett*)...	7	651
Friendly Societies. *See under* "The War."		
Fruit—Export of—Arrangements for Shipping (*Hon. J. P. Jones*) ...	23	1900
GEELONG-Ballarat Luggage Train *See under* "Railways."		
Gippsland Co-operative Bacon Curing Company (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*) ...	4	282–4
Goulburn Valley Trains. *See under* "Railways."		
HAIRDRESSERS Wages Board. *See under* "Factories Act."		
Harvest—		
Wheat (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	*	3325–6
	42	4038
Workers for the (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	18	1568–9
INCOME Tax Deductions (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	38	3531
Insurance. *See* "State Insurance," &c.		
Intoxicating Liquor. *See under* "The War."		

* Without Notice.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF QUESTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE WAS GIVEN BY HONORABLE MEMBERS DURING SESSION 1915, AND REPLIES THERETO—*continued.*

Subject-Matter, and Name of Member.	No. of Notice-Paper.	Page in *Hansard.*
LAND Tax Valuations (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	29	2573–4
LAND Tax Valuations (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	43	4121–2
And see "State Land Tax."		
Licensing (Rents and Fees Adjustment) Act (*Hon. Robert Beckett*) ...	46	4408
Linton to Skipton. *See under* "Railways."		
MALMSBURY Reservoir By-washes (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	32	2836
And see "Sluicing."		
Meat Inspectors—Qualifications of (*Hon. J. K. Merritt*)	24	2015–6
Meningitis. *See* "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis."		
Metropolitan Council Bill (*Hon. J. G. Aikman*)	25	2144
Mines. *See* "Bendigo Pumping Scheme."		
Mining Development Grants (*Hon. W. L. R. Clarke*)	18	1568
Mining Shafts—Abandoned (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	41	3959–60
Municipal Tramways Trust—Monetary Allowance to Chairman (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	27	2325
Munition Boxes. *See* "Victorian Hardwood."		
PANAMA Exhibition Commission (*Hon. F. G. Clarke*)	*	880
Portland, Shipping at. *See under* "Wheat."		
Public Servants—		
Enlisting. *See under* "The War."		
Political Rights of (*Hon. A. McLellan*)	7	651
Public Works Department—Case of J. E. Dimelow (*Hon. J. P. Jones*) ...	28	2470
QUACK Remedies—Action against Vendors (*Hon. J. P. Jones*)	9	812–16
RABBIT Destruction (*Hon. D. Melville*)	7	650
Railways—		
endigo Railway Yards—Equipment of Workshops and Improvements (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	10	880
Bendigo Train—Late arrival of (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	33	2952
Coburg-Campbellfield Line (*Hon. W. J. Beckett*)	30	2587
Country Railway Services—Amount saved by curtailment (*Hon A. A. Austin*)	28	2470
Derby Trucking Yards (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	30	2587
Detention of a Truck (*Hon. D. Melville*)	8	710
Echuca to Bendigo Train—Swan Hill Train (*Hon F. G. Clarke*) ...	27	2324–5
Geelong-Ballarat Luggage Train (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)	29	2573
Goulburn Valley Trains—Overcrowding of (*Hon. F. G. Clarke*) ...	33	2952
Linton to Skipton Railway Line (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	5	381–2
Revenue and Expenditure (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	7	650–1
Trucks for Wheat (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	18	1568
Recruiting—Interference with. *See under* "The War."		
Registration Cards. *See under* "The War."		
Richmond City Council—Confinement of employment to Trade Unionists (*Hon. J. K. Merritt*)	4	284–6
SEWERAGE Labourers' Wages Board (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)	*	2000
Ship-building Yards—Employés' Annual Leave (*Hon. W. H. Fielding*) ...	3	212
Sluicing—Price of Water for (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	30	2587
Soldiers. *See under* "The War."		
Stamps *See* "Duty Stamps," and "Twopenny Duty Stamps."		
State Insurance Department (*Hon. F. G. Clarke*)	5	382
State Land Tax—		
Appeals Against (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	8	711
Receiving Clerks (*Hon. D. Melville*)	6	516
Valuations (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	20	1688–9
And see "Land Tax Valuations."		
State Powers—Transfer of (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	42	4018
Strike Prevention Legislation (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)	8	710
And see under "Factories Act."		

* Without Notice.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF QUESTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE WAS GIVEN BY HONORABLE MEMBERS DURING SESSION 1915, AND REPLIES THERETO—*continued.*

Subject Matter, and Name of Member.	No. of Notice-Paper.	Page in *Hansard.*
THE War—		
Drapers' War Profits (*Hon. J. P. Jones*)...	45	4305
Enemy Contracts (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	14	1142
Friendly Societies—Members joining Expeditionary Forces (*Hon. J. Sternberg*)	21	1770–1
Intoxicating Liquor—Sale of—(*Hon. W. Pearson*)	25	2143
Public Servants Enlisting—Salaries of (*Hon. Robert Beckett*) ...	23	1900
Recruiting—Interference with (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	20	1689
Registration Cards—Action of Trades Hall Council (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)	46	4408
Soldiers—		
Incapacitated—Provision for (*Hon. J. P. Jones*)	14	1141–2
Returned { (*Hon. A. Hicks*)	15	1221
Returned { (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	36	3325
Victorian Football League Matches (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)	17	1476
And see "Victorian Hardwood."		
Tinsmiths Wages Board. *See under* "Factories Act."		
Twopenny Duty Stamps (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	29	2573
UNIONISTS. See "Richmond," &c.		
Upper Yarra Watershed (*Hon. Robert Beckett*)	35	3184
VACCINATION Prosecutions (*Hon. W. L. R. Clarke*)	43	4119–21
Venereal Diseases (*Hon. H. F. Richardson*)	29	2573
	32	2836
Victorian Football League Matches. *See under* "The War."		
Victorian Hardwood—Munition Boxes for Shells (*Hon. J. D. Brown*) ...	37	3487
WAGES Boards (*Hon. A. A. Austin*)...	43	4119
And see "Country Wages Boards," *and under* "Factories Act."		
Wheat—		
Exportation of—Arrangements with Shipping Companies (*Hon. F. G. Clarke*)	21	1748
Proposed Shipping at Portland (*Hon. E. J. White*)	41	3955–9
And see under "Harvest," *and* "Railways."		
Workers for the Harvest. *See under* "Harvest."		

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ACTS ASSENTED TO AFTER THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND BEFORE THE PROROGATION.

The following Acts were assented to by His Excellency the Governor, on the 30th December 1915, viz. :—

"An Act to amend the *Health Act* 1915 and for other purposes."

"An Act to further amend the *Local Government Act* 1915 and for other purposes."

"An Act to confer certain Powers on the Government of Victoria in regard to the Marketing of the Wheat Harvest of the Season 1915–1916 and for other purposes."

"An Act to amend the *Railways Act* 1915."

"An Act to authorize the Hawthorn Tramways Trust to acquire certain Lands to be used as a Park and for other purposes."

"An Act to provide for the Construction and Management of certain Tramways in the Municipal District of Footscray."

"An Act to further amend the *Public Account Advances Act* 1910."

"An Act to make temporary Provision with respect to Tramways and Tramway undertakings the subject of Leases granted by the Melbourne Tramways Trust to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited and to dissolve the said Trust and for other purposes."

"An Act to amend the *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1915 and for other purposes."

"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 nine hundred and sixteen and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament."

VICTORIA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

[*Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.*]

No. 14.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 14. [1916.

PROROGUING THE PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS The Parliament of Victoria stands adjourned until Tuesday, the eighteenth day of January, 1916: Now I, the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, do by this my Proclamation prorogue the said Parliament of Victoria until Tuesday, the eighth day of February, 1916.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George V.

A. L. STANLEY.

(L.S.)

By His Excellency's Command,

A. J. PEACOCK.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

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SELECT COMMITTEES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS (JOINT).

APPOINTED (SEE ACT No. 1899) 3RD DECEMBER, 1914.

The Hon. A. Hicks | The Hon. D. Melville.

APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION 1915.

No. 1.—ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

Appointed (by President's Warrant) 20th April, 1915.

The Hon. Robert Beckett
E. J. Crooke
Walter S. Manifold
A. McLellan

The Hon. J. McWhae
T. H. Payne
A. Robinson.

No. 2.—ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Appointed 20th April, 1915.

The Hon. J. McWhae
T. Beggs
W. L. R. Clarke
J. P. Jones

The Hon. J. Y. McDonald
W. Pearson
H. F. Richardson.

No. 3.—STANDING ORDERS.

Appointed 27th April, 1915.

The Hon. the President
W. L. Baillieu
J. D. Brown
E. J. Crooke
F. W. Hagelthorn

The Hon. Walter S. Manifold
D. E. McBryde
T. H. Payne
A. O. Sachse
J. Sternberg.

No. 4.—PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS (JOINT).

Appointed 27th April, 1915.

The Hon. the President
J. G. Aikman
A. A. Austin

The Hon. A. McLellan
J. K. Merritt.

No. 5.—LIBRARY (JOINT).

Appointed 27th April, 1915.

The Hon. the President
W. A. Adamson
T. Beggs

The Hon. F. W. Brawn
D. Melville.

No. 6.—REFRESHMENT ROOMS (JOINT).

Appointed 27th April, 1915.

The Hon. W. H. Fielding
A. Hicks
J. Y. McDonald

The Hon. J. McWhae
R. B. Rees.

No. 7.—PRINTING.

Appointed 27th April, 1915.

The Hon. the President
W. C. Angliss
W. J. Beckett
F. G. Clarke
W. L. R. Clarke

The Hon. J. P. Jones
W. Little
W. Pearson
H. F. Richardson
E. J. White.

No. 8.—CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS (JOINT).

Appointed 25th May, 1915.

The Hon. Robert Beckett
J. D. Brown
E. J. Crooke
The Hon. Walter S. Manifold
A. Robinson.

No. 9.—MEAT EXPORT—IMPROPER CONDUCT IMPUTED.

Appointed by Ballot, 16th June, 1915.

The Hon. Robert Beckett
F. G. Clarke
E. J. Crooke
Walter S. Manifold
The Hon. A. McLellan
J. K. Merritt
T. H. Payne.

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VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 1.

Extracted from the Minutes.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1915.

No. 1.—MIDWIFERY BILL.—Clause 14—

14. Any woman who after the commencement of this Act applies to be registered under this Act shall be so registered if the Board is satisfied that she is of good character and if she—

(a) holds a certificate in midwifery from the Women's Hospital Melbourne or such other certificate as is approved by the Board; or

(b) within two years after the commencement of this Act produces evidence satisfactory to the Board that at the commencement of this Act she had been for at least one year in *bonâ fide* practice as a midwife.—(*Hon. J. D. Brown.*)

Amendment proposed—That the words "at least one year" in line 6 be omitted with a view to insert in place thereof the words "the preceding two years."—(*Hon. Robert Beckett.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.	Noes, 10.
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	The Hon. Robert Beckett,
J. G. Aikman,	W. J. Beckett,
W. C. Angliss,	T. Beggs,
A. A. Austin,	J. P. Jones,
W. L. Baillieu,	Walter S. Manifold,
F. W. Brawn,	A. McLellan,
J. D. Brown,	T. H. Payne,
F. G. Clarke,	A. Robinson.
E. J. Crooke,	
F. W. Hagelthorn,	*Tellers.*
A. Hicks,	The Hon. W. H. Fielding,
W. Little,	D. E. McBryde.
D. Melville,	
J. K. Merritt,	
R. B. Rees,	
H. F. Richardson,	
J. Sternberg.	
Tellers.	
The Hon. J. McWhae,	
W. Pearson.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

No. 2.—Sewerage Districts Bill.—Clause 40—

40. (1) (*a*) The hours to be worked by any unskilled adult workman employed by a Sewerage Authority shall not exceed forty-eight hours in any one week and the rate of wages to be paid by a Sewerage Authority to such workmen shall not be less than Eight shillings per day of eight hours.

* * * * * * *

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person or class of persons so employed in any locality where under any determination of a Special Board under the Factories and Shops Acts in force in such locality the wages and hours of labour of such person or class of persons are specifically fixed and determined.—(*Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn.*)

Amendment proposed—That paragraph (*a*) be omitted.—(*Hon. Walter S. Manifold.*)
Question—That paragraph (*a*) stand part of the clause—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

The Hon. J. G. Aikman,
W. L. Baillieu,
W. J. Beckett,
J. D. Brown,
W. H. Fielding,
F. W. Hagelthorn,
J. P. Jones,
A. McLellan,
J. Sternberg.

Tellers.
The Hon. F. W. Brawn,
A. Hicks.

Noes, 14.

The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
Robert Beckett,
T. Beggs,
F. G. Clarke,
E. J. Crooke,
Walter S. Manifold,
J. McWhae,
D. Melville,
J. K. Merritt,
W. Pearson,
R. B. Rees,
A. Robinson.

Tellers.
The Hon. A. A. Austin,
H. F. Richardson.

And so it passed in the negative.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 2.

Extracted from the Minutes.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1915.

No. 1.—MIDWIFERY BILL.—Clause 14 :—

14. Any woman who after the commencement of this Act applies to be registered under this Act shall be so registered if the Board is satisfied that she is of good character and if she—

(*a*) holds a certificate in midwifery from the Women's Hospital Melbourne or such other certificate as is approved by the Board ; or

(*b*) within two years after the commencement of this Act produces evidence satisfactory to the Board that at the commencement of this Act she had been for at least one year in *bonâ fide* practice as a midwife.—(*Hon. J. D. Brown.*)

Amendment proposed—That the words "one year" in line 6 be omitted with a view to insert in place thereof the words "two years within this State."—(*Hon. Robert Beckett.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.	Noes, 15.
The Hon. W. A. Adamson,	The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
J. G. Aikman,	A. A. Austin,
W. L. Baillieu,	Robert Beckett,
J. D. Brown,	W. J. Beckett,
W. L. R. Clarke,	T. Beggs,
F. W. Hagelthorn,	W. H. Fielding,
A. Hicks,	J. P. Jones,
J. McWhae,	Walter S. Manifold,
J. K. Merritt,	D. E. McBryde,
R. B. Rees,	A. McLellan,
H. F. Richardson,	D. Melville,
J. Sternberg.	T. H. Payne,
	W. Pearson.
Tellers.	*Tellers.*
The Hon. F. W. Brawn,	The Hon. E. J. Crooke,
E. J. White.	A. Robinson.

And so it passed in the negative.

THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE.

No. 2.—INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) BILL.—New Clause A—

A. In addition to any penalty imposed under the Licensing Acts any person convicted of selling liquor without a licence or of being the occupier or keeper of any place or premises commonly reputed and believed to be premises in which liquor is sold or kept for sale or for unlawful disposal without a licence may in the discretion of the Court be declared to be an idle and disorderly person within the meaning of Part III. of the *Police Offences Act* 1912.—(*Hon. R. B. Rees.*) Sly-grog selling.

Motion made and question put—That new Clause A be added to the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 18.
The Hon. Robert Beckett,	The Hon. J. G. Aikman,
D. E. McBryde,	W. C. Angliss,
R. B. Rees,	A. A. Austin,
H. F. Richardson.	W. L. Baillieu,
J. Sternberg,	W. J. Beckett,
E. J. White.	T. Beggs,
	J. D. Brown,
Tellers.	F. G. Clarke,
The Hon. F. W. Brawn,	W. H. Fielding,
A. Hicks.	F. W. Hagelthorn,
	J. P. Jones,
	Walter S. Manifold,
	A. McLellan,
	J. McWhae.
	D. Melville,
	J. K. Merritt.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
	W. Pearson.

And so it passed in the negative.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 3.

Extracted from the Minutes.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

No. 1.—SEWERAGE DISTRICTS BILL.—Clause 5 (*on Recommittal*) :—

5. (1) When the council of any municipality desires or the councils of more than one municipality jointly desire to have sewerage works constructed maintained and continued in or for the whole or any part of their municipal district or districts such council or councils may make application to the Minister for that purpose.

* * * * *

(*b*) If such council refuses or neglects to make the application within six months (or such further time as the Minister allows) from the presentation of the petition, the Minister on complaint to him of such refusal or neglect may by order under his hand cause all or any moneys payable or to become payable to the municipality out of the consolidated revenue or on account of the fees fines and penalties payable to the municipality not to be paid until the application is made.

(3) The expression "the applicants" in relation to any proposal to construct sewerage works includes any such council or councils as aforesaid as the case may require.—(*Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn.*)

Amendment proposed—That all words from and including the word "by" in line 3 of paragraph (*b*) to the end of the paragraph be omitted with a view to insert in place thereof the following words :—"call upon such council to show cause why it has refused or neglected to comply with the application of the ratepayers and if the reasons given be deemed insufficient the Governor in Council may by Order proclaim for the whole or any part of such municipality a sewerage district and constitute a Sewerage Authority to construct maintain and continue the sewerage works in accordance with the provisions of such Order and of this Act."—(*Hon. J. K. Merritt.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
A. A. Austin,
W. L. Baillieu,
J. D. Brown,
F. W. Hagelthorn,
Walter S. Manifold,
D. E. McBryde,
J. McWhae,
D. Melville.

Tellers.
J. G. Aikman,
R. B. Rees.

Noes, 6.

The Hon. Robert Beckett,
J. P. Jones,
A. McLellan,
J. K. Merritt.

Tellers.
W. J. Beckett,
A. Robinson.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 4.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1915.

No. 1.—ENEMY CONTRACTS BILL.—Clause 3 :—

3. (1) In this section "enemy contract" means any contract—

(a) to which an enemy subject is a party ; or

(b) in which an enemy subject has in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia a material interest ; or

(c) which is or is likely to be for the benefit of enemy subjects or of enemy trade.

* * * * * *

(6) Every enemy contract made before or after the commencement of this Act during the continuance of the present war is hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect whatever.—(*Hon. J. D. Brown*).

Amendment proposed—That the following words be added at the end of the clause, viz. :—"unless the same shall have been expressly permitted by licence under the hand of the Governor-General or under the hand of a Minister of State for the Commonwealth of Australia"—(*Hon. Walter S. Manifold*).

Question—That the words proposed to be added be so added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Hon. J. G. Aikman,
A. A. Austin,
Robert Beckett,
F. G. Clarke,
E. J. Crooke,
J. M. Davies,
A. Hicks,
Walter S. Manifold,
D. Melville,
J. K. Merritt,
H. F. Richardson,
J. Sternberg.

Tellers.
The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
J. McWhae.

Noes, 10.

The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
W. L. Baillieu,
W. J. Beckett,
J. D. Brown,
F. W. Hagelthorn,
A. McLellan,
R. B. Rees,
A. Robinson.

Tellers.
The Hon. F. W. Brawn,
J. P. Jones.

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3054.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 5.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

No. 1.—SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION BILL.—Clause 3 :—

3. In this Act except where inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

"Gear" includes ladder plank rope fastening hoist-block pulley hanger sling brace or other movable contrivance of a like kind.

"Inspector" means any inspector appointed under this Act and includes the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops and the Assistant Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops.

"Scaffolding" means any structure or framework of timbers planks or other material built up and fixed to a height exceeding eight feet from the horizontal base on which it is built up and fixed and used or intended to be used for the support of workmen in erecting demolishing altering repairing cleaning painting or carrying on any other kind of work in connexion with any building structure ship or boat and includes any swinging stage used or intended to be used for any of the purposes aforesaid, but does not include steps and planks and trestles and planks usually used for painting and paper-hanging decorating and riveting iron.—(*Hon. W. A. Adamson.*)

Amendment proposed—That the following definition be inserted after the word "subject-matter".

"Council" means council of a municipality.—(*Hon. J. McWhae.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.	Noes, 8.
The Hon. A. A Austin,	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
T. Beggs,	W. L. Baillieu,
F. W. Brawn,	J. D. Brown,
E. J. Crooke,	F. W. Hagelthorn,
A. Hicks,	J. P. Jones,
Walter S. Manifold,	A. McLellan.
D. E. McBryde,	
J. McWhae,	*Tellers.*
D. Melville,	The Hon. W. J. Beckett,
T. H. Payne,	J. Sternberg.
R. B. Rees,	
H. F. Richardson.	
Tellers.	
The Hon. Robert Beckett,	
J. K. Merritt.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3054.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 6.

Extracted from the Minutes.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

No. 1.—CRIMES BILL.—Clause 2 (on recommittal)—

2. For section four hundred and thirty-two of the *Crimes Act* 1915 there shall be substituted the following section :—

"432. Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband (as the case may be) of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided that—

(1) A person so charged shall not be called as a witness in pursuance of this section except upon his own application ;

(2) The failure of any person charged with an offence, or of the wife or husband (as the case may be) of the person so charged, to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution.

* * * * * *

(9) In cases where the right of reply depends upon the question whether evidence has been called for the defence the fact that the person charged has been called as a witness shall not of itself confer on the prosecution the right of reply."—(*Hon. J. D. Brown.*)

Amendment proposed—That the words "or by the judge or justice" be added after the word "prosecution" in line 11.—(*Hon. Robert Beckett.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be added be so added—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
Robert Beckett,
W. J. Beckett,
J. P. Jones,
Walter S. Manifold,
A. McLellan,
J. McWhae,
D. Melville,
J. K. Merritt,
J. Sternberg.

Tellers.

The Hon. A. A. Austin,
W. H. Fielding.

Noes, 7.

The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
W. L. Baillieu,
J. D. Brown,
F. G. Clarke,
F. W. Hagelthorn.

Tellers.

The Hon. W. L. R. Clarke,
R. B. Rees.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3054.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 7.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1915.

No. 1.—LICENSING (RENTS AND FEES ADJUSTMENT) BILL.—Clause 4, sub-clause 1—

4. (1) In the case of any licensed premises of which the owner is not also the occupier, and where the occupier is the purchaser under a then uncompleted contract even though the balance of purchase money is secured by mortgage to the vendor, the occupier may within one month after the commencement of this Act give to the owner or the occupier being the purchaser may give to the unpaid vendor notice in writing that because of the restriction by the *Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915, of the hours for the sale or disposal of liquor the occupier desires that the amount of the rent bonus or other consideration in the nature of rent or bonus or the interest payable under any lease purchase or agreement existing at the commencement of the said Act under which the occupier holds the said premises shall be adjusted as from the commencement of the said Act until the expiration thereof or until the said lease or agreement ceases to operate (whichever first happens).—(*Hon. J. D. Brown.*)

Amendment proposed—That the words "and where the occupier is the purchaser under a then uncompleted contract even though the balance of purchase money is secured by mortgage to the vendor" in lines 1—3 be omitted.—(*Hon. Walter S. Manifold.*)

Question—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the sub-clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 10.
The Hon. W. L. Baillieu,	The Hon. A. A. Austin,
W. J. Beckett,	Robert Beckett,
J. D. Brown,	F. W. Brawn,
F. W. Hagelthorn,	W. Little,
J. P. Jones,	Walter S. Manifold,
A. McLellan,	J. McWhae,
J. Sternberg.	D. Melville,
	H. F. Richardson.
Tellers.	*Tellers.*
The Hon. W. H. Fielding,	The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
J. K. Merritt.	A. Hicks.

And so it passed in the negative.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3054.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISION

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 8.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1915.

No. 1.—LICENSING (RENTS AND FEES ADJUSTMENT) BILL.—Proposed New Clause A.

A. The Governor in Council may from time to time by proclamation to be published in the *Government Gazette* apply to any particular area within the State to be defined in such proclamation the following provisions :—

Treating prohibited.

(1) No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for: Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

(2) No person shall—

(*a*) either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(*b*) consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club,

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied: Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Motion made and question put—That New Clause A be added to the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 10.
The Hon. A. A. Austin,	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
Robert Beckett,	W. L. Baillieu,
E. J. Crooke,	T. Beggs,
A. McLellan,	J. D. Brown,
D. Melville,	F. G. Clarke,
R. B. Rees.	F. W. Hagelthorn,
	Walter S. Manifold,
	A. Robinson.
Tellers.	*Tellers.*
The Hon. W. H. Fielding,	The Hon. J. K. Merritt,
A. Hicks.	H. F. Richardson.

And so it passed in the negative.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3054.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION 1915.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISION

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

No. 9.

Extracted from the Minutes.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1915.

No. 1.—JURIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL—Proposed New Clause B.

B. In section forty-four of the Principal Act for the words "Two pounds two shillings" wherever occurring there shall be substituted the words "Three pounds" and for the words "Four pounds four shillings" there shall be substituted the words "Six pounds."—(*Hon. Robert Beckett.*)

Motion made and question put—That New Clause B be added to the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 13.
The Hon. Robert Beckett,	The Hon. W. A. Adamson,
W. J. Beckett,	A. A. Austin,
W. H. Fielding,	W. L. Baillieu,
J. K. Merritt.	F. G. Clarke,
	F. W. Hagelthorn,
Tellers.	J. McWhae,
The Hon. A. Hicks,	D. Melville,
A. McLellan.	T. H. Payne,
	R. B. Rees,
	H. F. Richardson,
	A. Robinson.
	Tellers.
	The Hon. W. C. Angliss,
	T. Beggs.

And so it passed in the negative.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

3054.

SESSION 1915.

VICTORIA.

BILLS DEALT WITH BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914.

RETURN to an Order of the *Legislative Council*,

Dated 30th June, 1915, *for*—

A. STATEMENT showing the number of Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council and by the Council to the Assembly respectively from Session 1902 to Second Session 1914 both inclusive, and also how such Bills were dealt with.

B. STATEMENT showing the Short Titles of all such Bills dealt with by both Houses from Session 1902 to Second Session 1914 both inclusive as did not pass into Law, together with the Stage reached by each Bill.

(*The Honorable Walter S. Manifold.*)

Ordered by the Legislative Council *to be printed,* 30*th June,* 1915

[*Previous Return*—C.1 *Session* 1902.]

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE

C.1—[6d.]—10031.

A. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BILLS SENT BY THE ASSEMBLY TO THE COUNCIL, AND BY THE COUNCIL TO THE ASSEMBLY RESPECTIVELY FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE, AND ALSO HOW SUCH BILLS WERE DEALT WITH.

Session.	Bills sent to—		Passed and assented to.		Lapsed in—		Withdrawn in—		Laid aside in—		2° postponed 6 Months in—		2° Negatived in—		3° Negatived in—		Not returned from—		Consideration deferred till next Session by—	
	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Assembly Bills.	Legislative Council Bills.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
1902	14	..	7	..	7*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	7	..	1	..	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902–3	53	..	51†	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st of 1903	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd of 1903	41	..	39	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	64	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	52	..	49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	55	..	51†	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	54	..	51	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	14	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	26	..	17†	..	9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	5	..	2	1	2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st of 1909	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd of 1909	57	..	52	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	67	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	..	12	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st of 1911	37	..	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd of 1911	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	86	..	81	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	17	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913–14	57	..	54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	..	15	..	4	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st of 1914	52	..	50	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	7	..	5	..	2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd of 1914	18	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assembly Bills ..	770	..	711	..	30	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	7	..	1	..	..	8	2	..
Council Bills ..	..	138	..	86	1	32	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Lapsed at prorogation.

† Including the following Bills, which were reserved :—Constitution Reform, and Ministers and Officers' Salaries Retrenchment in 1902–3 ; Constitution (Separate Representation Repeal) in 1906 ; and Adult Suffrage in 1908.

B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SHORT TITLES OF ALL SUCH BILLS DEALT WITH BY BOTH HOUSES FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE AS DID NOT PASS INTO LAW, TOGETHER WITH THE STAGE REACHED BY EACH BILL.

Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council.

Bills sent by the Council to the Assembly.

SESSION 1902.

Lapsed at Prorogation.—(1) Factories and Shops Acts Continuation, (2) Land Tax Act 1890 Amendment, (3) Legal Practitioners' Reciprocity, (4) Legitimation of Children, (5) Mallee Land Account, (6)* Trading Stamps Act 1901 Amendment, (7) Treasury Bonds.

Lapsed at Prorogation.—(1) Insolvency, (2) Licensing Act 1890 Amendment, (3) Marriage Act 1900 Amendment, (4) Money Lenders, (5) Transfer of Land Act 1890 Amendment, (6) University Act 1890 Amendment.

* Amended by Council—Lapsed in Assembly.

SESSION 1902–3.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	Laid aside.	Not returned from Assembly.
Administration and Probate Acts Amendment	..	..	1	..
Education Act 1901 Amendment*	..	..	..	1
	..	..	1	1

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	Laid aside.	Not returned from Assembly.
Licensing Act 1890 Amendment†	..	1	..	..
Transfer of Land Act 1890 Amendment ..	..	1	..	..
Trustee Companies†	1	..	..	..
	1	2	..	..

* Amended by Council. † Initiated by Private Member.

FIRST SESSION 1903.

Nil. ‖ Nil.

SECOND SESSION 1903.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.
Mines Acts further Amendment	1	..
Public Service Act 1890 Amendment†	1	..
	2	..

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.
Justices Act 1890 further Amendment	..	1
Licensing Act 1890 Amendment†	..	1
Police Offences Act 1890 Amendment†	1	..
	1	2

† Initiated by Private Member.

B.—*continued.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SHORT TITLES OF ALL SUCH BILLS DEALT WITH BY BOTH HOUSES FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE AS DID NOT PASS INTO LAW, TOGETHER WITH THE STAGE REACHED BY EACH BILL—*continued.*

Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council.

Bills sent by the Council to the Assembly.

SESSION 1904.

Title of Bill.	2° postponed 6 Months.	2° Negatived.	Consideration deferred till next Session.
Factories and Shops Acts Amendment	1	..	..
Tied Houses Abolition†	..	1	..
Water Acts Consolidation and Amendment ..	..	..	1
	1	1	1

Nil.

† Initiated by Private Member.

SESSION 1905.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.	2° Negatived.
Adult Suffrage†	..	..	..	1
Factories (Employment of Chinese) ..	..	..	1	..
Tobacco Sellers*	1	..	..	..
	1	..	1	1

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.	2° Negatived.
Ancient Lights Declaratory†	..	1	..	..
Legal Practitioners' Reciprocity Act 1903 Amendment†	..	1	..	..
Police Offences Act 1890 (Part IV.) further Amendment	..	1	..	..
	..	3	..	..

* Count out—Second reading. † Initiated by Private Member.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SHORT TITLES OF ALL SUCH BILLS DEALT WITH BY BOTH HOUSES FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE AS DID NOT PASS INTO LAW, TOGETHER WITH THE STAGE REACHED BY EACH BILL—*continued.*

Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council.

SESSION 1906.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.	Laid aside.
Factories and Shops Acts Amendment ..	1	..	..	..
Factories (Employment of Chinese) ..	..	..	1	..
Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1890 further Amendment†	..	1	..	..
Women's Suffrage†	..	..	1	..
	1	1	2	..

* Council insisted on disagreeing with Assembly's amendments. † Initiated by Private Member.

SESSION 1907.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.
Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1890 further Amendment†	..	..	1
Stamps Acts further Amendment	..	1	..
Western District Closer Settlement and Railway Construction	..	..	1
	..	1	2

* Short title in Assembly—"Medical Evidence." † Initiated by Private Member.

SESSION 1908.

Lapsed at Prorogation.—(1) Artificial Manures Acts further Amendment, (2) Chaff Sale Regulation, (3) Factories and Shops Acts Amendment, (4) Moe and Walhalla Railway Completion, (5) Motor Cars, (6) Old-age Pensions Increase, (7) Water Act 1905 further Amendment, (8) Weights and Measures Act 1890 further Amendment, (9) Wire Netting.

Bills sent by the Council to the Assembly.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.	Laid aside.
Limitation of Actions*	..	..	..	1
Police Offences Acts Amendment	..	1	..	..
	..	1	..	1

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.
Evidence (*Medical*)*	..	1	..
Settled Estates and Settled Lands	..	1	..
	..	2	..

Lapsed at Prorogation.—(1) Dentists, (2) Evidence (Medical), (3) * Marriage Acts Amendment.

* Amended by Assembly—Lapsed in Council.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SHORT TITLES OF ALL SUCH BILLS DEALT WITH BY BOTH HOUSES FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE AS DID NOT PASS INTO LAW, TOGETHER WITH THE STAGE REACHED BY EACH BILL—*continued.*

Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council.	Bills sent by the Council to the Assembly.

FIRST SESSION 1909.

Nil.	Nil.

SECOND SESSION 1909.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° Negatived.	Not returned from Assembly.	Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° Negatived.	Not returned from Assembly.
Electoral Law Amendment*	..	..	..	1	Dentists	..	1	..	..
Forests Act 1907 further Amendment ..	1	..	..	..					
Scaffolding Inspection†	..	..	1	..					
Wrongs Act 1890 Amendment	1	..	..	..					
	2	..	1	1		..	1	..	..

NOTE.—Land Tax Bill was laid aside by Council. * Council insisted on amendments. † Initiated by Private Member.

SESSION 1910.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.	Not returned from Assembly.	Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	2° postponed 6 Months.	Not returned from Assembly.
Factories and Shops Acts further Amendment (Special Boards)	..	..	1	..	Companies Debentures..	..	1	..	..
Scaffolding Inspection*	..	..	..	1	Coroners Law Consolidation and Amendment	1	..	..	..
Spirit Merchants' Licences†	..	..	..	1	Industrial Associations	1	..	..	..
					Inebriates Law Amendment	1	..	..	..
					Metropolitan Rivers	1	..	..	..
					Municipal Regulations	..	1	..	..
					Private Hospitals Regulation and Inspection	1	..	..	..
	..	..	1	2		5	2	..	..

* Amended by Council. † Council insisted on amendments.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SHORT TITLES OF ALL SUCH BILLS DEALT WITH BY BOTH HOUSES FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE AS DID NOT PASS INTO LAW, TOGETHER WITH THE STAGE REACHED BY EACH BILL—*continued.*

Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council. | Bills sent by the Council to the Assembly.

FIRST SESSION 1911.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	2° Negatived.	3° Negatived.	Not returned from Assembly.
Agricultural Colleges	1	..	..	..
Coal Mines Regulation	..	1	..	..
Director of Agriculture	1	..	..	..
Factories and Shops (Special Boards)*	..	..	..	1
Public Works Loan Application ..	..	..	1	..
	2	1	1	1

* Laid aside by Assembly—Council insisted on amendments.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	2° Negatived.	3° Negatived.	Not returned from Council.
Footwear Manufacture and Sale Regulation	1	..	..	..
Industrial Associations	1	..	..	..
Private Hospitals†	1	..	..	..
	3	..	..	..

† Amended by Assembly—Lapsed in Council.

SECOND SESSION 1911.

Nil.

Director of Agriculture Bill—lapsed in Assembly.

SESSION 1912.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	2° Negatived.
Aldermen Abolition†	..	1
Fruit and Vegetables Packing and Sale	1	..
Local Government Act 1903 further Amendment†	1	..
Municipal Rating (Unimproved Value)	..	1
Scaffolding Inspection†	1	..
	3	2

Title of Bill.	Lapsed	2° Negatived.
Director of Agriculture	1	..
Industrial Associations	1	..
Sheep Dipping Act 1890 Amendment†	1	..
Theatres and Public Halls	1	..
University Act 1890 Amendment	1	..
	5	..

† Initiated by Private Member.

B.—*continued.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SHORT TITLES OF ALL SUCH BILLS DEALT WITH BY BOTH HOUSES FROM SESSION 1902 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE AS DID NOT PASS INTO LAW, TOGETHER WITH THE STAGE REACHED BY EACH BILL—*continued.*

SESSION 1913–14.

Bills sent by the Assembly to the Council.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	Not returned from Assembly.	Consideration deferred till next Session.
Factories and Shops	..	..	..	1
Scaffolding Inspection†	1	..	..	..
Workers' Compensation*	..	..	1	..
	1	..	1	1

Bills sent by the Council to the Assembly.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	Not returned from Council.	Consideration deferred till next Session.
Adulteration of Wine	1	..	..	..
Bailiwicks	..	1	..	..
Closer Settlement Acts Amendment† ..	1	..	..	..
Fruit Cases	..	1	..	..
Fungicides	..	1	..	
Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1890 Amendment†	..	1	..	..
Industrial Associations	1	..	..	..
Municipal Tramways Trust†	1	..	..	..
Second-hand Dealers	1	..	..	..
Thistle Act 1890 further Amendment ..	1	..	..	..
Transfer of Land Acts Amendment† ..	..	1	..	..
	6	5	..	..

* Amended by Council. † Initiated by Private Member.

FIRST SESSION 1914.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	Not returned from Assembly.
Court of Criminal Appeal†	1	..	..
Public Contracts*	..	..	1
	1	..	1

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	Withdrawn.	Not returned from Council.
Electric Light and Power Act 1896 Amendment ..	1	..	..
Justices Act 1890 further Amendment	..	1	..
	1	1	..

* Laid aside by Assembly—Council insisted on amendments. † Initiated by Private Member.

SECOND SESSION 1914.

Title of Bill.	Lapsed.	2° Negatived.	Not returned from Assembly.
Albert Park Land	..	1	..
Justices	1	..	..
Sewerage Districts	..	..	1
	1	1	1

Nil.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

SESSION 1915.

VICTORIA.

BILLS IN WHICH AMENDMENTS WERE SUGGESTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING SESSIONS 1904 TO SECOND SESSION 1914.

RETURN to an Order of the *Legislative Council*,

Dated 30th June, 1915, *for*—

A RETURN showing the following particulars in regard to Bills in which amendments were suggested by the Legislative Council during Sessions 1904 to Second Session 1914, both inclusive, viz.:—

1. The Short Title of the Bill.
2. The stage at which the Council suggested an amendment.
3. How the suggested amendment was dealt with by the Assembly.

(*The Honorable Walter S. Manifold.*)

Ordered by the Legislative Council *to be printed*, 30*th June*, 1915.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

C.2.—10380.

BILLS IN WHICH AMENDMENTS WERE SUGGESTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING SESSIONS 1904 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Authority for Suggesting Amendments.—Act No. 1864, *s.* 30.

Appropriation Bills.

30. (1) *A bill shall not be taken to be a bill for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria or for imposing any duty rate tax rent return or impost by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such bill.*

Power of Council to suggest alterations in Appropriation Bills.

(2) *The Council may once at each of the undermentioned stages of a bill which the Council cannot alter return such bill to the Assembly suggesting by message the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the Assembly may if it thinks fit make any of such omissions or amendments with or without modifications. Provided that the Council may not suggest any omission or amendment the effect of which will be to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.*

(3) *The stages of a bill at which the Council may return the bill with a message as aforesaid shall be—*

(*a*) *The consideration of the bill in Committee ;*

(*b*) *The consideration of the report of the Committee ; and*

(*c*) *The consideration of the question that the bill be read a third time.*

No.	Session.	Short Title of Bill.	Stage.	How dealt with by Assembly.	Page in Minutes.	Vol. and Page in *Hansard*.	Remarks.
1	1904	Surplus Revenue	(*a*)	Made ..	52–3, 54	Vol. 108. 1158, 1246	In pursuance of section 9 of Act No. 1864, the Premier (Sir Thomas Bent) attended the Council and explained some of the provisions of the Bill.—*See* Minutes, p. 40; *Hansard*, vol. 107, pp. 861 *et seq.* Witnesses called and examined.—*Hansard*, vol. 107, p. 1140; vol. 108, p. 1154. Certain resolutions suggesting amendments rescinded on subsequent day.—*Hansard*, vol. 108, pp. 1260–61.
2	,,	Tramways Act 1890 (Part IV.) Amendment	(*a*)	Made ..	103, 108	Vol. 109. 2376	
3	,,	Closer Settlement	(*a*)	Made ..	114, 119	Vol. 109. 2703	Point of order raised in Committee as to power of Committee to suggest a certain amendment. No decision. Committee resumed. —Minutes, p. 108; *Hansard*, vol. 109, p. 2519.
4	1905	Surplus Revenue	(*a*)	One amendment made	40, 41–2, 44	Vol. 110. 1065, 1129	Two amendments suggested. Bill re-committed and two further amendments suggested. Assembly made one only of the suggested amendments; the other amendments not again suggested.
5	,,	M'Anulty Superannuation Allowance ..	(*a*)	Made ..	69–70, 83	Vol. 111. 2379, 2395	

BILLS IN WHICH AMENDMENTS WERE SUGGESTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING SESSIONS 1904 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

No.	Session.	Short Title of Bill.	Stage.	How dealt with by Assembly.	Page in Minutes.	Vol. and Page in *Hansard.*	Remarks.
6	1905	Loan Conversion	(*a*)	Made ..	81, 85	Vol. 112. 2825–6	
7	1906	Water Supply Loans Application ..	(*a*)	Not made ..	87, 89	Vol. 115. 3617	Amendment not again suggested.
8	1st of 1909	Railways Irrigation and Water Supply Loan	(*a*)	Not made ..	26–7, 31	Vol. 120. 309	Amendment not again suggested; but a further amendment was suggested on the consideration of the Report of the Committee, and this amendment was made by Assembly.
			(*b*)	Made ..	31, 34	392	
9	2nd of 1909	Railway Funds Act 1907 Amendment ..	(*a*)	Made ..	78, 140	Vol. 122. 2118	Procedure definitely laid down.—*See Hansard.*
10	,,	Land Tax	(*a*)	Not made ..	108–10, 111	Vol. 123. 3084, 3091	Motion for Conference negatived on division.—Minutes, p. 125; *Hansard*, vol. 123, p. 3390.
			(*b*)	Not made ..	112, 123	3171–4, 3368	Motion to lay aside the Bill, on division, agreed to.—Minutes, p. 125; *Hansard*, vol. 123, p. 3398.
11	1910	Forests Act 1907 further Amendment ..	(*a*)	Made ..	51, 62	Vol. 124. 1156–7 Vol. 125. 1471	Assembly made the amendments suggested with a modification which was agreed to by the Council.
12	,,	Victorian Government Special Inscribed Stock	(*a*)	Made ..	104, 111	Vol. 126. 2700, 2937	The amendment suggested was—That a *new clause* be added to the Bill. A further amendment was made (not suggested)—Minutes p. 111. The Assembly protested that this amendment was a direct infringement of their rights. *See* Minutes, pp. 123, 165, and *Hansard*, vol. 126, pp. 3065, 3823–6.
13	,,	Land Tax	(*a*)	Made ..	133, 138	Vol. 126. 3370, 3500–1	
14	,,	Public Works Loan Application ..	(*a*)	Made ..	161, 165	Vol. 126. 3816–7, 3823	
15	1st of 1911	Public Works Loan Application	(*a*)	Not made ..	90–91, 93	Vol. 128. 1976	Motion for 3rd reading negatived by the Council.—*Hansard*, vol. 128, p. 1998.
			(*b*)	Not made ..	93, 95	1988	
			(*c*)	Not made ..	95, 96	1995	

BILLS IN WHICH AMENDMENTS WERE SUGGESTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DURING SESSIONS 1904 TO SECOND SESSION 1914 BOTH INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

No.	Session.	Short Title of Bill.	Stage.	How dealt with by Assembly.	Page in Minutes.	Vol. and Page in *Hansard.*	Remarks.
16	1st of 1911	Railway Loan Application ..	(*a*)	Not made ..	92, 94	Vol. 128. 1980–81	
			(*b*)	Not made ..	94, 96	1991	Amendment not again suggested.
17	2nd of 1911	Public Works Loan Application ..	(*a*)	Made ..	30, 31	Vol. 129. 687–8 699	The amendment suggested was—That a *new clause* be added to the Bill. The Assembly did not admit the right of the Council to suggest a new clause, but they made the suggested amendment as a modification of clause 2 of the Bill.
18	1912	Income Tax	(*a*)	One made with a modification; the other not made	124, 138 148	Vol. 132. 3405 3996	Assembly made one of the suggested amendments with a modification which was agreed to by the Council; the other amendment not again suggested.
19	,,	Public Works Loan Application	(*a*)	Not made ..	149–50, 156	Vol. 132. 4030	
			(*b*)	Made ..	160, 164	4218	
20	1913–14	Country Roads	(*a*)	Made ..	70 108	Vol. 134. 1518, 2212 Vol. 135. 3334	
21	,,	Mining Development	(*a*)	Made ..	105, 109	Vol. 135. 3209	
22	2nd of 1914	Seed Advances	(*a*)	Made	21, 23	Vol. 138. 444	
23	,,	Income Tax	(*a*)	Not made ..	26, 28	Vol. 138. 545	Amendment not again suggested.

SUMMARY.—In 23 Bills amendments were suggested. In 18, the amendments were made—in 5, not made.
One amendment was modified and then made; in another case one only of four suggested amendments was made.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

SESSION 1915.

VICTORIA.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT 1915.—COST OF SPECIAL WAGES BOARDS.

RETURN to an Order of the *Legislative Council*,

Dated 22nd September, 1915, *for*—

A RETURN showing—

(*a*) The number of Wages Boards at present in existence.
(*b*) The time taken and the number of meetings held by each Board before coming to a Determination.
(*c*) The total cost of each Board to the present date.
(*d*) The total cost of all the Wages Boards to the present date.
(*e*) The names of the Boards which have altered their Determinations, the number of times they have made alterations, and the time that has elapsed between each alteration.
(*f*) Whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing permanent chairmen who, instead of being paid fees for each sitting, will be remunerated by salary.
(*g*) Whether the Government will, during the recess, consider the advisability of bringing in amending factory legislation. [C.3].

RETURN to an Order of the *Legislative Council*,

Dated 7th December, 1915, *for*—

A RETURN showing the Replies given by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu to the questions asked respectively by the Honorable A. Hicks on the 18th August, 1915 (regarding the Tinsmiths Wages Board), and by the Honorable H. F. Richardson on the 23rd November, 1915 (regarding the Hairdressers Wages Board). [C.4].

(*The Honorable H. F. Richardson.*)

Ordered by the Legislative Council *to be printed, 7th December,* 1915.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

C.3 & C.4.—17501.

RETURN showing—

(*a*) The number of Wages Boards at present in existence.

(*b*) The time taken and the number of meetings held by each Board before coming to a Determination.

(*c*) The total cost of each Board to the present date.

(*d*) The total cost of all the Wages Boards to the present date.

(*e*) The names of the Boards which have altered their Determinations, the number of times they have made alterations, and the time that has elapsed between each alteration.

(*f*) Whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing permanent chairmen who, instead of being paid fees for each sitting, will be remunerated by salary.

(*g*) Whether the Government will, during the recess, consider the advisability of bringing in amending factory legislation.

(*a*) The number of Wages Boards at present in existence is 143.

(*b*) To give this information would involve going over records dating back to 1897, the year when the first Board was appointed. This would take a long time to do, and would involve the employment of several clerks. The Minister of Labour is unwilling to incur this expense at this juncture, but will be pleased to supply information regarding any specified Board.

(*c*) The total cost of each Board to the present date is given on the Table attached.

(*d*) The total cost of all Boards to date is £51,414 11s. 5d.

(*e*) To give the names of the Boards which have altered their Determinations, the number of times they have made alterations, and the time which has elapsed between each alteration, would involve about the same time and expense as the answer to Question (*b*).

(*f*) and (*g*). These questions involve the policy of the Government and so the answers can hardly be included in a Return.

COST OF WAGES BOARDS UP TO 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Board.	£	s.	d.
Aerated Water Carters	81	9	3
Aerated Water Trade	217	6	6
Agricultural Implements	329	9	0
Agricultural Implements (Country)	630	0	4
Animal Manure	24	15	0
Artificial Manure	232	3	8
Asphalters	95	15	0
Bagmakers	87	10	0
Bedstead Makers	192	15	0
Bill Posters	67	15	0
Biscuit	99	17	8
Boiler Makers	346	2	0
Boot	500	6	2
Boot Dealers	212	2	9
Brassworkers	665	15	5
Bread	1,078	0	2
Bread Carters	503	9	1
Brewers	172	10	10
Bricklayers	146	15	0
Brick Trade	997	13	1
Brushmakers	350	0	0
Builders' Labourers	100	15	0
Butchers	1,064	17	5
Butchers (Country)	163	15	0
Butter	825	10	9
Candlemakers	115	0	0
Cardboard Box Trade	216	10	0
Carpenters	329	15	5
Carriage	1,617	0	9
Carters	855	16	10
Chaffcutters	442	14	5
Cigar Trade	148	5	0
Clothing	1,060	3	6
Coal and Coke	44	5	0
Coal Miners	823	0	2
Commercial Clerks	479	19	0
Confectioners	181	11	0
Coopers	589	18	1
Carried forward	16,090	8	3

Board.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	16,090	8	3
Cordage	101	18	3
Country Shop Assistants	140	19	5
Cycle Trade	461	1	4
Drapers	425	16	4
Dressmakers	118	10	6
Dyers and Clothes Cleaners	43	0	0
Electrical Installation	101	15	0
Electrical Supply	345	4	9
Electroplaters	887	2	4
Engineering	879	13	0
Engravers	221	10	0
Factory Engine-drivers	375	0	9
Farriers	141	13	10
Fellmongers	313	3	1
Fibrous Plasterers	123	15	0
Fish and Poultry	59	3	6
Flour	346	10	4
Flour (Country)	204	6	8
Fuel and Fodder	516	3	7
Fuel and Fodder (Country)	645	2	4
Furniture	1,282	19	10
Furniture Dealers	91	11	3
Gardeners	43	0	0
Gas Meter	131	15	0
Glassworkers	359	10	0
Gold Miners	476	11	11
Grocers	657	4	0
Grocers' Sundries	103	0	0
Hairdressers	1,219	4	4
Ham and Bacon Curers	270	16	10
Hardware	179	8	6
Horsehair	43	5	0
Hotel Employees	751	14	0
Ice	537	0	4
Ironmoulders	1,201	10	2
Jam Trade	506	11	11
Jewellers	378	10	0
Carried forward	30,775	11	4

COST OF WAGES BOARDS UP TO 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1915—*continued.*

Board.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	30,775	11	4
Leather Goods	709	5	0
Lift	64	10	0
Livery Stable	152	19	6
Malt	138	4	2
Marine Store	50	5	0
Meat Preservers	267	18	4
Men's Clothing	412	4	8
Millet Broom	99	10	0
Milliners	92	10	6
Mining Engine-drivers	302	6	10
Motor Drivers	136	7	0
Nailmakers	105	10	0
Night Watchmen	62	5	0
Office Cleaners	108	0	0
Opticians	56	15	0
Organ	13	5	0
Ovenmakers	261	2	7
Painters	196	6	4
Paper	35	0	3
Paper Bag Trade	237	13	1
Pastrycooks	421	3	7
Photographers	133	5	0
Picture Frame	330	16	6
Plasterers	320	10	0
Plate Glass	159	5	0
Plumbers	464	5	10
Polish	211	10	0
Pottery	1,084	13	11
Printers	783	4	7
Printers (Country)	747	12	2
Process Engravers	22	5	0
Carried forward	38,956	1	2

Board.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	38,956	1	2
Quarry	253	5	0
Rubber Trade	241	5	0
Saddlery	982	18	8
Saddlery (Country)	386	6	3
Shirt	231	5	0
Slaters and Tilers	42	0	0
Soap and Soda	145	7	10
Starch	71	15	0
Stone Cutters	855	17	5
Storemen, Packers, and Sorters	167	0	0
Straw Hat	115	10	0
Tanners	716	9	7
Tea Packing	181	5	0
Tent Makers	86	0	0
Tie Makers	110	10	0
Timber Fellers	243	12	9
Tinsmiths	2,767	8	6
Tramway	161	3	4
Tuckpointers	25	12	4
Underclothing	38	5	0
Undertakers	381	12	9
Watchmakers	127	5	2
Waterproof Clothing	33	0	0
Wholesale Grocers	108	11	3
Wicker	290	15	0
Wireworkers	151	10	0
Woodworkers	1,771	2	10
Woodworkers (Country)	326	5	6
Woollen Trade	1,445	11	1
Total	£51,414	11	5

RETURN showing the Replies given by the Honorable W. L. Baillieu to the questions asked respectively by the Honorable A. Hicks on the 18th August, 1915 (regarding the Tinsmiths Wages Board), and by the Honorable H. F. Richardson on the 23rd November, 1915 (regarding the Hairdressers Wages Board).

TINSMITHS WAGES BOARD.

The Hon. A. Hicks asked the Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)—

1. How long was the Tinsmiths Wages Board sitting before it came to a Determination ?
2. How many meetings were held ?
3. What amount was paid in fees ?

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister).—The answers to the questions are as follow :—

1. One year and nine months.
2. Seventy-eight meetings.
3. £567 11s. 8d.

HAIRDRESSERS WAGES BOARD.

The Hon. H. F. Richardson asked the Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)—

What was the cost of the last meetings of the Hairdressers Board when the only alteration to the Determination was the substitution of the word "Persons" for the word "Females" ?

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister).—The answer to the honorable member's question is as follows :—

The average cost of a single meeting of the Hairdressers Board is £8 1s. 5d. The last Determination occupied thirty-seven meetings, at a total cost of £298 13s. 6d.

By Authority : ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

1915.

VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

FIRST REPORT.

Ordered by the Legislative Council *to be printed*, 8*th June*, 1915.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

D.—No. 1.—[6d.]—7901.

EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1915.

3. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.—The Honorable W. L. Baillieu moved, That the Honorables the President, W. L. Baillieu, J. D. Brown, E. J. Crooke, F. W. Hagelthorn, Walter S. Manifold, D. E. McBryde, T. H. Payne, A. O. Sachse, and J. Sternberg 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.

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly transmit herewith a copy of Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, 16A, and 22A as adopted by the Legislative Assembly this day, and request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to repeal Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 22 now in force, and adopt in place thereof the Joint Standing Orders forwarded with this Message.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 26th May, 1915.

And the proposed Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, 16A, and 22A were read by the Clerk, and are as follow:—

13A. When a Bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be printed by the Government Printer, who shall furnish three copies thereof on special paper to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who shall duly authenticate such copies.

15A. In case of amendments to Bills made upon a Message from the Governor, pursuant to section 36 of *The Constitution Act*, after such Bills shall have passed both Houses, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse the same on the original Bill and shall order three copies of the Bill on special paper as amended, and shall authenticate the same before they are presented for His Majesty's assent.

16A. When the Governor shall have asse ted in the name of His Majesty to any Bill, one of the three copies printed on special paper shall be deposited by the Clerk of the Parliaments with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, another shall be delivered to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the third shall be retained in the Record Office of the Parliament House.

22A. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Parliaments, his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant of the House of which such Clerk of the Parliaments is the Clerk.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be referred to the Standing Orders Committee for consideration.

APPROXIMATE COST OF REPORT.

	£ s. d.
Preparation - Not given.	
Printing (150 copies)	1 10 0

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE upon Standing Orders to which the Legislative Council referred the Message from the Legislative Assembly requesting that the Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 22 now in force may be repealed and certain new Standing Orders, as hereunder set forth, adopted in place thereof, have the honour to report as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Standing Orders transmitted by the Legislative Assembly, and recommend:—

(1) That the Joint Standing Orders Nos. 13, 15, and 16 now in force be repealed.

(2) That the proposed new Orders Nos. 13A, 15A, and 16A transmitted with the Message from the Legislative Assembly be adopted as Joint Standing Orders of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

(3) That Joint Standing Order No. 22 be not repealed.

PROPOSED JOINT STANDING ORDERS.

13A. When a Bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be printed by the Government Printer, who shall furnish three copies thereof on special paper to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who shall duly authenticate such copies.

15A. In case of amendments to Bills made upon a Message from the Governor pursuant to section 36 of *The Constitution Act,* after such Bills shall have passed both Houses, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall indorse the same on the original Bill and shall order three copies of the Bill on special paper as amended, and shall authenticate the same before they are presented for His Majesty's assent.

16A. When the Governor shall have assented in the name of His Majesty to any Bill, one of the three copies printed on special paper shall be deposited by the Clerk of the Parliaments with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, another shall be delivered to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the third shall be retained in the Record Office of the Parliament House.

22A. In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Parliaments, his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant of the House of which such Clerk of the Parliaments is the Clerk.

Committee Room,
8th June, 1915.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

1915.

VICTORIA.

REPORT

FROM THE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ON THE

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered by the Legislative Council *to be printed,* 15*th June,* 1915.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

D 2.—[9d.]—7674.

EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.

TUESDAY, 25TH MAY, 1915.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have appointed a Committee consisting of five members, to join with a Committee of the Legislative Council, to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws, and request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint an equal number of members to be joined with the Members of this House; five to be the quorum.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 20th May, 1915.

The Honorable J. D. Brown moved, That in compliance with the request of the Legislative Assembly a Committee be appointed, consisting of five Members, to join with the Committee of the Legislative Assembly to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws, such Committee to consist of the Honorables Robert Beckett, E. J. Crooke, Walter S. Manifold, A. Robinson, and the Mover, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, five to be the quorum; and further, that the Committee meet in the first instance in the Legislative Council Committee Room on Thursday next at ten o'clock.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them with the above resolution.

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have directed the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to join with a Committee of the Legislative Council to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws to meet the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council in the Legislative Council Committee Room on Thursday, 27th May, at ten o'clock.

J. E. MACKEY,
Deputy-Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 25th May, 1915.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to join with a Committee of the Legislative Assembly to consider and report upon the question of the Consolidation of the Laws have the honour to report to your Honorable House as follows :—

1. The *personnel* of your Committee is identical with that of the Committee which reported in October of last year upon certain Consolidating Bills which had been introduced into Parliament. It will be remembered that that Committee reported, *inter alia*, that these Bills went beyond the Consolidation of 1890 in the direction of amendments, and that the Honorable Mr. Justice Cussen, under whose supervision these Bills had been drafted, had promised to reconsider those amendments on which a difference of opinion might exist, and to restore the law to its former state or show special reasons for the proposed changes. That Committee also recommended that the Bills be re-introduced in the next Session of Parliament, when the later legislation could be incorporated.

2. Your Committee have again examined the Honorable Mr. Justice Cussen with regard to the amendments to which the previous Committee felt it a duty to draw attention. Your Committee have been assured by His Honour that he has, during the interval, reconsidered the amendments, and has in some instances, in consequence of the views held by the previous Committee and the suggestions made by them, restored the law to its former state. In other cases where the amendments have been adhered to, your Committee are assured that they have been made with a view of removing anomalies and simplifying procedure. The whole of these changes are set forth in detail in an Explanatory Paper which accompanies the Bills, and your Committee have no hesitation in concurring in the course adopted by His Honour. Your Committee have been further assured that in no case have past rights and liabilities been interfered with. The legislation passed during the Sessions of 1914 has been included in the present Consolidating Bills.

3. Your Committee are satisfied that amendments which His Honour had proposed to incorporate in this Consolidation are worthy of further consideration, and if approved should at an early date be the subject of separate legislation.

4. Your Committee have now the honour to make the following recommendations :—

(1) That the Consolidating Bills be passed into law, and that they come into operation on the first day of October next.

(2) That your Committee have leave to consider and report on the amendments referred to in clause 3 of this Report.

(3) That a further consolidation and publication of the laws be undertaken after an interval of five years.

(4) That a Joint Committee, to be called the Statute Law Revision Committee, be appointed at the commencement of every Session to deal with anomalies in the law and make recommendations as to statutory amendments ; and that the present Joint Committee be empowered to continue during this Session to act as such Statute Law Revision Committee.

(5) That in connexion with the publication and issue of the Consolidating Acts there be also published volumes of Private Acts and Imperial Statutes in force in Victoria.

Committee Room,
8th June, 1915.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 31st MAY, 1915.

Members present:

Mr. Mackinnon, in the Chair;

Council:	*Assembly:*
The Hon. R. Beckett,	Mr. Blackburn,
The Hon. W. S. Manifold	Mr. Mackey,
	Mr. Prendergast.

His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen, examined.

1. *By the Chairman.*—Since we last met, you have had an opportunity of further considering several matters?—When I appeared before the last Committee there was a number of questions raised relating to matters referred to at page 61, and following pages, of the notes of evidence.

Licensing Bill.

Reference was made particularly to the Licensing Bill with regard to bringing brewers into the Bill. That has now been put back, practically as it was, by excluding in certain Parts of the Bill brewers from "licensed persons," and the premises of brewers from "licensed premises," so that difficulty has now been got rid of—not satisfactorily, perhaps, but the result is that the legislation in regard to the matter is left practically as it was.

There was a question raised, too, as to local option polls. I have left that as I had it on the last occasion. I considered I was not making any alteration in law, as the Legislature clearly intended it, although I was putting right some machinery provisions which I thought had gone wrong—the Legislature clearly intended that the majority of electors should govern and say what number of hotels should be in a particular locality; I thought I was merely putting that right, and I think it would be almost absurd to leave it as in the former Act. It is of very little importance now in reality.

Then, you will remember, there was a discussion on the question of vignerons' licences and Australian wine licences as to the notice that ought to be given. In going through the Licensing Act we thought probably some slip had been made; it seemed very unlikely that the Legislature could have intended to group together vignerons' licences and victuallers' licences, and the licence most resembling the licensed victuallers' licence is the Australian wine licence, and therefore we altered the clause to that effect, but as attention was called to it by some members of the Committee, who thought there might be special reasons for having a special notice with regard to vignerons' licences like the licensed victuallers' licence, it was put back to what it was. I do not think it is satisfactory myself, but the Legislature will no doubt be dealing with the Licensing Act.

[*At this stage Mr. Snowball took his seat, and His Honour outlined to him the matters already referred to above.*]

There were several matters referred to in Mr. Meagher's evidence with regard to the Licensing Act.

The provision as to intermediate lessees has been retained, as in the consolidating Bills presented last year.

There were certain sections incorporated and made to relate to clubs which were additions. They have been deleted, and the section now remains as it was. And so, too, an added provision as to the forfeiture of Australian wine licences has been deleted. The forfeiture section now relates to licensed victuallers only, and not to Australian wine licences. It is as it was in the former Act.

I have not called the Licensing Bill an amending Bill, though there are a number of details in which alterations have been made, to which attention has been called, but the important ones have been put back to what they were, except in regard to the Local Option Poll.

Lunacy Bill.

There was a discussion as to the Lunacy Bill, which I need not refer to, as the Act passed last year provides for the matter.

Agent-General's Bill.

The next point I have marked is as to the remuneration to be paid to the Agent-General. Although the salary is set out as £2,500 a year, the Agents-General have not received that amount for some years—they have entered into an arrangement. That was not a matter I considered of any importance, so I put it back to what it was. I have repeated the language of the former Act, and if Parliament sees fit to alter it, it can do so. I have simply copied it as it was, and call attention to it.

Transfer of Land Bill.

The next question raised was as to fees under the Transfer of Land Act. The provision relating to the matters mentioned have been put back to what they were in the former Act.

Power of Boards to take Evidence.

With regard to Boards and the taking of evidence by Boards I have not put that back. I have retained it as it was in the consolidating Bills presented last year. Mr. Prendergast will remember he mentioned this question before, but I think it is desirable to retain it as I had drawn it. It incorporates sections of the Evidence Act in various other Acts. There has been a clause apparently adopted by the Parliamentary Draftsman to this effect: "This Board shall have the powers conferred on Boards or Commissions appointed by the Governor in Council." The first question is, what does that mean? I suppose it clearly was intended to do something, and clearly it gave power to summon witnesses and take evidence on oath. Supposing witnesses would not come! It seemed desirable to have some penalty provided, and a fuller incorporation of the Evidence Act which I have provided does incorporate the penalty as well as the power. If they summon a man, and that man will not attend, there is a penalty provided. That seemed to be necessary.

MEDICAL BILL.

As to the provisions relating to the Medical Board, the Pharmacy Board, and the Dental Board—the provisions relating to the Dental Board are the latest expression of the will of the Legislature, and I have transferred them to the parts of the Act relating to the Medical and Pharmacy Boards because I could not see any reason why if the Dental Board has powers given to it, the Medical Board should not have the same powers. This relates, of course, to the question of these Boards examining candidates to get the necessary qualification, and that is a very important matter, and I think it very desirable that the power should be expressed in the same words and should be fully effective.

2. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Does that apply to Boards such as the Land Surveyors Board?—In no place except where it is already imperfectly provided for. For instance, supposing there was a Board created for land surveyors, if the Act did not contain a power to summon witnesses, and the powers conferred on Boards appointed by the Governor in Council, I did not put in a new section.

3. You did not extend it to Boards generally?—No.

4. *By the Chairman.*—Only in cases where you found an ineffective provision?—That is really what it comes to.

JUSTICES BILL.

At page 64 of the evidence given before the previous Committee attention was called to the fact that the Bill provided that evidence on oath might be required before a summons to produce documents was granted. That has been put back to what it was in the former Act.

DATE ON WHICH ACTS COME INTO FORCE.

Passing away from these special matters mentioned by members of the last Committee, the first question of importance, which I have made a note of, is as to the date on which the Acts should come into operation.

5. *By the Chairman.*—There are two matters—first, the means of bringing them into operation; and, secondly, the publication?—They should be in the hands of the public some little time before they come into operation. I think the 1st September or 1st October would be a good date.

6. *By Mr. Blackburn:*—The idea was to allow of sufficient time in which the public might discover any errors?—I think the 1st October would be long enough.

7. *By the Chairman.*—Do you think they could be ready before that?—The printer told me, as far as the printing was concerned, he would like as long as he could get, and he mentioned the 1st October. I was suggesting to the Chairman the other day as to the possibility of getting these Acts, or some of them, printed on India paper, but I think there are some printing difficulties about it.

I asked the Government Printer to give me a report on that matter, and he said it could be done, and he could get the paper, but he thought it would be very costly: it was just a question of whether it would pay.

Mr. Mackey.—As to putting them into a small portable form, and printing them on India paper!

Mr. Prendergast.—The India paper is not as good for notes.

8. *By Mr. Mackey.*—You might get special copies printed for notes on other paper, but the India paper would be very much smaller—two-thirds the size?—Less than that, I think.

9. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—The profession is getting used to the India paper publications: they are so portable. For instance, Halsbury's *Laws of England* are very handy: they are printed on India paper?—It makes a very great difference in size.

10. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—I cannot understand why, if they are printed on the same class of paper as at present, they do not use lighter paper?—I understand Mr. Mullett, after the Chairman saw him, rang my associate up, and said he would like to talk to me about the paper, and that, if it was desired, he could print them on lighter paper.

11. *By Mr. Mackey.*—The question is, could not a limited number be printed for people to have who travel about?——

Mr. Prendergast.—The trouble about the India paper is, you cannot make a note on it.

12. *By the Chairman.*—You could have it interleaved?—Then it is bulky. The only thing would be to have some special copies struck off for those who are willing to buy it at an increased price.

The Hon. R. Beckett.—I think the suggestion of giving the option to those who like to pay the extra price and get the India paper a good one.

Mr. Prendergast.—As to the difference in the weights of papers—you will find the American paper much lighter than ours.

GENERAL.

13. *By Mr. Snowball.*—In regard to the new legislation introduced into the Justices Act enabling a person under imprisonment in default of payment of a fine to release himself from portion of the term of imprisonment by paying portion of his fine. Mr. Prendergast has several times urged the House to make that alteration in our law, but the House has refused to listen to it?—I have left it in. It may be that the House did not act because it would involve fitting the provision into a very complicated Act.

The Chairman.—We have a Bill drafted to meet the case.

The Witness.—I explained what influenced me in bringing it in here. I recognised it was a bold step to take, but it was very desirable it should be considered at the same time as the other sections were being considered, because there are very many sections providing for imprisonment and referring to the fact that a penalty must be paid, or there are warrants of commitment referring to it, and if it were introduced as an isolated clause it would be super-imposed on these and affect them all, and it could not be so conveniently done as it can be at this time. It is a matter, perhaps, to which very special attention should be drawn. Every one seems to think it would be a good thing.

14. *By the Chairman.*—We call that one of the consolidating amendments?—Yes.

15. I notice in the Explanatory Paper the Justices Act occupied about one-seventh of the whole?—Yes, it is very complicated.

16. Are there any other general points besides the coming into operation?—The titles of the Acts. These are in some few instances altered from those adopted when the consolidating Bills were presented last year. The Rating on Unimproved Values Act and the Workers' Compensation Act have now been introduced without alteration into the consolidation.

17. *By Mr. Blackburn.*—What has become of the Chinese Bill?—I could not work it into the Local Government Act and the Constitution Act Amendment Act; that stops as it was. Since the last sitting I have gone through the notes of evidence and have marked a few things to which I thought attention ought to be called.

Mr. Prendergast.—Are we prepared to take a statement from the Judge in connexion with all these things? Would it not be sufficient for the Attorney-General to submit that statement to the House, and let the House adopt these Bills? We could say we have entered very fully into the work to see that it has been carried out on the best possible plan, and suggest that the House should adopt these things without our accepting any further responsibility.

Mr. Snowball.—With regard to that, of course, the Speaker only permitted these Bills to be dealt with *in globo* on the assurance given by the Attorney-General that no alteration in the law was going to be made.

The Chairman.—Some of them are pure consolidation, and others practical consolidation. With regard to a number of them, after consultation with His Honour, I came to the conclusion they might be called consolidating amending Bills, and the Judge has called them that, but the Speaker has allowed them to be all read together.

Mr. Snowball.—On the assurance of no alteration in the law being made, he allowed them all to be taken together.

Mr. Prendergast.—No alteration has been made in regard to the law, but such alterations as were justified in connexion with such matters as the Boards—that is an alteration of the law, but a justifiable one, to make it possible and to save expense for the students and the Board itself. I think all these things ought to go together in the House.

The Chairman.—With regard to any verbal alterations or amendments found necessary, the best course would be to suggest that they go to the Upper House and have those amendments made there, and they could then come back to the Lower House with the necessary amendments.

The Witness.—There are three or four cases where there are slight errors. For instance, in one place the word "hereinbefore" instead of the word "hereinafter" has been used, and in another place there is a wrong reference to a section.

The Chairman.—They could be altered by a Governor's Message. If we are going to separate all these Bills, we could take them and go through the clauses in the ordinary way, but it would take an enormous time. I would suggest the best course will be to practically accept them, this Committee to be kept going, and if we find there are any serious alterations, the attention of the Government could be called to them by the Committee. We know pretty well—we have been poking about with these Bills since they were first brought under our notice and members have read them, and I think we have come across most of the points which could be called amendments. In fact, the Judge has called our attention to them.

Mr. Prendergast.—The only difficulty is not as to the alterations that have been made, but the possibility of accidentally overlooking any. We cannot certify as to that without entering minutely into the whole thing from beginning to end. Therefore we propose to accept the consolidation free from error until an error has been discovered, and accept no responsibility except pointing out as far as we possibly can that it has been consolidated on the best possible plan, and wherever any alteration has been made it is for the purpose of uniformity.

The Witness.—May I remind members that the *Police Offences Bill* 1912 was called a Bill to consolidate and amend? As I read in the newspapers, the Bill was put through the House in ten minutes, though it was called a Bill to amend and consolidate.

18. *By Mr. Snowball.*—The last consolidation was treated *in globo?*—Yes; but they were called Bills to "consolidate" only.

19. We know, as a matter of fact, they included fresh legislation?—That is so.

Mr. Prendergast.—It would be better to introduce a Bill to amend.

The Witness.—Let me give an example of what copying words means. In the *Land Act* 1901 there is a clause which says that all permanent reservations up to this date, up to the "commencement of this Act," shall be deemed to be valid, &c. If you copy those words in an Act of 1915 of course you at once extend the date to which the grants are made valid. In the last consolidation words were copied in a number of cases in this way, and, of course, that makes an alteration. I instructed those assisting me wherever they came across the words "before the commencement of this Act," or similar phrases, to have a discussion on the matter, to see exactly what the effect of it was. We found several cases in which the words "before the commencement of this Act" were left in, and the fact that they were left in made some change.

20. *By Mr. Blackburn.*—No change is sometimes a change?—Yes, very often.

21. *By the Chairman.*—With regard to the amendments, you notice, in going through the evidence, I take it they were on similar lines to what you have pointed out. May we take it the general practice is, wherever any slight or great alteration has been made, you have endeavoured to go back to the old provision, and you have called our attention to the fact?—Yes; that has been the general practice.

22. You have mentioned a number of important matters; the others, I take it, are minor matters?—Comparatively minor matters; but perhaps I had better go shortly through the more important of them roughly without any special order, but just as they appear in the evidence.

Evidence Bill.

Mr. Mackey called attention to the fact that the question might be raised as to whether the section relating to the new form of oath applied to the consolidating Acts other than the Evidence Act. For example: the Public Service and Constitution Acts—I thought that that ought to be put beyond doubt, and a new sub-section has been added since the consolidating Bills were last presented—sub-section 93 (7)—to make it clear that, although the old form of oath is retained in the schedule to the special Act, this section 93 is to apply notwithstanding. And I think in every case a foot-note will be found. (See section 97 of Evidence Act, &c.)

23. That is just extending the provision of the Oaths Act?—I do not think it makes any alteration; but makes it clearer.

24. *By Mr. Mackey.*—Does that apply to members of Parliament—the question was raised whether it is part of the constitution of the House?—I should not think it was.

FACTORIES BILL.

Since the last Committee met the new Factories Act has been consolidated, and I certainly feel some pride in the way the provisions in regard to the closing of shops have, with the assistance of the Chief Inspector, been arranged in comparison with the consolidation in 1912. Any one can easily tell when any establishment should close, and I think that is the great thing to know. When I first tackled the Factories Act I found it impossible to say sometimes when a shop ought to be closed, there were so many amendments and schedules, &c. They have now been re-arranged, as you will see in sections 77-102 of the Act, and I think it has now been made very clear.

25. *By the Hon. W. S. Manifold.*—It always struck me as peculiar there is no clause that mentions when a shop shall be opened; but it is very particular when they should be closed?—Clause 81 makes some provision on the subject.

26-7. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—We retain the Fourth Schedule?—Yes, and it so remains as the Fourth Schedule; but those other schedules which were first introduced in the 1912 Act, and which dealt with what were called Fifth and Sixth Schedule shops, have now been abolished, and the references to these shops appear in the body of the Bill, and are much more conveniently arranged.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BILL.

I called attention, and so also did Mr. Pigott, on the last occasion to the fact that the arrangement of the "particulars" in the certificates had been altered so as to make it more convenient for filing purposes. It does not give any new particulars, but they are re-arranged. It was then proposed that the old form—not the re-arranged form—may be used up to the 1st January, 1916. Of course, that was decided last year. If the Bills do not come into operation until October next, will that be sufficient time? I am inclined to think it ought to be. If the office stirs itself it ought to have all the new forms out.

TRANSFER OF LAND BILL.

With regard to the clause to which I called particular attention on the last occasion—clause 72—I have slightly altered the words from what they were in the Bill previously presented; but it was not intended to produce any alteration from what was then provided.

28. *By the Chairman.*—That is the paramount section?—Yes, practically the same thing expressed in other words; but I have nothing to add to what I said then.

29. *By Mr. Mackey.*—It makes it much more clear?—Yes.

COMPANIES BILL.

At page 33 of the evidence it was stated by Mr. Pigott that in the Companies Bill a reference to the Arbitration Act has been substituted for the English Companies Consolidation Act. I have put that back to what it was. I thought that, as the English Parliament had provided that that should be the case, they probably had some reason for it; but it is a thing which seldom arises, and I put it back to what it was.

PUBLIC WORKS BILL.

At page 37 of the evidence as to investment in Government securities—that has been put back to what it was.

TRUSTS BILL.

30. *By Mr. Mackey.*—In the Trusts Bill, clause 5, in regard to debentures issued by the Hawthorn and Burwood tramways, I find the Trust is to be deemed as a city?—It is a municipal debenture, but the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, as far as my recollection goes, is differentiated from all the other Trusts. It is an incorporated body issuing debentures on its own account, apart from the power stated as to municipalities. It practically makes their debentures municipal debentures. I might put a foot-note to 5(1)(*a*) to say that debentures of various Trusts were in the same position as municipal debentures.

31. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—The same with Melbourne and Coburg?—Yes. I think they are in the same position.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROBATE BILL.

I do not know whether members will remember Mr. Webb mentioning, in connexion with the Administration and Probate Bill, duties on estates of deceased persons and matters relating to settlements. He referred to the definition of settlement. He did not complain that it did not consolidate the law, but he thought it would have been better if the definition of settlement introduced by the recent Act was incorporated with the taxing section contained in the old Act. I have discussed that matter with Mr. Webb since, and, in fact, we have gone in the other direction; or, perhaps, I should say I have gone in the other direction, and a closer examination of the cases in the High Court led me to think it would be dangerous to combine the two things in one section, and that I had better put things exactly as they were, and that has been done. If you look at clause 118 of the Administration Bill, and also clause 147, and the case of *Rosenthal* v. *Rosenthal*, referred to at page 53, some of the members of the High Court draw distinction between the word "settlement" in section 147 and in section 118. I understand them to say it is not a mere question of construction, not a question of introducing the definition of one section into another, but there is a provision "for the purpose of this Part," and the word "purpose" is very much relied on, and I think Mr. Webb agreed with me that as it affected people's rights in regard to the money they had to pay we had better leave it as it was, and it has been put as it was originally, so that in that respect I do not think he would now make his criticism, having regard to the difficulties I pointed out to him.

SETTLED ESTATES AND SETTLED LANDS BILL.

There was a suggestion made by Mr. Beckett as to the title of this Bill that it should be called the Settled Estates Bill. I think the real solution of the difficulty would be to repeal Part I. of the Bill altogether. It is never used as far as I know, but the really important Part is what is called "the Settled Lands Part." As the Legislature has chosen to re-enact the Act in such a way as to make two parts of it, and as they represent two origins in English legislation, I think it better to leave it as it is. The real solution might be to repeal Part I. altogether.

32. *By Mr. Mackey.*—Except as to one or two sections?—Yes.

33. *By the Chairman.*—You have retained that title?—Yes.

I now come to the new Explanatory Paper.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROBATE BILL.

Since the matter was before the last Committee, clause 122 of the Administration and Probate Bill has been re-drawn, and the clauses from that onward have been re-arranged. Legal members of the Committee, and others, too, will possibly remember that there was a very old section dealing with particulars that executors and administrators had to give, which is quite out of date. It was drawn at the time when real and personal estate were distinguished and differentiated, and provided for information to be given which, in fact, is not the information which is now requisite, having regard to the recent Duties Collection Acts. What you want to get at is the balance left, taking the testator's or intestate's whole estate, after providing for the whole of his debts, and the old section 97 seems to be inappropriate, and, therefore, clause 122 has been re-drawn so as to provide in a general way what is required to be done, and, as pointed out in the explanatory paper, this does not make any change of practice or law at all. It merely gives effect to the recent Acts which have been super-imposed on the old Acts. That is pure consolidation.

34. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Clause 122, paragraph (*c*), as to value at date of death—it raises the question under (*b*) as to whether——?—Are you sure it is at date of death?

35. That is the practice?—Take clause 143—that is deemed to be part of the estate of the donor, but I think that would be all right; that would be at the date of death. Clause 144—that is to be deemed to be part of his estate at date of death, and also with clause 145 the same thing applies.

36. Clause 146 comes in, too?—Yes, they are all part of the estate. Clause 146 practically says it is his property.

The Hon. R. Beckett.—Sometimes there is an interval between the death and swearing the affidavit, and values may alter very much.

Mr. Snowball.—Whatever powers in the existing legislation are expressed should be left.

37. *By the Chairman.*—You have re-drafted that and subsequent clauses?—The subsequent clauses have been re-arranged in what I conceive to be the proper order.

38. Section 97 is always an unsatisfactory section?—Yes, very.

39. That is one of the alterations made since the last Committee sat?—Yes.

BUILDING SOCIETIES BILL.

In section 32 of the Building Societies Act there is an alteration which I think ought to be made, and which illustrates the necessity of making alterations from the exact words that are used in an Act when copying them. The Act says the same fees shall be payable on the registration of transfers as are *now* payable in respect of transfers to and from a friendly society. The word "now" has been left out. Of course, that is not unimportant, because it has the effect of making whatever are the regulations relating to friendly societies apply from time to time, and I understand, as a matter of fact, the practice always has been that the provisions from time to time in regard to friendly societies do apply.

40. In other words, "now" is read as "from time to time"?—Yes.

41. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—The scales of fees have been altered many times?—Yes.

CEMETERIES BILL.

I am not sure whether I called attention to the fact that a clause has been added (clause 3) to provide that members of shire councils may be appointed trustees of a cemetery. The position is this: The Cemeteries Act is drawn in such a way as, I should say, to negative the idea that members of shire councils can be trustees of a cemetery, but the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed subsequently to that, recognised that members of shire councils may be trustees of a cemetery. I thought it was desirable in the Cemeteries Act itself to put in a provision recognising what the *Local Government Act* 1903 has already recognised, and what I understand for many years has been done. If you look at the various sections of the Cemeteries Act you will find provisions for the appointment and removal of trustees which are inconsistent with their being a body of men which fluctuates from time to time, so this clause provides that if there is anything inconsistent in the Act this clause and another clause in the Local Government Act are to prevail, and members of shire councils may be appointed, and I added a provision by which the Governor in Council may revoke the appointment from time to time. I think that is necessary.

COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

The heading to section 18 and the succeeding sections is altered by omitting the word "single" before "shafts, &c." The alteration of a single letter possibly makes an alteration in the meaning of that section. The word "shaft" was used, but we have looked up the New South Wales and the English Acts, and came to the conclusion it was a mistake, and should be "shafts." There was some suggestion that it might be a "shaft tunnel," but I think the idea of the Legislature was there were to be at least two shaft tunnels or outlets, and it ought to be altered to "shafts."

42. *By the Chairman.*—The idea is to have two means of exit?—Yes. Then there is a more important matter referred to in the note at the end of the explanatory paper on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, which relates to the Mines Bill also. There are several sections conferring powers on inspectors, and very often the words "the inspector," or "the district inspector," or "the inspector of the district," are used. It was suggested to me that where the enactment merely conferred a power the words ought to be "an inspector of mines," and not "the district inspector of mines," because, if he happened to be away, no one could exercise this power, so that in a number of cases "an inspector" is substituted for the words "the inspector," and that has been done both in the Coal Mines Regulation Bill and in the Mines Bill.

43. All these points are mentioned in that explanatory paper?—Yes; that is the position. It is not intended that an inspector should interfere with the district inspector. I do not suppose the Chief Inspector would allow that, but simply that, in his absence, in an urgent case some other inspector could do something to prevent it being said: "You are not the inspector of the district."

44. All these points which you did not mention previously are mentioned in this explanatory paper?—Yes.

THE CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

45. We leave it to you to draw attention to anything you think important?—Members of the last Committee will remember a provision in *The*

Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890 about a person who had a certificate of education of Great Britain and Ireland. I left that as I had previously drawn it, substituting a Victorian certificate. I think Mr. Mackey made the remark that, unless it was left as I had previously drawn it, it might introduce questions of fact which might be difficult to decide, and that it should be sufficient if a person had a local certificate as to his educational qualifications, and that ought to take the place of the former certificate of Commissioners of Great Britain. I think it a matter of very small importance, and have left it as I had previously drawn it.

The fifteenth schedule of The Constitution Act Amendment Bill has been altered since the Committee last met, not I think in any important way, perhaps not in the way resulting in an alteration of law at all, but the position is this: The schedule in The Constitution Amendment Act of 1890 was in a form which related to the particulars which should be ascertained by valuers under the Local Government Act for the purpose of enabling parliamentary rolls to be compiled. After that the Local Government Act of 1903 provided a fuller schedule as to the matters that should be ascertained, and it was thought that the schedule should appear in the Local Government Act and in The Constitution Act Amendment Act in exactly the same words so that there would not be two schedules in different language standing at the same time.

Coroners Bill.

Coming to the Coroners Bill, section 21, I previously mentioned that there were certain provisions in the Juries Act which should be made to apply in this Bill, exemptions, &c., and they have now been applied a little more fully. Dr. Cole called attention to two matters which I thought ought to be altered. One was a very rare case where the jury fail to agree. It seems very improbable to imagine that that would happen, as a majority may decide, but if it did, it does not seem necessary that, when another jury is got together—it may be many days after the man is dead—they should have to view the body, and it is provided that the body need not, unless the Coroner otherwise orders, be viewed by the second jury in that case. There is added also a provision for the medical examination of viscera other than the stomach.

46. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—It still should make the second jury responsible?—Yes; if the Coroner thinks it of any importance they would view the body in that case.

Crimes Bill.

In the Crimes Bill, section 130, I call attention to the fact that sections as at present drawn make it more dangerous to be found in a yard than to be found in a house, because in the house you have to be there with intent to commit a felony to bring you under this section; but if in the yard without lawful excuse you are liable to some penalty, and, as a matter of fact, the minor offence of being found in the yard is provided for in the Police Offences Act, and the intent to commit a felony in the new draft of the Crimes Act has been made to apply both to the yard as well as to the house.

47. *By Mr. Mackey.*—They are better off now than they were as regards the yard (refers to *Crimes Act* 1890, section 128)?—Yes; of course a man may go in for some natural purpose, but I do not know whether he would have a lawful excuse.

48. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—It is just making the law agree with that applying to a house?—Yes. Clause 135 was called attention to on the last occasion, and I quite admit that it is a matter of importance, but the words are now added extending the power to take unsworn testimony from children in cases of indecent, &c., offences against boys. I had a case the other day in which this very matter cropped up. The justices at Bendigo did take an unsworn statement, and the consequence of their not being able to do so legally resulted—although the accused was probably guilty of an indecent offence in relation to a boy—in the man escaping punishment. I cannot see any reason why, if a little boy is permitted to give unsworn evidence in the case of indecent offences against a little girl, that same little boy should not be able to give evidence of an offence against himself or any other little boy.

49. *By the Chairman.*—You have altered the law?—I have in this place.

50. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—What is the view of the Judges as to unsworn evidence of little children?—As far as I know, they approve of it, but they always take great care to inform the jury that it is not sworn evidence, and to impress on the children the necessity of speaking the truth.

51. *By the Chairman.*—There is no power at all?—No; not with offences against little boys, but there is with offences against little girls.

52. *By Mr. Mackey.*—It certainly should be uniform one with the other?—Yes; I have made it uniform.

Clause 516 of the Crimes Bill is also a matter of some little importance. In the present Act there are a number of enactments set out in a general kind of way. If a person were sent up by justices before the Supreme Court, and shown to have been convicted of certain indictable offences, the Court may then declare him to be an habitual criminal. This section has caused much difficulty. There is a full note made as to the alterations made to meet this kind of case. I have only once had such a case before me.

53. Clause 516—"In the prescribed form"—that is fairly technical?—Yes. On one occasion I think a man got off on that. There is a prescribed form now. That case was decided just when the Act came into operation and before anything had been prescribed.

Fire Brigades Bill.

In Clause 39 (5) and (25) of the Fire Brigades Bill—(5) provides for a pension fund. I understand that this is actually in existence. The only thing is they have no legal warrant for it at present, but some of the brigades have been doing it for some time, and as it was in existence, I thought it ought to be recognised.

54. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—The effect of this may be to give the power to make compulsory contributions?—I do not think so. It is only a power to make regulations to provide for the establishment of a Pension Fund. Of course, the Fire Brigades Board could not make the regulation. It must be made by the Governor in Council. It never occurred to me that the Governor in Council might, against the will of any brigade, enforce this provision.

The Chairman.—The Minister would not do it.

55. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—The brigade might be trying to do that which they have a difficulty in doing, and might go to the Governor in Council asking for a regulation to bring it into force?—This is the same as in the Sydney Fire Brigades Act. They have got it.

56. *By Mr. Snowball.*—The regulations are very safely safe-guarded. Parliament has absolute control over them, and Parliament would be very soon informed should any such occasion arise?—I think this was designed in the interests of the workers if they wanted it—if they wanted it legally recognised.

57. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—A man might be leaving a fire brigade, and thus lose the benefit of his contributions, and also be charged heavy interest on arrears?—Perhaps the chairman of the Fire Brigades Board might be seen about it. I understood this was the desire of the members of the brigade—they wanted the fact that there was a pension fund legally recognised.

Then there is the question of the voting powers of insurance companies. They have power to elect certain members to the Board, but there is no provision as to how their voting power shall be regulated. As a matter of fact, the Governor in Council makes the regulations, and the only question is whether they are valid or not.

Geelong Harbor Trust Bill.

At page 27 of the explanatory paper you will see a reference there to clauses 94 and 96 of the Geelong Harbor Trust Bill. I mentioned this to the former Committee on the very last day, and I mention it again because it is a matter of some importance. The Geelong Harbor Trust debentures are charged against four-fifths of the revenue. The position is this: originally the Geelong Harbor Trust only had power to charge against four-fifths of the revenue. Then Parliament provided in a recent Act that until Parliament otherwise provides the one-fifth of the revenue that used to go to the Treasury was to be received by the Trust. Since then the Trust has issued a number of debentures and have continued to charge them against four-fifths of the revenue. The Trust is anxious that that state of affairs should continue, otherwise they would have debentures differently expressed, and therefore the Act has been so drawn that the charge is to be on four-fifths of the revenue, although at present the whole of the revenue is to go to the Trust. One course or the other will have to be adopted, and it was thought this would be the more convenient. Apparently they find no difficulty about it. I do not know whether we have altered it or not, but I am inclined to think I have possibly altered it. As the matter stands at present the Trust might be entitled to issue debentures charged on the whole of their revenue. If Parliament at any time did say, "We are now going to take that one-fifth back again," it would be very awkward for the debenture holders. It may be the Geelong Harbor Trust Act might be altered in any way to provide for this, but it is their own wish at present, and if they do not find any difficulty I do not think any one else would.

The Chairman.—They are anxious to get all the securities they can.

58. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—Does not this leave the Government open to claim that one-fifth at any time?

59. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—How is it expressed on the face of the debentures?—Four-fifths. That is how it has always been expressed, even since the recent Act has been passed—they are charged on four-fifths only.

Insolvency Bill.

There is an alteration in clause 144 of the Insolvency Bill to which I have not called attention previously, and to which I think attention ought to be drawn. The time of registration of a settlement has been extended from seven to fourteen days. I understand in country cases it was almost impossible to do it in seven days.

60. I understand it has been brought before the Law Institute?—I think the Law Institute drew attention to it. It was a clear alteration.

61. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—It is not likely to amend the law to be oppressive?—No, purely procedure.

Land Bill.

Clauses 11 and 18 of the Land Bill were what I was referring to a little while ago. In section 11 there may be said to be an alteration merely on the fact that we have repeated the language; but we have repeated it deliberately, and have called attention to it. The words of the section are precisely the same as they are at present. Section 11 says, "Land permanently reserved, &c." Now, that was done in 1901, and then the Legislature, in considering these matters in detail, said, "We are going to validate permanent reserves up to the moment of passing." This says they will be validated up to the moment of passing of this Act.

62. *By the Chairman.*—That Act of 1901 was a consolidating Act?—Yes, it was. We now bring it up to the present date. Clause 18 presents a different problem. That provided that every grant and every instrument executed before 1890 should be deemed to be valid and effective, so the Legislature there went back eleven years, and said, "We will not bring it right up to date in this case, but only up to 1890." And we have gone back to the Act of 1901, practically adopting the same course, although making an alteration certainly, and we have put in 1901. They took it up to 1890, eleven years before their Act was passed, and we have taken it up to 1901, fourteen years before this Bill. You have to do something in a case like that, and this seemed by analogy to be the course the Legislature previously adopted.

At page 45 of the explanatory paper you will see a note as to other clauses of the Bill. That is due to the fact that the Legislature has by a recent Mines Act extended the powers given to miners under miners' rights. I think we went into that point last time.

Married Women's Property Bill.

This clause has not been previously referred to, because it is the result of the effect of the new Act; but section 22 (2) says—[*reads*]. There was a provision in the Act of 1890 which now appears as clause 23 in reference to a woman during her minority, not being less than eighteen years of age, making a settlement: Last year the Legislature copied an English section appearing in clause 22; but in England they have no similar enactment to clause 23, which provides—[*reads*]. The question is: was the new section intended to repeal the earlier one? After consideration the conclusion was reached that it was not.

63. Practically that is a judicial decision?—In the sense that it is my decision. I spoke to Mr. Mackey, who, I think, introduced the Bill into the House, and he said he had not in his mind the idea of repealing clause 23, so they co-exist now.

64. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—It does not alter the law in regard to that Act?—No; it preserves her right. The point is this: It might be argued that the latter Act repealed the older Act, but as the author of the Act said he had not it in his mind it seems not desirable that that section should be repealed.

65. *By Mr. Snowball.*—It relaxes the protection afforded by law to an infant?—Yes; but it was specially passed here. That was passed in 1886.

66-7. *By Mr. Mackey.*—There are two sets of cases in which they could make a settlement—this amendment was made to apply only in one case, where there were extraordinary facts?—It was introduced to cure difficulties in the English legislation, which existed quite apart from our special Victorian enactment.

68. *By Mr. Snowball.*—It did not exist here?—We had a section (23) here, which allows women under certain conditions to make settlements. I left that standing as a local provision.

Mr. Prendergast.—A settlement executed by a woman might be executed by her at any age before marriage, but after marriage no settlement becomes legal by herself.

Mr. Snowball.—The husband has no right to say no—he has no right to control in any way her dealings.

Supreme Court Bill.

The Witness.—Marriage as a ground for extending the time limitation has been omitted. I think this, at all events, makes no alteration in the law at all according to the authorities; but whether it does or not the exception of marriage seems quite anomalous, because married women can now bring an action. I think those are the more important of the matters referred to in the new Explanatory Paper.

69. *By Mr. Mackey.*—You still have some doubt as to whether that is any substantial alteration in the Supreme Court Act?—I doubt whether it has made any alteration, because the Married Women's Property Act—a more recent Act—gave them power to bring an action. Clearly, on consideration of convenience, it ought to be left out.

Real Property Bill.

I have retained the reference to marriage as a possible ground of extending the time limitation in the Real Property Bill, because the text-books say there may be cases in which it may be of importance.

70. In England, because the Married Woman's Property Act was not retrospective, but ours is?—Yes; but I have guarded against that, too, by saying "except in a case where a married woman is entitled to bring an action or make an entry, &c."

Verbal Errors.

There are two or three verbal matters that I wish to mention to some one who has charge of the Bills in the House. There may be a few clerical errors, such as a "hereinbefore" instead of "hereinafter," and wrong references to sections.

71. *By the Hon. W. S. Manifold.*—There is another little matter in the same Statute—in the Constitution Act Amendment Bill. You use the expression "Rated to a municipality" instead of "Rated in a municipality." In section 57B of the consolidation it says, "Rated to a municipality," which is clearly a clerical error. In section 47 of the Constitution Amendment Act it uses the word "in"?—I am not at all sure that this alteration was not deliberately made, because in a great number of other cases it speaks about rated to the municipality. Look at section 55 (1) and (2)—[*reads*].

72. *By Mr. Blackburn.*—And it is again used in section 56?—I think some one rightly desired to make them all expressed in the same way.

73. *By the Chairman.*—With regard to The Constitution Act itself the alterations are made clear?—Yes, I told the printer not to include The Constitution Act in the volumes now submitted, because members are concerned with what Parliament has to deal with, but The Constitution Act, with alterations shown in different print, has been set up, and will ultimately be bound with the local Acts.

General.

74. You have gone through all that you think is important?—Yes, at present.

75. Any other changes or alterations which are more or less important you have drawn our attention to?—Yes.

76. *By Mr. Blackburn.*—At page 51 of the evidence taken before the previous Committee, Mr. Beckett asked Mr. Pirani about something going to be done showing corresponding dates of different reports, and he said he understood you were going to do that?—Yes, that is so. I told the editor of the *Argus Law Reports* that I would ask that the printer print at the beginning of each volume some reference which will enable you to pass from one set of reports to another. There are several things which will have to be added to the volumes when made up. For example—In the Supreme Court Act an Order in Council permitting appeals to the Privy Council. That is set up with notes of cases. It will be a question for the Commission, or some other body, to say what rules shall be added. In the last consolidated volumes a number of "inserts" were added—for example "Unclaimed Moneys—see Companies." "Artificial Manures—see Fertilizers," and so on. They will have to be added, but I have got most of these prepared. I think there ought to be added a list of the Acts which have been repealed, so you can find where the section has gone to.

77. With regard to the question of index?—Mr. Pirani is doing it now.

78. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—In regard to those subjects dealt with by the Federal Parliament, and dealt with by Victorian Statutes, where we are not repealing the Statutes?—Like the Post Office Act.

79. And Aliens Act?—I do not think, myself, they should be repealed at present.

80. You are leaving them technically in our Statute-Book still?—Yes. I have only incorporated portion of the Aliens Act into the new volumes.

81. So the rest of that Act technically applies to Victoria, and yet the Federal Act overrides it?—Yes, I did not like to repeal it. I suppose there are people whose naturalization papers depend on that, and I did not like to wipe that out, but so far as anything which the Victorian Parliament will not have to administer or consider——

82. And the Quarantine Act (Health Act)—you are not repealing that?—No.

83. It seems that some of it is still in force which is covered by Federal legislation?—Those quarantine provisions; but I do not think the Post Office Act, or Aliens Act, or Customs Act will give any trouble. I do not think anybody will use them.

84. It seems a strange thing to have Acts of Parliament covered by Federal legislation?—I think at the next consolidation you can get rid of them altogether, or a little later on; but I was afraid—take that Customs Excise Act, it is a fearful thing to read, and there might be concealed in that some gems which ought to be left. Those quarantine provisions of the Health Act seem to be difficult, because I think you may come across a clause in that which is operative and not superseded by Federal legislation.

85. But you have left that out in your consolidation?—No, they are all there. I spoke to some of the departmental officers on the subject, and they say, "Leave us all the power you can as to quarantine. Whatever rights we have got leave to us." At all events they might be useful for some purpose. Possibly if there is a new Health Act you may get rid of them.

86. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—In connexion with the Land Act, the officers have helped you considerably with the consolidation?—Yes.

87. There is no alteration of the law?—No, I do not remember any. The only thing I remember in that particular is that the sections referring to the Mallee land, which were before limited, have been extended.

88. About where an officer might legalize a procedure which he had taken against the law?—I do not remember anything of that kind. I think, as Mr. Macgibbon said, anything in the way of alteration that has been done has been by myself in the endeavour to harmonize the Land and Mines Acts, and, so far as Mr. Macgibbon and Mr. Brown's work is concerned, I think they just brought things up to date. That is a very difficult thing to do, because the *Land Act* 1901 refers to things which are now out of date and non-existent. As far as the officers were concerned, they just had the idea of bringing things up to date.

89. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—In regard to adding the year where an Act is referred to by a number that might be left to the Government Printer?—To the Parliamentary Draftsman.

Mr. Prendergast.—I think we ought to discuss this matter before the Judge. It is a question of assurance, no doubt, right through the whole of this sitting—we have had the assurance of the Judge that there are no alterations of the law other than those that are provided to remedy palpable omissions and to simplify procedure.

The Witness.—And to cure anomalies.

Mr Prendergast.—That is the point, because as long as I am satisfied on that point I am certainly not going to examine every Statute to see if the thing is carried out according to my ideas. I think on that assurance we are perfectly safe in recommending this consolidation, and stating that we have gone into the whole plan. We do not want to explain in the Chamber omissions or anything where two forms of procedure had existed and one has been adopted, or things of that sort; but there are, in connexion with the extensions, some things which ought to be brought before the House to a limited extent.

Mr. Mackey.—I think we could unanimously assure the House that we have gone into the whole matter and can now recommend the adoption of the Bills, that there are little errors that have been discovered, &c., and I think if we do that the House will take it all right and be satisfied, otherwise they might put a meaning into certain explanations which were never intended at all.

The Witness.—I have no hesitation in recommending the Committee to recommend the House to adopt them as a whole, because I honestly think that if any one desires to make alterations, they will be very trifling in importance and number, too. You might even give the House the assurance that if there is any substantial desire by even a small minority of members to put back the language to what it was, the Government will say: "We will see it is put back." Personally, that is what I should be disposed to do.

The Chairman.—I think, the same as Mr. Prendergast, the work has been done, and splendidly done, and I think we are now satisfied that it is a reflection substantially of our Statute Law in much better form, and these changes—what might be called changes—are really alterations to cure anomalies, taking advantage of the occasion to make some improvements in the procedure suggested by legislation in Great Britain and other changes. For instance, about one we discovered this morning, things absolutely overlooked which leaves the law in a very imperfect state, and I think it is justifiable to bring in some sort of procedure to carry out an Act. If Parliament finds anything has been overlooked, it can immediately remedy it. I think, too, that Parliament would accept His Honour's view that if it was found that there were alterations which any section of the House did not desire, the Government would undertake to bring this matter before the House and give them an opportunity of discussing it, instead of having the whole time of the House taken up by frivolous objections, &c.—they could undertake to bring these matters before Parliament and let Parliament discuss them.

The Witness.—This Committee might also be retained, and before these Bills come into operation you could have another meeting or two, and if there are any matters which any member of the Committee would like to mention, I will undertake very gladly to go into them.

The Hon. R. Beckett.—I should like some record made of the suggestions His Honour has thrown out which have not been adopted in these Statutes, so that they could be available for the benefit of the community.

90. *By the Chairman.*—We might have perhaps another consolidation in, say, five years?—Yes; that is what I thought.

The Chairman.—Those are the points. What I suggest now is that we draft a report for our next meeting: we should get this before Parliament in a general way in the nature of a general consolidation, and suggest that the Committee be kept alive, and also that a date be fixed for bringing these Acts into operation, and also recommend another consolidation in five years. The last Committee recommended a fresh consolidation every ten years.

91. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—There are some Acts which ought to be almost continuously consolidated?—With regard to the pending Licensing Legislation Act, the idea is that some time shortly before 1st October that Act might be consolidated—the 1915 Act—so that the practical effect can be placed in the new Act.

92. *By the Chairman.*—How will we do that?—I will do that. They would not need any alteration, but simply fitting them in.

The Witness.—There is a matter I should like to mention. Of course, I have received the most valuable assistance from a number of gentlemen, not only those engaged by the Government to assist me, but others who have given me many days of their time, and I should like some record appreciative of their assistance to be placed somewhere, and members of the Committee might suggest how it can be done—whether it is sufficient to place it in the evidence or in some other way.

The Chairman.—Perhaps what you say now may be taken down.

Mr. Blackburn.—What was done last time was to present them with a bound volume of the Statutes.

Mr. Snowball.—Perhaps His Honour would like specially to mention the names of those gentlemen, which could be included in the report.

Mr. Prendergast.—In connexion with the question of consolidation, there are certain Acts which

might be considered under the head of socialistic or economic legislation, and they might be kept together, such as the Workmen's Compensation, Factories Act, &c.

Mr. Snowball.—Might it not be desirable to note the alterations in the law which His Honour thought might have been included in the consolidation, but hesitated to do so. We might definitely report to Parliament on those matters, so that they will not be overlooked.

93. *By Mr. Prendergast.*—What about the consolidation of private Statutes?—They will not be consolidated, but put into a separate volume.

94. There are a number of Tramway Acts, and the Melbourne Corporation Act?—In the Tramways Act—the general Tramways Act—there is a note which shows all the Tramways Acts which have been passed. I think, probably, it would be enough with regard to those private Acts to put those of them that are alive, and likely to be referred to, in a couple of volumes by themselves. I do not think you want them consolidated in the sense that these have been consolidated.

95. There will be a great deal of work done in connexion with the Tramways Act directly?—They are all referred to there.

96. *By Mr. Blackburn.*—With regard to the question of Imperial Statutes?—That, of course, was mentioned a while ago, and if this Parliament desires it, there is no difficulty in having a volume. There is not much to add to what was put in in 1890.

The Chairman.—The old ones about boundaries of New South Wales, &c.

97. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Should not the Federal Government undertake those?

Adjourned till Monday next, at half-past Ten a.m.

By Authority: ALBERT J. MULLETT, Government Printer, Melbourne.

1915.

VICTORIA.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE STATEMENTS MADE IN CONNEXION WITH THE EXPORT OF MEAT FROM THIS STATE IMPUTING TO THE HONORABLE W. C. ANGLISS IMPROPER CONDUCT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDICES.

Ordered by the Legislative Council *to be printed,* 30*th June,* 1915.

By Authority:
ALBERT J. MULLETT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

D.—No. 3.—8556.

APPROXIMATE COST OF REPORT.

	£	s.	d.
Preparation—Not given			
Printing (350 copies)	50	0	0

EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1915.

5. MEAT EXPORT.—IMPROPER CONDUCT IMPUTED.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That a Select Committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State imputing to the Honorable W. C. Angliss improper conduct, such Committee to consist of seven members with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to move from place to place; three to be the quorum.

Debate ensued.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Council then proceeded to the ballot.

The President appointed the Honorables W. L. Baillieu and J. McWhae to be scrutineers.

The following Members, being reported by the Clerk to have the greatest number of votes, were declared by the President to be the Members of the Committee, viz.:—The Honorables Robert Beckett, F. G. Clarke, A. McLellan, Walter S. Manifold, T. H. Payne, E. J. Crooke, and J. K. Merritt.

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

9. MEAT EXPORT.—IMPROPER CONDUCT IMPUTED.—

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That the Select Committee appointed to inquire into certain statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State be empowered to hear counsel to such extent as they shall think fit on behalf of persons interested in the inquiry.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

The Honorable Walter S. Manifold moved, by leave, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Assembly requesting that leave be given to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, a member of that House, to attend before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in order to his being examined regarding certain statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that this House being of opinion that the purpose for which it is proposed in the Message from the Legislative Council to examine the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture before a Committee of that Body contemplates the exercise of a power to interfere with the functions of the Executive not intended by the Constitution to be conferred upon the Legislative Council and further, that compliance with such request would involve a serious breach of the privileges of this House and its Members, must refuse its consent to the Honorable Minister becoming a witness as requested.

FRANK MADDEN,
Speaker.

Legislative Assembly,
Melbourne, 24th June, 1915.

Ordered—That the foregoing Message be taken into consideration later this day.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

5. ATTENDANCE OF MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.—The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Message from the Assembly acquainting the Council of their refusal to give leave to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to attend before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in order to his being examined regarding certain statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State having been read:—

The Honorable A. A. Austin moved, by leave, That a message be sent to the Legislative Assembly acquainting them that the Legislative Council, having in accordance with the Standing Orders made the request to the Legislative Assembly that leave be given to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to attend before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council cannot agree with the Legislative Assembly that compliance with such request would involve a serious breach of the privileges of the Legislative Assembly and its Members, and having no desire whatever to exercise a power to interfere with the functions of the Executive, receive with regret the Message of the Legislative Assembly refusing their consent to the Honorable Minister becoming a witness as requested.

Debate ensued.

The President said—

Before putting the question, I desire to say a few words I may say the fact of the Legislative Assembly refusing permission to the Honorable W. Hutchinson to be examined does not concern me, as President, at all. What I am concerned about are the reasons given by the Legislative Assembly. It is stated in the Message of the Legislative Assembly that the request of the Legislative Council—

> contemplates the exercise of a power to interfere with the functions of the Executive not intended by the Constitution to be conferred upon the Legislative Council, and, further, that compliance with such request would involve a serious breach of the privileges of this House and its members.

I cannot agree with the proposition that a compliance with the request would involve a breach of privilege. The Minister of Mines referred to the case of Mr. Shiels, and spoke of it as being analogous to this case. Upon that occasion the Speaker said—

"I wish to narrow down the present issue as much as possible. Of course no question would arise as to the propriety of this House giving permission to one of its members to go to the Bar of another place, so long as he occupied the position of a private member. That has been done on previous occasions. The same practice is followed in the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In September, 1880, permission was granted to the honorable member for Stawell, who was not then a Minister of the Crown, but an ex-Minister, to be examined before another Chamber with respect to a question of railway construction; and, later on, a similar permission was given to myself to give evidence with respect to the Legal Profession Amalgamation Bill. That settles the point as to a private member. The issue is then narrowed down to the question whether any difference arises when the honorable member whose attendance is desired elsewhere is a Minister of the Crown. Ministers of this House have appeared before Select Committees of the Legislative Council, but I am not prepared to say just now whether any instance is on record of a Minister appearing before the Legislative Council. I do not remember a case. Personally, I know of no reason why a Minister of the Crown should not give evidence in another place if he thought fit to do so. I would say the matter is one for an expression of the will of the House. It is for the House to decide. The question is one of expediency. There is no breach of privilege involved in my allowing the motion to be decided by the will of the House."

Further on, he said—

"As what the honorable member refers to is an important question, I think it may be as well for me to read to the House certain passages from Hatsell's *Precedents*, although the matter is there dealt with in very much the same way as it is dealt with in *May* Hatsell states that—

'The result of the whole—to be collected either from the journals or from the history of the proceedings in the House of Commons—is, first, that the Lords have no right whatever, on any occasion, to summon, much less to compel, the attendance of a member of the House of Commons. Secondly, that, in asking leave of the House of Commons for that attendance, the message ought to express clearly the 'cause' and 'purpose' for which the attendance is desired, in order that, when the member appears before the Lords, no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. Thirdly, the Commons, in answer to the Lords' message, confine themselves to giving leave for the member to attend, leaving him still at liberty to go or not, 'as he shall think fit.' And, fourthly, the later practice has been to wait until the member named in the message is present in his place, and to hear his opinion, whether he chooses to attend or not, before the House have proceeded even to take the message into consideration.'

Perhaps I did not make myself clearly understood in reference to the question raised by the honorable member for Port Fairy, as to whether a breach of privilege is not involved, and it was to that point that I particularly addressed myself. I then showed that there were two instances in which leave was given—one to a private member and another to an ex-Minister. What I said was not in any way intended to express an opinion as to whether leave should be given to a Minister of the Crown to attend and give evidence at the Bar of the Legislative Council or not, because I think that it is a matter which rests entirely within the discretion of the House; I merely wished to convey my opinion that if the House, under the circumstances of the case, think fit to grant permission to the Minister of Railways to attend and give evidence at the Bar of the Legislative Council, it would not be in any way a breach of the privileges of this House."

Mr. Austin quoted one of the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council with regard to the matter. There is a similar standing order of the Legislative Assembly—No. 178—which reads—

"When the attendance of a member of the Legislative Council, or of an officer of that House is desired, to be examined by the House, or any Committee thereof (not being a Committee on a private Bill), a message shall be sent to the Council to request that the Council give leave to such member or officer to attend, in order to his being examined accordingly upon the matters stated in such message."

In reference to the matter of examination, the message of the Legislative Council did not refer to "statements made in the Legislative Assembly," and if the Minister of Agriculture had obtained leave, and had chosen to attend, and the Committee had asked him questions about statements he made in the Legislative Assembly, if he so chose he would not have been bound to answer any such questions. Therefore, I say emphatically that I do not think the granting of permission to the Minister of Agriculture to attend before the Select Committee of this House would in any way be a breach of privilege of the Legislative Assembly.

Question—put and resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered—That a message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them with the foregoing resolution.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

10. MEAT EXPORT.—IMPROPER CONDUCT IMPUTED.—The Honorable Walter S. Manifold brought up a Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State imputing to the Honorable W. C. Angliss improper conduct, together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.

Report read, ordered to lie on the Table, to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Tuesday, the 27th July next.

REPORT.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed by your Honorable House on the 16th June, 1915, to inquire into the statements made in connexion with the export of meat from this State, imputing to the Hon. W. C. ANGLISS, M.L.C., improper conduct, have the honour to report to your Honorable House as follows :—

1. Your Committee met and appointed the Honorable Walter S. Manifold the Chairman thereof.

2. Your Committee held four lengthy sittings on the following days, the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June, and examined the following witnesses :—

The Director of Agriculture (Dr. S. S. Cameron).
The Exports Superintendent (Mr. Robert Crowe).
Mr. John L. Fosbery.
Mr. Frederick Casey } of Dalgety and Co., Limited.
Mr. Thomas Parker Hannah
Mr. William B. Carnegie, Department of Agriculture.
The Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn, M.L.C., Commissioner of Public Works.
Mr. Anthony P. Case, P. and O.S.N. Company.
The Hon. W. C. Angliss, M.L.C., and
Mr. Alfred Hy. Angliss.

Your Committee did not have an opportunity of obtaining the evidence of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture by reason of the Legislative Assembly not giving its consent to the request of the Legislative Council for his attendance.

Many documents were referred to and examined by your Committee.

3. In pursuance of leave granted by resolution of the Legislative Council on the 22nd June, 1915, counsel were permitted to attend the inquiry, and Mr. Starke, with Mr. Owen Dixon, appeared for the officers of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Mann, with Mr. Latham, for the Honorable W. C. Angliss, M.L.C. Counsel took part in the examination of witnesses, and at the conclusion of the taking of evidence addressed the Committee.

4. The statements inquired into by your Committee related to the agreement made in February last by the State Government as agents for the Imperial Government with the meat exporters of Victoria, to which agreement the Honorable Mr. Angliss was a party, and to the alleged refusal of Mr. Angliss to ship meat by the mail steamer *Moldavia* in pursuance of such agreement, and to the alleged shipment of meat by Mr. Angliss on board the transports *A36* and *A37*, notwithstanding the decision of the Government that no more meat should be exported from the State.

As regards certain statements published in the *Argus* and the *Age* newspapers of the 15th June, 1915, the Honorable the Premier, through his Secretary, informed your Committee that these newspaper reports were substantially correct.

5. Your Committee are of opinion that the statements, so far as the same concern the Honorable Mr. Angliss, were of a most injurious character, and reflected upon his personal honour.

6. Your Committee find that an agreement was made between the State Government and the Meat Exporters in February last to continue during the war, and with prices fixed up to 31st May. Such agreement was entered into for the purpose of placing at the disposal of the Imperial Government all meat that would be available for export in Victoria during the currency of the war. By the terms of this agreement the exporters were permitted to carry out all engagements entered into by them. The agreement was varied from time to time in certain respects. As regards the alleged

refusal by Mr. Angliss to fill the space allotted to him on the mail steamer *Moldavia* in May last, and the charges that Mr. Angliss was departing from his agreement to supply the Imperial authorities in order to retain the meat in this State, and take advantage of a sudden rise of prices in the local market, your Committee find that Mr. Angliss did not refuse when called upon by the Government to fill the space allotted to him on board the *Moldavia*. We find that Mr. Angliss did not at that time require the space, having made other freight arrangements; but as soon as he learned that the *Moldavia's* space had been engaged by the Government, and that there was a probability of the space being left empty, he at once offered to fill such space with meat, principally of "Liverpool" quality. In our opinion the disbelief in Mr. Angliss' assurance that he could not with reasonable convenience get out of his store sufficient "London" quality meat to fill his allotment of space on the *Moldavia* was caused by a report from a departmental inspector to the effect that in his opinion there was "London" meat conveniently accessible in Angliss' store. In his evidence before your Committee this inspector admitted that since his appointment early in March he had never been inside Mr. Angliss' cold stores in which the frozen carcasses were kept; and your Committee find that Mr. Angliss did offer to fill with meat of Imperial standard the space allotted to him on the *Moldavia*, and that the Department refused to allow him to do so. We further find that the offer of Mr. Angliss on 27th May to send his allotted quantity of meat, 15,000 carcasses, or 30 trucks full, by a steamer in June at the prices ruling up to the 31st May was made *bonâ fide*. The Committee, in view of this offer, are satisfied that Mr. Angliss could derive no pecuniary benefit by not shipping on the *Moldavia* and retaining the meat in Victoria.

7. Your Committee find that the Government export arrangements were of a loose and unsatisfactory character, no defined and clear line of action being laid down, and no responsible officer having complete knowledge of the business. Hence the methods of the Department were calculated to give rise to difficulties, and in our judgment much of the misunderstanding is attributable to these causes. The *Anchises*, sailing about the 5th March, and the *Shropshire*, sailing about the 8th March, the latter carrying the largest shipment that ever left Victoria, carried consignments of meat for Angliss and Co. which were not taken over by the Government. Subsequently, eleven other vessels, exclusive of the transports *A36* and *A37*, carried meat on Imperial account, and of all those vessels the mail steamer *Orontes*, sailing on the 12th April, was the only one on which space was allotted to Angliss and Co. without the firm having arranged for it. The remaining vessels were either transports or passenger ships, and in each case the individual exporters were left to negotiate for space with the shipping companies or agents.

8. Your Committee find that early in May Angliss and Co. negotiated with Dalgety and Co. as shipping agents for space on two then unspecified ships, and that on the 24th May they were promised on the transports *A36* for Liverpool, and *A37* for London, sufficient space to clear their stores of all export meat. That on 26th May they received from the P. and O. Company notice of space having been allotted to the firm on the *Moldavia*, to sail on the 1st June, and that having made their arrangements for the *A36* and *A37* Angliss and Co. did not require any accommodation on the *Moldavia*, particularly as no application had been made for same.

9. Your Committee consider that Mr. Angliss should have given to the Department prompt information that prior to hearing of the *Moldavia* allotment he had engaged all the space that he required. At the same time we accept his explanation that from the beginning of the agreement in February each exporter had been left to make his own arrangements for space without the assistance of the Government or the Department (with the one exception of the *Orontes*), and hence he did not think he had any need to give such information.

10. In regard to the second branch of the inquiry, it appears that on the 7th June the Cabinet, anticipating a local shortage, decided not to take over any more meat for the Imperial Government, and that this decision was communicated to the public by a paragraph in the *Argus* and the *Age* newspapers of the 8th June, stating "the Government is unable to continue the exportation of frozen meat for the Imperial Forces." It would not be apparent from this announcement that the decision extended to the total prohibition of meat export from Victoria, and your Committee

find that no official notification was sent to the exporters until the 10th June, and that Mr. Angliss' notification did not reach him until the 11th June, nor were any instructions ever given to the Superintendent of Exports. The *A36* began loading at midnight on Sunday the 6th June, and sailed on the 9th June, and on the 8th June preparations were made by Angliss and Co. to ship by the *A37*, but, the ship not being ready, the meat was returned to their store. When this transport was ready on the 14th June, trucks of meat were sent by Angliss and Co. to be shipped, but the Government seized them and had them taken to the Government cool store. On the 8th June, Mr. Angliss waited on the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works and told him about the loading of the *A36* and *A37*, and that Minister recommended him to see the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture. On the 9th June, Mr. Angliss waited on the Minister of Agriculture and told him that he had shipped meat by the *A36* and believed that the *A37* was then being loaded, and Mr. Angliss then asked the Minister if the Government would take the meat over for the Imperial authorities, and on the Minister declining to do so, Mr. Angliss told him that it would have to be consigned to his own agents. Mr. Angliss believed with good reason that the Cabinet decision of the 7th June would not act retrospectively, and that he would be allowed to fulfil the contracts for space entered into by him prior to that date.

In the opinion of the Committee, Mr. Angliss was to blame in that he did not stay his hand, but proceeded further with the shipments on the *A37* without getting from the Government a definite assurance that no objection would be made. However, after the refusal by the Minister, Mr. Angliss waited on the Federal Minister of Trade and Customs, explained the circumstances to him, and at his request placed the whole of such meat at his disposal for offer to the Imperial authorities.

11. Your Committee find that when the Victorian Government would not take over for the Imperial Government meat already shipped and being shipped, and would not agree to pay for it, there was nothing improper in Mr. Angliss having the bills of lading made to order, which course would still leave the consignments open to be taken by the Imperial authorities in England.

12. Your Committee find that the statements inquired into by your Committee imputing improper conduct on the part of the Honorable W. C. Angliss, M.L.C., have not been proved.

Committee Room,
30th June, 1915.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1915.

Present:

The Hon. W. S. MANIFOLD, in the Chair;

The Hon. R. Beckett,
The Hon. F. G. Clarke,
The Hon. E. J. Crooke,
The Hon. A. McLellan,
The Hon. J. K. Merritt,
The Hon. T. H. Payne.

(The Hon. W. C. Angliss, M.L.C., applied for permission to be represented by counsel, but it was explained by the Chairman that it would be necessary for such a matter to be dealt with by the House, although there was no objection to Mr. Angliss's counsel being present.)

(The witnesses were cautioned in regard to penalties incurred for giving false evidence to the Committee.)

Samuel Sherwen Cameron, Director of Agriculture, examined.

1. *By the Chairman.*—We wish to get as clear an idea as we can of the actual arrangements that were made between the Government and the exporters in regard to the export of meat. Was there any correspondence between the Imperial authorities and the Federal Government which led up to that cable in February?—Yes, there was one letter, but in regard to counsel being present, may I say that while I am perfectly willing and ready to give you all the evidence I have, questions may be asked of a character which, in view of there being counsel present, I would prefer to have the guidance of counsel on myself.

2. You would not be in any worse fix than Mr. Angliss?—Except that in his case his counsel is present at the moment while ours is not.

3. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Do you desire to make an application for counsel, and reserve the right to call him or not as you wish. You understand that making application for counsel does not necessarily mean that you will employ counsel?—Yes.

4. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Are you speaking on behalf of the Government, or for yourself?—I take the responsibility in speaking on behalf of the Government in what I have said.

5. *By the Chairman.*—Will you read the correspondence relating to this matter?—On the 2nd February the Minister of Agriculture received a letter from Mr. Peter McBride, Agent-General, in which he intimated that on the 24th December he had purposed despatching a cablegram, which was to read as follows:—

> "SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL.
>
> I am advised that there is a great probability of Imperial Government securing all frozen storage accommodation on Home-coming Australian steamers, for carriage of meat for troops. Advise fruit exporters confidentially."

He went on to state in the letter that, in view of the fact that the "enclosed report has appeared in the newspapers here, I did not deem it necessary to incur the cost of sending this information to you by cablegram." The report is one which appeared in Lloyd's list of the fruit crop failure in Australia. His desire was to warn us in time so as to conserve the interests of the fruit trade, if possible. That was the only information we had. There was no other hint that anything was on until the receipt of the cable.

6. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—There was nothing to do with meat in that?—Yes, he refers to the probability of the Imperial Government securing all frozen storage accommodation on Home-coming Australian steamers for the carriage of meat for the troops. That was received on 2nd February, and on 11th February we received the cable the Chairman mentioned.

7. *By the Chairman.*—Can you produce that cable?—I would like to say that the cables reach our Department through the Premier's Department, and consequently we only receive copies of them, the Premier's Department retaining the file, but that file can be produced with the original cables, if desired.

8. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Have they the original dates on them?—Yes.

9. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Are these dates that you will give us the dates the cables were received by you, or the dates they were received by the Premier's Office?—The dates they were received by the Premier's Office, and also by us. We got them on the same day.

10. *By the Chairman.*—Will you read that cable to the Committee?—Yes, it is as follows:—

> "*Secret.*
>
> Paraphrase of telegram from Secretary of State. Received 10th February, 1915.
>
> London, 9th February, 1915.
>
> On account of largely increased demands for meat by the Army and the French Government considerable purchases of Australian meat will have to be made by His Majesty's Government, who have in view the prevention of any excessive advances in England of the price of remaining supplies of Australian origin not required for the Allied Forces.
>
> The Queensland Government has been requested to put Act No. 2 of 1914 into immediate operation, and is now discussing with the meat companies the best procedure to be followed.
>
> The Secretary of State would be grateful if your Government would co-operate with him, so that he may secure the whole of the Australian refrigerated beef and mutton supply available for export during the duration of the war, and will be glad to have the views of Ministers as early as possible as to whether this is feasible; and, if so, the most suitable methods to obtain the object in view.
>
> The export of mutton and beef, fresh and refrigerated, from the United Kingdom, has been prohibited.
>
> A similar telegram has been sent to the other Governors as well as to the Commonwealth.
>
> (Sgd.) HARCOURT."
>
> "*Secret.*

Forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, by direction of the Premier, who will be glad to be enabled to reply.

(Sgd.) F. SHORT,
Secretary to the Premier,
11/2/15."

11. In consequence of that cable, I understand the Minister summoned a conference of exporters?—Yes.

12. Were you present?—Yes.

13. When was that conference held?—About 4 p.m. on 11th February.

14. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Is that the conference referred to by Mr. Hutchinson on page 829 of *Hansard* of 15th June, where he says:—

"That arose from the fact, as I indicated, that early in February we met the whole of the exporters, who joined in sending a suggested cable to the Imperial Government."

?—Yes, that is the meeting referred to.

15. *By the Chairman.*—Were there any minutes taken of that Conference?—No.

16. Who was present at that Conference of 11th February?—There were Mr. Angliss, Mr. J. A. M. Elder, representing John Cooke and Company; Mr. Balderson, representing Thomas Borthwick and Sons; Mr. Cooper, representing Sims, Cooper, and Company; and I think there were also representatives present from Walker and Company, and Reynolds and Company. Then there were Mr. James, of W. and R. Fletcher and Company, and a representative from Nevanas and Company.

17. Who represented the Department?—Mr. Hutchinson was present representing the Department, and Mr. Hagelthorn. Sir Alexander Peacock and Mr. Mackinnon were also present, as well as myself.

18. No records were taken in the way of minutes?—No. The whole thing was done rather hurriedly. The cable was received at about a quarter past three, and a consultation was held with the Premier, and it was suggested that the exporters could be got together very quickly by telephone. They were telephoned to, and they promptly responded. I think they were all in the room by about 4 o'clock. There were no notes taken.

19. Did they come to an agreement at that Conference?—No; at that Conference the desire of the Imperial Government was made known to them, and it was intimated to them that the suggestion implied in the cable from the Imperial Government to follow the procedure in Queensland and have a Commandeering Act passed was just at the moment impracticable, because Parliament was not sitting. It was practically put to the exporters as to whether the desire of the Imperial Government could be successfully accomplished without calling Parliament together and passing an Act, and the exporters were particularly enthusiastic in their desire to help. They gave their assurance that they would do everything possible to facilitate this Government carrying out the wishes of the Imperial Government, and they agreed that a meeting of their Association—that is the Meat Exporters Association—would be held the first thing next morning, and they would go into the matter from a business point of view, and as soon as possible submit the results of their deliberations to the Government. That was what was accomplished at that meeting.

20. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—On page 839 of *Hansard* of 15th June, Mr. Hutchinson stated that the exporters agreed, "over the signature of each exporting firm to make available for the Imperial Government all the meat that would be available for export in Victoria during the currency of the war," is that so—was that the result of that meeting?—No; that did not occur at that meeting. It looks like it from that reference in *Hansard*. That did happen, and it followed on that meeting, but not on that day.

21. They did not agree on that day at that meeting to send this cable over their signatures?—No.

22. *By the Chairman.*—But it followed on as part of it?—The first steps towards that being done were carried out at that meeting. The meeting did not last more than half-an-hour.

23. By the cable which you read to us the Home Authorities wanted all the meat available for export—was that irrespective of quality—was that understood at the Conference of exporters that the British authorities should take the whole of the meat available for export irrespective of quality. I might explain that my reason for asking is that in Mr. Angliss' statement in the House he spoke of some of the meat he had on hand which was not fit for export to the Imperial authorities?—That first cablegram used the word "meat" in one part of it, and in another part it mentioned "beef and mutton," and at that stage we assumed that the requirement was beef and mutton.

24. *By the Hon F. G. Clarke.*—Do you mean excluding lamb?—Yes, lamb, veal, and sundries, and such like products associated with meat. That was what we assumed at that stage.

25. Was that a matter for discussion between the exporters present?—Yes. We assumed that the principal requirements would be for the troops, and that beef and mutton would be more suitable food for men in the trenches than lamb and other foodstuffs.

26. Do you remember whether at this Conference any of the exporters said they had export contracts made prior to this Conference, and which they would have to carry out?—Well, I am not quite sure whether that was mentioned at that meeting, but it must be understood that there were a number of meetings following on that one immediately. There were two meetings at least on the next day with Ministers, apart from the meetings the exporters held amongst themselves, and then on subsequent days there were meetings at which all phases of the question were discussed. Prices were submitted and amended, and finally determined on, and so on. It was not until the 15th February that the answering cable went.

27. Can you tell us what the prices were here for beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, in the market?—That information will come out later. Your first request was in regard to the agreement, and how the agreement followed upon the cable from the Imperial Government.

28. Yes?—Well, the morning following the receipt of the cable (that is on the 12th February) in the forenoon, a committee of the Meat Exporters Association waited upon the Minister.

29. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Who constituted the committee—was Mr. Angliss present?—I think Mr. Angliss was present at one of the meetings. Mr. Elder was present, and also Mr. Douglas, Secretary of the Association. They submitted at that stage, on the forenoon of the 12th, a draft cable, which contained a lot of particulars about the stock held in store, the stocks held on the hoof, the stocks likely to be purchased during the next few months, freight difficulties, freight commitments, and prices.

30. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Those details were all in the draft cable?—Yes, and they were subjected to discussion at that meeting in the forenoon, and suggestions were made for amendment. They were taken away by the committee, which went away, and reported in the afternoon, having in the meantime met their full association, and they finally determined upon the terms of the cable.

31. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Was that form finally accepted?—Yes, it was ultimately accepted; but they brought that suggested cable up and along with it a tabulated statement of the stocks held in store, and the stocks bought, estimates for three months from that time, the "c.i.f." contracts held by each firm, and the freights and bookings from February until May. Those two documents were covered by a letter to the Minister of Agriculture from Mr. H. C. Douglas, Secretary of the Meat Exporters Association, in which he stated that, at a meeting of the exporters, he had been requested to state that all those present were willing and anxious to put their works, organizations, and resources at the disposal of the Government in order to comply with the wishes of the Imperial Government. That letter was signed by Mr. H. C. Douglas first of all, but at a certain stage of the meeting, when it was submitted, it was then signed by the exporting firms referred to in the letter, viz., Messrs. Angliss and Company, Cooke and Company, W. Reynolds and Son, T. Borthwick and Sons, Sims, Cooper and Company, Nevanas and Company, W. and R. Fletcher Limited, and F. J. Walker and Company. In the meantime the cable itself had been sent. The suggested cable to the British Government had been signed by all those firms named in the letter, and the epitome of stocks and freight bookings was also furnished by those referred to in the letter. The suggested cable to the British Government reads as follows:—

"All Victorian beef, mutton, for export hereafter is available for you excepting approximately contracts known, namely, 14,000 quarters beef, 62,000 carcasses mutton, and 72,300 lambs, which are for delivery England excepting about 4,000 quarters beef intended France, but we can give you if desired. London Produce Company in respect to Sims, Cooper and Company and Borthwicks and Nevanas, London, have been referred to regarding their c.i.f. contracts if any, and in our figures these concerns are considered as having no c.i.f. contracts. Lambs, which all go to England, must be taken into account in all calculations, hence their inclusion hereinafter to show their important percentage to total stocks and to the freight required, it being assumed no desire on your part to prejudice this important industry. Quantities stored here are 34,000 quarters beef, 175,000 carcasses of mutton, 309,000 carcasses of lamb. Add thereto stock bought but not yet treated, 9,000 quarters beef, 12,000 carcasses mutton. Totals, 43,000 quarters beef, 187,000 carcasses mutton, 309,000 carcasses lamb. In addition to foregoing, exporters estimate during next three months they can supply at about prices mentioned hereinafter further 30,000 quarters beef, 125,000 carcasses mutton, and provide also for 75,000 lambs, but prices owing continuous drought may advance and these must be left open meantime. Furthermore, great scarcity freight exists owing so many refrigerated steamers being used as transports, and following represent total provisional freight bookings up till May:—20,000 quarters beef, 88,000 carcasses mutton, 273,000 carcasses lamb. Freight position may be easier April onwards, much depending, however, on military, naval, and your meat requirements; therefore any extra freight you can provide, especially during March, April, will benefit your object in securing steady working without stoppage at factories and in enabling exporters secure stock before winter affects their condition, reduces the quantity, and increases the costs. For stocks in store and live stock actually bought totalling as above 43,000 quarters beef, 187,000 carcasses mutton, prices asked which based London current values are ox and heifer beef for shipment February to May 5d. for good average, and 4⅞d. for fair average quality, 4¾d. for third quality, and cow beef 4¾d. all f.o.b. for equal numbers fores and hinds to increase the meat supplies it is suggested whole fores should be shipped, especially as our cattle virtually free from nodules. Mutton prices asked wethers February, March, April, May shipments 4¼d. f.o.b., ewes ⅛d. per lb. less.

Approved—
JOHN COOKE & CO PTY. LTD.
(Sgd.) J. A. ELDER,
Managing Director.
W. ANGLISS & CO. PTY. LTD.
(Sgd.) V. STOOKE,
Director.
W. REYNOLDS & SON.
p.p. THOS. BORTHWICK & SONS (A) LD.
(Sgd.) J. T. BALDERSTONE.
p.p SIMS, COOPER & CO.
(Sgd.) D. A. COOPER.
S. J. NEVANAS & CO. PTY. LTD.
(Sgd.) C. J. HEBBLETHWAITE.
W. & R. FLETCHER LTD.
(Sgd.) J. JAMES.
For F. J. WALKER & CO.
(Sgd.) F. F. MACDERMID."

32. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Perhaps we had better exclude lambs and confine ourselves to the distribution of the beef?—The trouble is that the lambs came into it subsequently. In the course of a fortnight we learned that the British Government required lamb, and then lamb was made the subject of this agreement, along with beef and mutton.

33. Was the cable actually sent that you have just read?—No, it was altered.

34. Have you got a copy of the cable that was sent?—Yes. Of course this suggested cable contained a lot of detailed matter which was not put in a form in which they usually send it. It was paraphrased in the Premier's office before sending.

35. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—There were no material alterations made?—No; the actual one was a condensation.

36. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Was it agreed to by the exporters?—No; I do not think so.

37. Was the cable that was actually sent submitted to the exporters?—It was referred to, and I think read, at a subsequent meeting of the exporters and myself, after the matter had got beyond the stage of the Ministers.

38. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—I want to reconcile these statements on page 839 of *Hansard* with that?—They do agree with it.

39. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—There was no quotation for lamb in that suggested cable?—No, not at that stage.

40. In that cable I think it stated that the quotation for the price of lambs must be subject to future considerations because of the drought?—It states, "in addition to foregoing exporters estimate during next three months they can supply at about prices mentioned hereinafter further 30,000 quarters beef, 125,000 carcasses mutton, and provide also for 75,000 lambs, but prices owing continuous drought may advance, and these must be left open meantime." That reference is to beef, mutton, and lambs. That is to say that if the drought continued the price might need adjustment later on. The reference to lambs is really an indication that lambs are available if the Imperial Government should want them.

41. Will you please read the cable now as it was actually sent?—Yes, it is as follows:—

"The Government have arranged that all meat exported during currency war can be made available British Government. Present stocks in cold storage 43,000 quarters beef, 187,000 carcasses mutton. There are also 300,000 carcasses lamb that will go to Great Britain through ordinary channels, but can be placed at your disposal if you wish. In addition, during next three months estimated can supply further 30,000 quarters beef, 125,000 carcasses mutton, 75,000 lambs. Total freightage available up till May is 20,000 quarters beef, 88,000 carcasses mutton, 273,000 carcasses lamb. Can you arrange extra freightage if heavier supplies wanted during that period. Owing to cool stores being full and drought conditions operating, stock suitable for slaughter will be greater if shipments can be expedited. Prices beef, good average, 5d.; fair average, 4⅞d.; third quality, 4¾d. Mutton, wethers, 4½d.; ewes, 4⅛d., all f.o.b. February to May shipments. Probably slight concession on some of these prices can be obtained. Out of stored meat contracts have been entered into to supply 10,000 quarters beef, 6,200 carcasses mutton, 72,300 carcasses lamb for England, 4,000 quarters beef for France. Probably all can be diverted you direct if required. Should you not require any lamb we are anxious, if possible, that freightage arranged for lambs shall stand. Quality and grade of meat will be certified to by Commonwealth Government inspectors. Financing will suit us best if you pay this Government drafts in London against shipments."

42. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Who signed that cable as it was actually sent?—The Governor.

43. It was substantially the same as the other cable?—Yes.

44. Did they have a meeting subsequent to the despatch of that cablegram?—Yes.

45. The Home Government replied accepting that?—Yes.

46. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—It began with the Government arranging that all meat exported during the currency of the war should be made available?—Yes.

47. And then later on it gives the figures up till May?—Yes.

48. Now there is some dispute as to whether the whole of the contract ended with May—is your reading of the cable that it was offered up to the end of the war, or only up till the end of May?—Up till the end of the war—during the duration of the war.

49. Did you understand at that time that the contract between the Victorian Government and the exporters was to the end of the war, or to the end of May?—To the end of the war.

50. The question of its expiring in May came in later?—No, there was no question of any expiry in May.

51. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Why is May particularly mentioned in these cables?—The period between the despatch of this cable and the end of May was the period during which the prices stated in this cablegram were to operate, and subsequent operations would be conducted upon prices adjusted on the expiry of that time.

52. Then that is the only variation in the contract permissible after the end of May—the contract stood with the reservation that the prices within the contract might be altered at the end of May?—Quite so.

53. You have a very clear idea in your mind that that was what the agreement meant which was signed by the exporters on the 12th February?—Yes, quite clear. It has been referred to frequently at subsequent meetings.

54. *By the Chairman.*—I think Mr. Elmslie made some remark to the effect that the market prices at the time this cable was sent were about 34s. per 100 lbs., while at the time the contracts were said to have been broken they stood at about 50s.—do you know the market price at the time this agreement was made fixing the price for the Home Government?—No, I cannot recall the prices definitely.

55. Did you receive any further communications about the agreement?—Yes. We got a reply conveying the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the action taken. Then there was a cable from London on 17th February, which reads as follows:—

"London, 17th February, 1915.

"GOVERNOR,
"Melbourne.

"With reference to your telegram of 15th February, Board of Trade advise similar action by your Government to that proposed to other States, namely, that it should secure on behalf of His Majesty's Government all frozen beef, mutton, and lamb now in store or produced at freezing works during continuance of war and available for export. Your Government will probably be able to do this at fixed rate based on cost of cattle and sheep as has been done in Queensland. Can you secure any concession on prices quoted. Queensland price beef, 4½d. to 4¾d.

"Endeavours are being made to provide tonnage, but matter not free from difficulty. His Majesty's Government propose to place meat not required for Allied Forces on market through ordinary trade channels on terms which would prevent inflated retail prices to civilian population. Deliveries under any contracts existing on behalf of British Government Departments or of France would be provided from Board of Trade.

"Exports to British possessions on civilian account may be continued for the present on same scale as least year's; exports to other countries, except the United States at Hawaii and Philippine Islands on normal scale, should be prohibited.

"As to finance, Board of Trade would prefer your Government should pay by cheque to proprietors cost of meat as shipped plus freight; corresponding credit would be established at bank selected by your Government by cable transfer through Bank of England on early notice being given of amount required.

"(Sgd.) HARCOURT."

56. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—That acknowledges the cable of 15th February—was that the date on which the approved cable was ultimately sent?—Yes.

57. Then it was three days under discussion at this end, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th?—Yes.

58. It was discussed from 12th February until 15th February?—Yes, but I may say that a week end occurred in between, and the Governor, through whom the cable had to go, was away in the country.

59. *By the Chairman.*—I take it that the Imperial authorities contemplated receiving the whole of the meat available for export from Victoria, and if there should have been more than they required they would have disposed of it themselves to the public?—Yes.

60. So that nothing had been said to you about grading meat—they expected to get the whole of it?—Yes.

61. That was everything we had frozen?—Everything that was worth the price arranged for.

62. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Export was permitted to British possessions?—Yes, on the same scale as last year.

63. What does that mean?—They did not wish to interfere with the ordinary trade, but at the same time they did not want any undue supplies to be going there.

64. The ordinary export of meat to Great Britain for civilians would not be objected to?—Yes, it would. They wanted all the meat going to Great Britain to be exported to themselves.

65. Well, to whom does the other refer?—To British possessions, such as Africa or India.

66. But not on account of civilians in Great Britain?—No.

67. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—That is quite plain, is it?—Yes.

68. Was that read to the exporters?—Yes.

69. Was Mr. Angliss there at the time?—Yes.

70. Can you tell us about what date that was shown to the exporters and agreed to?—I do not quite know the date now, but it was just about the time when the deadlock occurred between the Department and the Meat Exporters' Association.

71. That would be about 18th February?—Yes, between 17th and 23rd February. There was an objection to the secretary of the Meat Exporters' Association being a gentleman who held a position with one of the firms.

72. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—An objection raised by whom?—It was reported that the objection was raised by Mr. Angliss.

73. It was not raised by the Government?—Oh, no. The arrangement was that the Exporters' Association was to act on behalf of the exporters, and through its secretary, in negotiations with the Government.

74. Who made that arrangement?—The exporters themselves at one of the meetings.

75. Have you any letter to that effect?—No; that was a verbal communication at one of the meetings, but there are letters from different firms intimating their withdrawal from the arrangement whereby the business was conducted with the association. I think Messrs Cooke and Co. were the first to write in withdrawing, then Thomas Borthwick and Sons did so, then Reynolds and Son, then Sims, Cooper, and Co., and then Mr. Angliss. Those letters were received between 23rd and 26th February, and they expressed a desire to withdraw from the arrangement whereby the Exporters' Association did the business, and a desire to do business direct with the Government.

76. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Will you read Mr. Angliss' letter?—Yes, it is as follows:—

> "Melbourne, 26h February, 1915.
>
> The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Melbourne.
>
> Dear Sir,—
>
> With regard to the arrangement entered into a few days ago that Mr. Douglas of John Cooke and Co., would act on behalf of the whole of the exporters, we wish to bring under your notice that for the future we will deal direct with your Department in the matter, as our firm does not wish to negotiate through the person mentioned."

I may explain that during that period I mentioned there was no one to communicate with. The Government had an arrangement to communicate with the association, and these letters were coming in, including one from Mr. Douglas himself, who wrote on 23rd February, to the effect that he had resigned from the position of secretary to the Meat Exporters' Association. Then the question arose as to whom the arrangements were to be made through. It would have meant a very great delay indeed if we had to make separate arrangements in regard to each firm, so at a later stage it was suggested that I should call a meeting, and I did so on the 27th February. I wrote to each firm saying I desired to consult them on the matter of prices, and asking a representative to meet me at 2.30 p.m. on the Monday following.

77. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Did the Government never keep minutes of these meetings between the Minister of your Department and the meat exporters?—Yes, at some meetings minutes were kept, but at others they were not. For instance, minutes of this particular meeting of which I have been speaking were kept. This was the first meeting of the exporters with myself.

78. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Prior to this meeting no minutes were kept?—I do not think so.

79. Could you produce the minutes of that meeting?—Yes.

80. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—What form of assent was given to the cable as sent by the exporters?—I do not think there was any formal assent given, but at a subsequent meeting that cablegram was read, and it was apparently realized that it conveyed what had been suggested in their draft cable.

81. No exception was taken to it?—No.

82. The assent was by implication?—Yes; in regard to that cable I may say that it was never expected by the exporters that that draft cable would be sent word for word. Their proposals to meet the wishes of the Imperial Government were communicated to us in the form of a draft cable. It was only a draft cable, and it was subject, of course, to condensation, if for no other than economical reasons.

83. What was the agreement between the exporters and the Victorian Government—what did they sign?—The agreement consists of four documents. There was the cable from the Imperial Government, which at the second meeting was read to the exporters, and then there were three other documents signed by the exporters concerned, viz.:—(1) This draft cable; (2) a tabulated list of stocks held, freight commitments and so on; (3) a covering letter signed by all of them, which accompanied these other two documents, and in which they bound themselves to do these things—they undertook to do what was intimated in the draft cable.

84. They made an offer and the Victorian Government, by sending a cable and getting a reply accepting it, had a completed contract?—Yes, I think so.

85. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—The covering one is the one you read?—Yes.

86. And a long schedule was attached to the cablegram?—The draft cable and schedule were together attached to the letter.

87. Apart from that there is no writing to which the exporters have subscribed their signatures at all?—No.

88. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—In regard to the schedule of prices put in, could you give us the details concerning the contracts that Messrs. Angliss and Company proclaimed as reserved contracts—you have given us the total reservations, I would like to know the details there as to the reservations they made?—There were c.i.f. contracts to the extent of 23,000 lamb carcasses.

89. That was the only thing they proclaimed they wanted to fulfil, apart from the Imperial demand?—Yes, that was the only reservation proclaimed at the time by Angliss and Company.

90. Were there any later reservations made by Angliss and Company?—Later on the statement was made by Mr. Angliss that he had at that time reserved 10,000 carcasses of mutton.

91. That was not made at the time?—No.

92. *By the Chairman.*—Were the exporters at liberty to do as they liked with any carcasses which might be rejected by the Government inspectors as not being of sufficiently good grade?—That question was raised at a subsequent meeting—it was one of the early meetings—and the decision was that they would have to be kept here and not exported. At a later stage, however, there were indications in the cables from the Imperial Government that the situation was not so urgent as we had believed at first. For instance, there was a cable which intimated that it was not their desire to interfere with the frozen produce industry to a serious extent—meaning that if we had butter, for instance, to go, it ought to be allowed to go in reasonable quantities. We then concluded that the matter was not so serious as we had thought, and that it would be unfair to prevent trade in undersized and inferior meat, bull beef, cow beef, boned beef, veal and sundries generally, and it was arranged that a reasonable amount of those commodities would be allowed to go.

93. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—How was your decision conveyed to the exporters—by letter or verbally?—At a meeting.

94. *By the Chairman.*—After you got these cables from Home saying the situation was not so very urgent, you thought the exporters would have been justified in shipping a certain amount of produce if they could find room on the ships—is that your meaning?—Yes, a certain amount of beef that was not up to or did not conform to the Imperial Government contracts standard.

95. The exporters were to be allowed to ship that if they could find freight for it?—Yes; but all meat suitable for the Imperial Government—that is, that came within the grades stipulated for in these prices—could only be shipped for the Imperial Government.

96. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—You still included even third grade?—Yes.

97. Three grades are mentioned there—first, second and third?—Yes.

98. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Were there any minutes kept of the meeting at which the exporters were notified of that fact you have last stated?—I believe so.

99. *By the Chairman.*—Do you know the date of that meeting?—Well, I have the minutes of two of the meetings here, but it would take me some time to go through them in order to see which meeting it was. It would be on either 1st March or 14th April, but I could not say which just now without going through the minutes.

100. About what date did the cable come from England saying that the conditions might be relaxed?—There was nothing said about the conditions being relaxed, but we assumed that they might be from their cable.

101. If that cable came before 1st March the presumption is that the matter came up at the meeting on 1st March?—Yes.

102. Was Mr. Angliss present at both those meetings on 1st March and 14th April?—Yes, I think so. I am almost sure he was. I may say that the cable which gave us the idea that we might relax a little was dated 25th February.

103. Then the presumption is that the 1st March was the date of the meeting at which you brought the matter up?—Yes, the cable is as follows:—

"London, 25th February, 1915.

GOVERNOR,
Melbourne.

25th February, following message from Board of Trade begins:—

Board of Trade desires that refrigerated tonnage available should be utilized primarily for frozen meat, the supplies of which are of the highest importance, but not so as to disorganize exports of rabbits, dairy produce, and fruit.

They wish all produce to come forward as much as possible in normal quantities so as to disturb export trade as little as possible, but recognise that special consideration of all circumstances is required while cold stores for meat and rabbits are full.

Rabbits of importance as food for poorer classes in United Kingdom.

Similar message being sent to other States, Commonwealth, and New Zealand.

(Sgd.) HARCOURT."

We concluded that if rabbits were of importance and they did not wish to disorganize the export of rabbits, that meat which would reach a similar class of the community, viz., bull-beef, and cow-beef, and inferior qualities of mutton and lamb, should also be allowed to go, and we proceeded to arrange accordingly.

104. *By the Chairman.*—Who arranged for the space on the ships, and allotted the proportions?—At the time that the agreement was entered into, or prior to that time, there had been a great demand for refrigerated space. There was a very clamorous demand by all the exporters to get as much space as they could, and all the exporters had secured contracts for space ahead to as great an extent as possible. Those contracts were in existence at the time the agreement was entered into.

105. The February agreement?—Yes; and they were allowed to stand, and those are the contracts that are referred to in the cable. That is to say, the ships that were coming in immediately after the agreement was entered upon would be ships the space in which had already been contracted for by individual exporters, and, consequently, the space arrangements on those ships were made by the exporters themselves.

106. They were free to ship anything in that space; to use it for private consignments?—We think not.

107. They had engaged that space in advance —would they not be allowed to ship to their own agents to fill up that space?—No. They had agreed that all meat exported of certain grades, that is suitable for the Imperial Government requirements, would be exported to the Imperial Government.

108. Except the reservations they made of so many thousand carcasses?—Yes.

109. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Up to the 27th February the negotiations that you were making applied to beef and mutton only—the arrangements in regard to lamb came later on?—Yes.

110. Were those arrangements made at this meeting you held on the 27th February, when you called the exporters together after their refusal to act as an association with Mr. Douglas as secretary?—No; the circular was sent out on 27th February, and the meeting was called for the following Monday, 1st March.

111. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Only beef and mutton were matters of concern up till the 17th February, but on that date the cable from England included the word "lamb"?—Yes.

112. Did you report to the exporters that lamb was also included?—At the meeting on 1st March I did.

113. Then from 17th February the exporters were in ignorance of the fact that lamb was to be included at the wish of the Imperial Government?—Yes, that was the period during which the deadlock occurred, but there were no ships going, and the matter was not material.

114. *By the Chairman.*—Have you the minutes of the meeting that was held on the 1st March?—Yes.

115. Will you kindly read them?—Yes, they are as follows:—

Conference of Meat Exporters at Department of Agriculture, Melbourne, 1st March, 1915.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, in opening the Conference, stated that the specific reason he called the exporters into consultation was to get their mind on the price that should be charged for lamb, and also to deal with the whole question and decide on lines of conduct for the future as regards the relationship of holders of meat and the Victorian Government as constituted agents for the Imperial Government. It would be better to arrange that if anything cropped up they should meet, and each would know what was being done in the major matters. So far as details were concerned a Departmental officer would be appointed to act as secretary or representative of the Department. What he meant by details was that there were many questions as regards quantity, grades, and things of that kind which he had personally no time to attend to, and these things, so far as the Department was concerned, would be carried out at the Produce Offices by Mr. Bainbridge. He would like to get the mind of the Conference on the matter of price.

Mr. BALDERSTONE (Borthwick) asked when it was likely that the Government would take mutton, lamb, and beef, as this was one of the things he wanted to know. He had received a cable from their London branch stating that the want of a decision as to what the Government was going to do was disturbing things generally.

DIRECTOR.—The Department was really waiting for a definite acceptance by the Imperial Government.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—In this last cable they asked you if there was any reduction in price; that is what is practically holding it up.

DIRECTOR.—I was going to deal with this matter at a later stage, but, as the matter has cropped up, we had better go on with it. There have been different interpretations of this cable. There was no reply to our original cable. The authorities first asked us to make available all meat supplied in Victoria. In the early portion of that cable the word "meat" was used, but later on the terms "beef" and "mutton" were used. "Lamb" was not included, and consequently the prices cabled were for mutton and beef, and then further negotiations took place with you about reductions in price, and that reduction was made as regards beef. Then the present cable came to hand, and, in reply, the reductions agreed to by the exporters were cabled. The question then was if this cable could be taken as an acceptance—[*Cablegram attached*]. The director, continuing, stated that that cable was received prior to the information being sent that you had agreed to reduce the price of beef, and then the following cable was sent—[*Cable attached*]—and we have received no reply. I had in mind the necessity of a definite reply to the first cable, and did not take it that the first cable I have read to you was an acceptance.

Mr. ANGLISS, M.L.C.—That meant that orders would not stand.

DIRECTOR.—They would be taken over by the Board of Trade.

Mr. ANGLISS.—Does the meat belong to the man who bought it or the people who hold it here?

DIRECTOR.—The man who holds it would be paid for it by the Government.

Mr. STOOKE (Angliss and Company).—I think that refers to sales that have been made to British Government Departments or France. It does not refer to outside orders at all.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—It looks as if the Imperial authorities have not closed for the meat yet.

DIRECTOR.—That was the way it was read at the time the cable was sent in reply. Since that time, however, another opinion has been expressed, and that is that the first paragraph really constitutes an acceptance of the offer conveyed in the first cable.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—Don't you think that the fact of the second cable would show the Imperial authorities that you had not closed?

Mr. JONES.—Are you going to assume that they have accepted it and advise us on your own account?

DIRECTOR.—If we did that they would stand to us, but it is rather difficult to do so in the face of the second cable.

Mr. FERGUSON.—I think it is sufficiently definite to draw from that that we may expect a reply very shortly. Assuming that the Government has not taken over these supplies, and sales are made in the meantime to buyers in the United Kingdom, and the British Government steps in and takes over the supplies in transit; I should like your views on the subject as to whom that mutton and beef belonged—vendor or buyer.

DIRECTOR.—I suppose the Government would pay the person in whose name it stood when seized.

Mr. JAMES.—The whole thing seems to hang on whether the British Government have bought the stuff or not.

DIRECTOR.—It is really a question as to whether we can, on the directions we have, such as they are, step in and buy on their behalf now.

Mr. JAMES.—Cannot you make up your mind on that now?

DIRECTOR.—If we could accept a price for lamb to-day we could make that an excuse for asking for a reply to our last cable.

Mr. JAMES.—We are in a position to quote lamb now—

G.A.Q. lamb, 5⅝d. f.o.b.
Other qualities, 5½d. f.o.b.

We propose to deliver on the same terms as for March to end of May. The lamb season is over at the end of April.

DIRECTOR.—How do those prices compare with the prices quoted by New South Wales?

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—First quality, 5⅝d., second quality, 5¼d., third quality, 5⅛d. Victorian lamb has always been considered superior.

Mr. R. KILGOUR stated that the price quoted did not fall in with his views at all.

DIRECTOR.—I was hoping you were going to do it a little less.

Mr. KILGOUR.—Our directors were perfectly willing to sell our supplies to the Imperial authorities, but we want to go further into the matter.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—The storage charges are very heavy. The Government charges twice as much as London, and three times as much as Liverpool. If we felt we were going to get the meat away quickly we would be better able to make up our minds.

DIRECTOR.—We repeated that in the first cable.

Mr. ANGLISS.—I suppose the Victorian Government could offer storage terms to exporters somewhere about cost. The storage charges would be going on unless we get the stuff away quickly. At the present market value, he did not think there was much in it, unless it was got away quickly. It was held in store at the present time. There is no part of Australia that has kept the stuff so long in store as Victoria. Some of it had been in store since October last year.

DIRECTOR.—There was another way out of the difficulty, assuming we get to know in reply to our cable

the quantity that is expected from this State for the next three months, to settle the matter by taking over the stock as it is killed—that is, taking charge of it in our store.

Mr. ANGLISS.—We cannot get more stuff in until we get some away. Would the Government pay for storage?

DIRECTOR.—Yes.

Mr. R. FERGUSON.—That would only affect stock that is not killed.

DIRECTOR.—Suppose we take over all stocks on hand now and undertake responsibility for storage from that time on.

Mr. JAMES.—That would help us out of the difficulty very considerably.

DIRECTOR.—Suppose that was done, how would it affect the prices quoted? It would be a lever on the Imperial Government to send tonnage. They would be relieving themselves of the cost of storage.

Mr. JAMES.—Not very much, because most of the stuff has been in storage for some time. It would only affect it in the future. We would have to discuss that, and we have not allotted much for future storage.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—As regards the present price in the market, I think there is very little in this proposition on last Tuesday's market.

Mr. ANGLISS.—I think you should send that cable quoting 5⅝d. and 5½d., and see what comes of it.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Our prices are very fair in comparison with New South Wales. The reason we adopted two grades is because some firms are only dealing with two qualities.

Mr. KILGOUR.—Those prices would not suit us at all.

DIRECTOR.—All I have to say about this is that if this thing cannot be done by mutual agreement, as of course it is better it should be done, there will have to be legislation.

Mr. KILGOUR, after a little discussion on the matter, agreed to throw in his lot with the others as regards price.

DIRECTOR.—I quite understand your position, and I am glad you have fallen into line with the others.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—I would suggest that the storage charges be reduced by half in the Government stores, that would help everybody.

DIRECTOR.—Your contention is that so far as the storage is concerned, you could do it in your own works for less than you have been charged in the Government works.

Mr. BALDERSTONE.—I am speaking of our own works.

Mr. ANGLISS.—It is the charges that make for expense.

DIRECTOR stated he would cable the prices quoted, and ask for definite instructions. He would also impress the necessity for quick provision of tonnage.

Mr. JAMES.—The prices quoted are for delivery in March, April, and May. Then the question is what we will charge the Imperial Government for what we have on hand. If they do not find the tonnage we cannot keep the meat indefinitely.

DIRECTOR.—What is going away this week?

Mr. JAMES.—The *Shropshire* is loading. The quicker the matter is settled the better it will be.

DIRECTOR.—I quite understand that.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Our offers for beef, lamb, and mutton are subject to sales being made in the meantime.

DIRECTOR.—We do not expect that you are holding up your business since you were called together.

Mr. JAMES.—Our sales are made to London houses, and have been shipped. They won't be touched.

DIRECTOR.—You must not ask me to guarantee that.

Mr. JAMES.—Suppose sales were made and the Government took over the meat, would that relieve us of all responsibility?

DIRECTOR.—It would not be advisable to complicate the cable by asking these minor matters. As occasion arises I will call a meeting, and if anything comes to your minds, if you will approach me I will call a meeting.

Mr. ANGLISS said there was a certain rumour going about that he was in possession of information last Monday or Tuesday, and he had been told that he knew all about the lamb business. This was not so, and in fairness to him he would like the director to inform the meeting how he was placed.

DIRECTOR said that inasmuch as he had some connexion with this point, if they wished him to make a statement he was perfectly willing to do so. Arrangements were made that the Government and the Department should work in this matter through, what he understood was, an association of the exporters, and of which Mr. Douglas was secretary. He understood that Mr. Douglas was an employee of one of the firms, but, at the time in question, he did not know that this was so. On Monday last, when Mr. Douglas came up to ask if there was any news from England, I said there was a cable; but it had just come to hand, and had not been seen by the Minister, and I was not quite sure whether it was a confidential cable to the Government; but in any case I could not make public what was in the cable. He replied that is rather a pity, as members of his association might feel in an awkward position at the next day's sales, and would not know what to do in the way of buying. I quickly weighed the matter up in my mind, and I felt that if these men were in a state of hesitancy as to what prices are going to be, they will perhaps stand out, and there would be a slump. I decided to tell Mr. Douglas the conclusion I thought could be drawn from that cable, and said that, although there was no definite answer as to price—and I showed him the cable, and told him I had a difficulty in answering it—but seeing that the concession that had been asked for in the cable had already been made, I felt those prices would be accepted. I said I could see no reason why his people should not buy on the basis of the price last quoted. He went away then, and some little time after Mr. Angliss rang me up on the telephone, and asked me practically the same question, "Was there any reply?" I said "Yes, there was a cable, but I could not discuss what was in it, except to say there was no definite acceptance." He practically repeated the same remarks as Mr. Douglas—that people would not know how to operate—and I said so far as that is concerned I can give you a personal opinion that if buyers operate on the basis of the last-quoted price they ought to be pretty safe, and I am not quite sure I said that I had already given the information over the telephone.

The following day Mr. Douglas and Mr. Elder called to see me after lunch, and it then turned out that Mr. Douglas had not disclosed to the people he represented the expression of opinion of mine; but had regarded it as confidential, although I pointed out that there would not have been any necessity for me to express an opinion that buyers could operate, as it would have been a useless opinion if it only went to Mr. Douglas. In the course of conversation with Mr. Elder and Mr. Douglas, I learned that Mr. Angliss had been operating pretty freely that day, and I scented the possibility of it being thought that Mr. Angliss had information about the lamb, and I then stated that so far as the subject of price was concerned, I had stated what I thought; I made no statement that the cable made any reference to lamb.

Mr. ANGLISS.—I wanted it to be made quite clear that I had no information about the lamb, and I think the parties that had that information should have given it to the meeting, and I contend that I had no information whatever. If the information was of any value it was Mr. Douglas's place to post it round to the trade.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Did Mr. Angliss ring you up on the Friday?

Mr. ANGLISS.—I rang up to see if there was any reply—I only wanted to know if there was a reply.

DIRECTOR.—I merely said that no reply had been received. When he rang up on the Monday he asked the same question, and I answered him as I have explained.

I am sorry that the thing has happened. I feel that in some way I am perhaps blameable myself for having departed in my anxiety to do the best I could for the producers and others from that strict official attitude that is so often complained of by business men. Nevertheless, if I had not departed from it on this occasion this trouble might not have been. I do not think that any of the parties, through the little trouble, ought to allow it to occupy their minds.

Mr. ANGLISS.—It is not a very pleasant thing to be told that I had certain information; I want those here to disabuse their minds that I had any information.

116. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—No shipments had actually taken place?—No, no shipping had been available up till then.

117. Did you take that as applying merely to the reservations previously mentioned?—Yes; in the cabled reply from the British Government no mention had been made of the c.i.f. contracts spoken of in the cables, and we did not know whether they were to be taken over or not, and we were never informed on the matter, and we had to decide on our own responsibility; and at this meeting, as you can see from the discussion, there was considerable contention on the matter. Perhaps, as a preliminary to this statement of mine which I am about to read, it ought to be said that at the meeting on the previous Tuesday it was alleged that Mr. Angliss had gone out to

the sale yards and bought practically the whole of the lamb, or by far the greatest proportion of the lamb offered for sale, and this happening immediately prior to the meeting at which it was announced that the British Government would take the lamb, led to the suspicion that Mr. Angliss had information as to the cable having come, saying that the British Government would take the lamb.

118. Suspicion amongst the other exporters, or the general public?—Yes, I understand there was considerable comment on his action, which was an unusual one. It was suspicion amongst the other exporters and by the people at the sale yards, so at this meeting Mr. Angliss took the opportunity——

119. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—That was, of course, after it was known the British Government would take lamb. They had no reason to make the allegation before it was known the British Government would take the lamb?—It was known that the British Government would take lamb when my invitation to this meeting was sent out on 27th February.

120. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—You announced it in the letters?—Yes.

121. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Not before the 27th?—No.

122. Was it after the 27th when these purchases were made?—No, before.

123. *By the Hon. E. J. Crooke.*—And it was on the Tuesday prior to the 27th that he made this purchase at the yards?—Yes—[*reading*]—"Inasmuch as he had some connexion with this point, if they wished him to make a statement he was perfectly willing to do so. Arrangements were made that the Government and the Department should work in this matter through, what he understood was, an association of the exporters, and of which Mr. Douglas was secretary. He understood that Mr. Douglas was an employee of one of the firms, but, at the time in question, he did not know that this was so. On Monday last, when Mr. Douglas came up to ask if there was any news from England, I said there was a cable; but it had just come to hand, and had not been seen by the Minister." I withdraw the statement that the first intimation was mentioned in my circular calling the meeting.

124. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—What was the date of the previous Tuesday you refer to?—That would be the 23rd.

125. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—What was the first intimation. You told us that your letter was the first intimation?—It was on the Monday previous to the 1st March; that would be the 22nd February. I stated at that meeting—"When he rang up on the Monday he asked the same question," and I answered him as I have explained.

126. You showed Mr. Douglas the cable in which it was said lamb was included?—I will have to ask the indulgence of the Committee at this stage for this reason—that these notes were taken by an officer, and although I think he transcribed them, I do not know whether they were on the file or not; but, at any rate, they could not be found yesterday, and they had to be re-transcribed. That officer was at this work last night, and he finished at that stage, and there are four pages short. He did not turn up this morning, but I understand he has since done so, and the remaining four pages of these notes are on their way up. This is a phase of the matter that I have not had in my mind since the actual date of the meeting, and I would prefer to refer to the transcript to say on what date the lamb matter was announced to any one.

127. *The Chairman.*—The whole of this, I think, is rather a side issue to our main inquiry.

128. *The Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—This meeting of 1st March was important, and I only wanted to know the things that happened on the 1st March that had relation to this agreement.

129. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—It incorporated lamb in bringing them into the agreement?—Yes.

130. *By the Chairman.*—There was nothing, I suppose, important until we come to the 27th May?—Practically none; things went on satisfactorily.

131. On the 27th May, I understand, the exporters notified the Department that they would not ship by the *Moldavia* on the 31st May, and I would like to ask whether they acted separately or jointly in that action, and what reasons were given by Angliss and the others for failing to ship by the *Moldavia*. The 31st May was the last day on which the fixed prices were to operate?——

132. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Had they been previously advised they had to ship by the *Moldavia?*—The history of the *Moldavia* transaction is this: On the 21st May a telephone message was received from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by the export superintendent, informing him that there was 53,780 cubic feet of space allotted in the *Moldavia* for Victoria. That information was given to the export superintendent in order that he might supply information as to holdings of stock upon which an allotment of space to the different exporters might be made, and Mr. Crowe consequently sent a letter conveying an intimation that the percentage of stocks held at that time by the shippers was Angliss, 57 per cent.; Borthwick, 26 per cent.; Cooke and Company, 9 per cent.; Sims, Cooper, and Nevanas, 2 per cent.; and Walker, and Joubert and Joubert probably one truck each. Then the space was allotted to those shippers in that proportion which meant that Angliss was allotted thirty trucks, Borthwick fourteen, John Cooke five, Sims, Cooper three or four trucks, and Nevanas one truck, and Walker one truck, and Joubert and Joubert had nothing to go.

133. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Who would make the allotment?—I think it is made by Mr. Crowe on figures supplied him weekly by the holders of stocks, those figures being supplied in order to meet the requirements of the Imperial Government—the holdings of stocks from week to week of the meat held and therefore available, which they might expect to get at a later stage, and which was communicated to them by cable every week. In pursuance of that request an intimation of stocks held is got each week from the exporters.

134. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—When did you start getting that intimation?—I think that was started early in March in response to a request from the Imperial Government.

135. *By the Chairman.* — On the 27th May were some of those exporters notifying they would not send any meat by the *Moldavia?*—Yes.

136. What reasons did they give?—The first intimation that we had after sending that percentage allotment to the Peninsular and Oriental Company was a message from that company stating that Angliss and Company were not shipping by the *Moldavia*. That was the first intimation we had.

137. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—When did you get that?—On the 27th.

138. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—When was the *Moldavia* to sail?—On the 31st May.

139. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—And had you to send to Angliss and Company a notification of the percentage of the number of carcasses that would be required to be sent by them when you heard they were not shipping?—Prior to that we had given the percentage to the shipping company, and the procedure would be for that company to notify Angliss that space for a certain number of trucks would be for him.

140. And have you any evidence that they had sent forward any request to him?—I have not any direct evidence. I dare say evidence of that could be obtained.

141. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—And were those negotiations carried on through the association, or was it done entirely through the Peninsular and Oriental Company? — The procedure has been in operation right throughout in respect of thirteen ships that had gone in the meantime, and exactly the same procedure was adopted in this case.

142. *By the Chairman.*—I understand all the shippers declined to send by the *Moldavia*—is that not so?—Practically, but inasmuch as you asked the reasons that some of them gave, I deemed it necessary to indicate how we first learned that any of them were not going to ship, because some of them indicated they would ship if Angliss would ship.

143. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—The first intimation you had from the Peninsular and Oriental Company was that Angliss and Company were not going to ship?—Yes, that was the first intimation.

144. *By the Chairman.*—Did Angliss and Company give any reason?—That intimation reached us from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and they did not give us any reason at all. They simply announced that Angliss and Company were not shipping. That message, immediately it was received, was sent on to me. It was realized as being important, and Mr. Crowe immediately communicated with me, and I asked him to see me at lunch time. Before leaving to see me, a telephone message was received by him from John Cooke and Company, who also said they were not shipping, and early in the afternoon Borthwich and Sons announced their refusal to ship. These were the first three announcements we got, and we got them in that way.

145. Did you ask them their reasons for not shipping?—I immediately reported the matter to the Minister of Agriculture, and I suggested to him it was very serious, because it would mean that this space would go empty. They had been clamouring all along for space, and in the meantime the Imperial Government had arranged to pay for that refrigerator space on the steam-ship, and had entered into arrangements to commandeer. A proclamation had been issued by the Commonwealth Government, at the instance of the Imperial Government, commandeering all refrigerator space on all boats that came within territorial waters, and consequently it appeared to me a very important matter that no empty space should go, and I represented that to the Minister, and suggested that Mr. Angliss should be asked to see him, and his reasons sought, and I suggested at the same time that, inasmuch as Mr. Hagelthorn had been associated with the Minister practically right throughout these negotiations, Mr. Hagelthorn should also be asked to be present. I had the idea that the matter might be, perhaps, arranged more satisfactorily if the two Ministers were present. Mr. Hutchinson asked me to see Mr. Hagelthorn, and ask him if he would be present at the interview, and, if so, to make arrangements accordingly. I went down to Mr. Hagelthorn's room and asked him, and he said he would gladly assist at the interview, and I told him is was suggested that it should take place quickly, and consequently he telephoned from his room to Mr. Angliss, and asked him to come up. Mr. Angliss said he would come up straightway. Then Mr. Hutchinson was communicated with, and asked to come down into Mr. Hagelthorn's room, and he did so. He waited a little while, but had an engagement to attend to. I think it was on the Thursday, and the House was sitting, and he had to get away.

146. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—What was the date?—27th May. He went away. He had gone when Mr. Angliss came, and consequently the interview took place between Mr. Angliss, Mr. Hagelthorn, and myself.

147. *By the Chairman.*—Have we minutes of that meeting?—No.

148. What was the substance of what took place at this meeting between Mr. Hagelthorn, Mr. Angliss, and yourself on the 27th May?—Mr. Hagelthorn opened up by intimating to Mr. Angliss that he (Mr. Hagelthorn) had been informed that he (Mr. Angliss) had refused to ship meat by the *Moldavia*, and he asked him why that was so, and Mr. Angliss stated that he had not refused to ship by the *Moldavia*—that what he had done was this: He had refused to ship all London meat by the *Moldavia*. He explained that the ship was going to London—that particular class of meat was the meat that was required to be shipped to London——

149. Was that for the Imperial Government?—Yes, the Imperial Government. Perhaps it ought to be explained, for the information of the Committee, that these terms "London meat" and "Liverpool meat" are short terms, colloquial terms, used to indicate the classes of meat, which, while all standard meat coming within the limits of the Imperial Government's suitability, are not saleable each in the other place if put on the civilian market.

150. Which takes the higher quality?—London. That is to say, if the meat going to London did not happen to be required for the Imperial Government's purposes and was to be used by the Imperial Government for sale to civilians, that would have to be meat of a higher quality and a higher class of meat than that which goes to Liverpool, that would be suitable for sale at Liverpool for civilians.

151. *By the Chairman.*—While good enough for the Imperial Government?—Yes.

152. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—For outside sale?—Perhaps Mr. Angliss would say whether that is so.

153. *The Hon. Wm. Angliss.*—There are two different grades—London and Liverpool, and the whole of this meat that is now being asked about was on account of Imperial orders, and it was pointed out that to get the thirty trucks——

154. *Witness.*—I only wanted confirmation——

155. *The Hon. Wm. Angliss.*—That is quite right, for Imperial use.

156. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Previous ships that had gone out—some of them carried Liverpool meat and some London meat; was the Imperial Government taking both qualities?—Yes.

157. And some were taking Liverpool, and some London?—Yes. And when a ship was

destined for London it carried the London quality of meat, and when destined for Liverpool it carried meat which could be sold on the Liverpool market if not required for Imperial purposes by the Imperial Government.

158. Do I understand from you that if a ship to London took the Liverpool meat to London, the Imperial Government could not sell Liverpool meat in London for certain uses?—Yes.

159. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Did it make any difference to Mr. Angliss where the meat went to?—I do not know whether it made any difference to Mr. Angliss, but it rather made a difference to us.

160. An inconvenience of yours, not Mr. Angliss'?—An inconvenience to the Imperial Government to have meat ariving which it found it did not require for its own purposes, but if put on the market was found unsuitable for the market.

161. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—You would strongly object to Liverpool meat being put on board the *Moldavia*?—Yes.

162. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you make an objection to it?—We did ultimately object. Mr. Angliss put it that it was not convenient for him to get out a sufficiency of London meat from his stores, and it was pointed out to him that we had information to the effect that he had got London meat.

163. Was this all the interview?—Yes.

164. *By the Chairman.*—Follow the interview through?—I got to the stage where I said that Mr. Angliss intimated that he would willingly utilize the space for the shipment of Liverpool meat, or a shipment of whatever meat happened to come to hand in his stores. That is to say, if Liverpool meat was immediately convenient to be removed from his stores, that would have to go on the ship, but if a stack of London meat suitable for London was available—conveniently available—that should go on the ship, but he would not and could not ship all London meat—he explained that it was very inconvenient to remove Liverpool meat to get at the London meat. I had been informed that an inspector of ours, a senior inspector, whom we had especially appropriated for this work of controlling the Imperial meat inspection, and seeing that the meat was of the quality required and paid for, had reported there was London meat conveniently available in Angliss' store, and when I mentioned that, Mr. Angliss said that he thought he knew more about his own business than our inspector, and that there was no meat for London or for the Imperial Government conveniently available in his store, and what our inspector was referring to was 10,000 carcasses of mutton that he had stored in his store right from the start and had kept back, and which had not been included in the stocks in order that he might put it on the local market.

165. I think you mentioned that reservation of 10,000 carcasses?—Yes.

166. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—He said later on he made a reservation?—That was the reservation.

167. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Was that the time you heard of it?—Yes. That was the first time I heard that he had any other stocks other than those that had been communicated in the first instance, or communicated from week to week.

168. Could that be regarded as a technical breach of his agreement, not having mentioned that 10,000 reservation?—I would not like to say.

169. *The Hon. Wm. Angliss.*—May I explain that, to put the Committee right?

170. *The Chairman.*—I think we will get you to give evidence by-and-by.

171. *Witness (continuing).*—I also received information from the Export Superintendent that Mr. Angliss held a considerable quantity of meat of Imperial Government quality and suitable for the London market, in the old City Council's store, some 10,000 carcasses, and I suggested he might use that, and he said that he could not use that because some of it had deteriorated and was the subject of assessment by the underwriters of an insurance company just then, and he did not know what quantity of that would be available as London meat. Of course the argument that was used by Mr. Hagelthorn was that the space had been paid for by the Imperial Government, and in view of the Empire's needs it would be unthinkable for the space to go empty, and that also apparently his example was having a bad effect on the other exporters because he had received information that two others had also intimated they would not send. But Mr. Angliss was very persistent in his determination not to send other than meat which he said he could conveniently get at, some of which might be London and Liverpool meat, but the bulk of which he thought would be Liverpool meat, and we asked him to try and come to a determination as to what quantities of each he had, and he said it would be impossible, and we asked him to try and let us know by the next morning. He said he would make inquiries, but he did not think anybody would know more about it than himself, and he really could not say what proportion of it was London and Liverpool meat, and at any rate he was firm in his statement he would fill the space quite willingly, but he would not fill it with other than meat which was convenient to hand.

172. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Did not he suggest to the Minister he would ship the Liverpool meat, and it was quite a usual thing to rail it from London to Liverpool?—That was suggested, and Mr. Angliss suggested that. He said in his own private business he had frequently when he had contracts for Liverpool—I won't say frequently, because I do not know that he used that word—he had on occasions had contracts with Liverpool, sent that meat *viâ* London, and had it railed to Liverpool, and he suggested that we should ask the Imperial Government by cable to carry out that mode of procedure in respect of his allotment, and Mr. Hagelthorn, or myself—I do not know which—pointed out that we could not undertake to bother the Imperial Government with a detail like that, to explain to them the circumstances as to why particular meat had not gone that should have gone, and suggest to them what they should do with it, and how they should get out of the dilemma in which we had placed them. The discussion then went on to the position that the non-shipment of this meat placed Mr. Angliss in financially, in view of two things—in view of the expiry of the time at which the prices were to stand, and in view also of the very sudden and high rise of the price of mutton at the previous Tuesday's sales—mutton was sold at the previous Tuesday's sales from 9d. to 10d. dead weight as against the Imperial Government price, 4½d. Of course, it was inevitable in any adjustment of price that took place after that date that the price to the Imperial Government would be higher, and when that was put to Mr. Angliss he said he would willingly ship the meat on a later ship—London meat—or whatever meat was required, and ship it at May

prices. He said that. I should explain here—I think that at a later meeting, on the 31st May—Mr. Angliss mentioned that.

173. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Between whom?—The whole of the exporters and the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Public Works.

174. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—A meeting to revise prices?—Yes.

175. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—In *Hansard* Mr. Hagelthorn said that a conference had been held with the exporters at his office on "the first day of this month"—June?—May I explain. I have only at this stage referred to a meeting held at Mr. Hagelthorn's office on 31st May, in order to explain a misconception and forgetfulness—I suppose I had better term it—on the part of Mr. Hagelthorn of Mr. Angliss' statement that he would ship at May prices in June; he would ship the quantity he did not ship on the *Moldavia* at a later stage, and at May prices. That is to say, at this meeting on 27th May with Mr. Hagelthorn, at one stage Mr. Angliss offered to ship meat later in June to make up for what he did not ship on the *Moldavia*, and he offered to ship it at the May prices, but Mr. Hagelthorn did not understand that, and denied that at a meeting on 31st May, when Mr. Angliss said he had made that offer, and Mr. Angliss referred it to me, and I corroborated him on that statement, and recalled the circumstances to Mr. Hagelthorn, who then recalled the fact that Mr. Angliss had made the offer.

176. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—You are now going back to 27th May?—Yes. The end of the interview was this—the vessel being a London vessel, it was determined that Mr. Angliss' offer to ship such meat as came to hand could not be accepted, and in view of the defections of the other shippers which were added to during that afternoon it became necessary, in order to avoid what we termed it the calamity of empty space, which had been paid for at a high rate by the Imperial Government—that space going Home empty—especially in view of our efforts with the Imperial Government to get space provided for us, we determined we must try and get it filled in Sydney before the ship left; it was to leave the next morning. It became necessary, in order to avoid sending away an empty ship, that afternoon to wire for the meat to be put on board in Sydney. That was done, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was informed, and they wired to Sydney to fill the ship up as much as possible in Sydney, and it was filled up to a considerable extent, but still had empty space when she arrived here on 31st May, and that space was filled with some 4,150 carcasses of lamb.

177. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Owned by whom?—Borthwick and Sons, and 454 quarters of beef owned by Sims, Cooper, and a quantity of rabbits on account of various shippers.

178. *By the Chairman.*—Borthwick had previously refused?—Yes, although they said on that afternoon of 27th May that they would ship if Angliss shipped, but they would not otherwise.

179. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Did they raise the objection they had not got London meat readily available?—No.

180. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Were the other defections in consequence of Angliss and Company refusing to ship?—That I cannot say.

181. You said that Borthwick put that forward as an excuse?—No, I said that Borthwick said he would ship if Angliss shipped.

182. That would be the same sort of thing?—No, when Borthwick stated he would not ship he did not give any reason, but at a later stage he said he would ship if Angliss shipped.

183. Did they all say that?—No.

184. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Was there no penalty for non-fulfilment of contract?—There was no way to enforce the contract.

185. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Could not you sue for breach of agreement?—I could not say; it is a legal question.

186. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did any of the others give reasons besides Angliss?—Yes, they gave various reasons. The reasons were given at the meeting of 31st May. That closed that interview, and then on 31st May, which was on the Monday, there appeared an intimation in the press that the Government was going to take into consideration that afternoon the matter of seeking legislative authority to enforce the carrying out of the Imperial Government contract if it became necessary at any time as it appeared.

187. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Had these refusals been published in the press before that?—Yes.

188. The public was in possession of an *ex parte* statement?—It had been stated there had been refusals, or that the space of the *Moldavia* was not being utilized, or something to that effect.

189. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—From whom would the press get that information?—I really could not say. They did not get it from me, anyhow.

190. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Had any attempt been made to meet the exporters in any way to see whether they would continue on at the same price after the 31st May?—No, no meeting had been held. It had been contemplated to hold such a meeting, but it was felt by the officers of the Department and the Minister that it was a very ticklish time to hold such meeting, and to come to any determination at such a time, in view of the drought, etc., which was having an effect on the prices—it was felt that it would be extremely inconvenient for the exporters to submit prices, and for the Government to accept prices owing to the erratic market conditions prevailing, and likely to prevail at the termination of a drought such as we have experienced, and consequently that meeting was being left till the very last moment.

191. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—It may be said the Minister was acting with the advice of his officers in postponing that meeting?—Yes.

192. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Was it not open to the exporters to refuse to supply any meat at all after the 31st?—No.

193. Because the agreement as to prices terminated at that time?—Yes, as to prices.

194. You had not offered an increased price?—No, but this is the position: At the time the first cable came, when the preliminary meetings were held there was an honorable understanding entered into, that those exporters would stand by the British Government to make available the whole of the available meat export of the State for the Imperial Government's purposes during the duration of the war. There can be no doubt whatever about that—a technical breaking of the agreement in that regard because of the non-existence of a fresh arrangement or adjustment of

prices would not be justified in view of the feeling and spirit in which that agreement was entered into by the exporters, and accepted by the Government on behalf of the Imperial Government.

195. You consider they were open to accept the same prices?—No, not as to prices. It was never expected of them to do so.

196. The conditions had materially changed in the meantime?—It was anticipated right at the start that they would change, and that was why it was so fixed. It was known that the breaking of the drought would affect the prices, and no one knew the position he would be in, and it was not considered fair to bind any party.

197. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—I think there is a misapprehension about that. Mr. Hutchinson, in his speech at page 839 of *Hansard*, said, "I find possibly in one direction I conveyed a wrong impression when I last spoke, when I said that the contract expired on 31st May. The correct position was that the contract ran until 31st May on the then existing prices, and then prices had to be revised for the remainder of the season"?—He corrected that, evidently thinking a misapprehension had arisen owing to what he had said previously.

198. *By the Chairman.*—That is about all that took place on the 27th?—Yes.

199. The next meeting was held, I believe, on the 31st May (Monday)?—Yes, between the exporters and the Minister.

200. I think the Minister has sent us the minutes of that meeting?—Yes.

201. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Was Mr. Angliss present?—Yes. You were asking the reasons given by the representatives of the firms for not using the space on the *Moldavia*. At that meeting Mr. Balderson was the first speaker, and he submitted figures to show that his firm had honoured his contract for the supply of meat to the Imperial Government. That is to say, he read figures of existing stocks on the 12th February, and then he showed that in the meantime they had exported more than that, but it was pointed out to him by myself that the whole of the meat that went into the stores at any time was to be made available to the Imperial Government till the end of the war. The price was only fixed until 31st May, and the figures supplied were of no use unless accompanied by the quantities of meat purchased in the meantime. That is to say, as he was sending out of store he was replenishing into store. Merely because he supplied a certain quantity that he said he had on hand on 12th February did not relieve him of the obligation to supply all the meat that went into his store for the Imperial Government's purpose at any time.

202. *By the Chairman.*—He submitted he had exported more than his allotment on the basis of 12th February figures?—Yes.

203. Did the whole of that go to the Imperial Government?—Yes; but it must be remembered, of course, that the cable also said that meat on the hoof was available, and all meat that was to be purchased in the meantime was to be available. Another objection he had was that he was unfairly treated in the matter of allotment. He felt he had too much allotted to him, that whereas he had previously been allotted 13 per cent., he was now allotted 26 per cent.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1915.

Present:

The Hon. W. S. MANIFOLD, in the Chair;
The Hon. R. Beckett,
The Hon. F. G. Clarke,
The Hon. E. J. Crooke,
The Hon. A. McLellan,
The Hon. J. K. Merritt,
The Hon. T. H. Payne.

Mr. Starke and Mr. Dixon, instructed by Mr. Richards, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Mann and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Pavey, Wilson, and Cohen, appeared on behalf of the Hon. W. C. Angliss, M.L.C.

S. S. Cameron, Director of Agriculture, further examined.

204. *By the Chairman.*—When we adjourned yesterday I think we had practically completed your evidence in regard to the meeting of 31st May?—Yes.

205. That was followed by a meeting on 1st June, at which you said fresh prices were agreed to?—Yes.

206. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Was anything done at all in the direction of supplying any portion of the meat promised for the *Moldavia*, or did they all maintain their attitude in refusing to ship?—Borthwick's shipped 4,000 carcasses.

207. But did Mr. Angliss ship any portion of his lot that he had promised?—No.

208. *By the Chairman.*—Will you please go on to the 1st June?—On the 1st June a meeting was held at the office of the Minister of Agriculture, the exporters having been asked to attend by the Minister. The Minister's action in asking them to attend was the result of a decision of the Cabinet on the previous day. That was an important meeting, and I have the notes of it here, and will read them to you, viz.:—

REPORT of Conference between the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. W. Hutchinson, M.L.A.) and the meat exporters, held at the Minister's office, on the 1st June, 1915.

The Hon. F. Hagelthorn, M.L.C. (Minister of Public Works); the Hon. W. A. Adamson, M.L.C. (Chairman of Price of Goods Board); Dr. S. S. Cameron (Director of Agriculture); and Mr. R. Crowe (Exports Superintendent), were also present.

The Minister of Agriculture said that there were two positions to be reached. The contract with the *Moldavia* had not been fulfilled, and the Government felt that, having made the arrangements, they should be in a position to get the meat if required. Arising out of that was the other position. The Government would like to have the opinion of the exporters as to whether, under the present abnormal conditions, export should not cease immediately in view of the great shortage in Victoria.

Some of the exporters were not adverse to the Government taking control of the meat, while others might think that action through the Prices Board would meet the case.

Mr. W. ANGLISS (W. Angliss and Co. Pty. Ltd.), said it would be a great mistake for the Prices Board to fix the price of meat. The effect would be most far-reaching, and it would stop buying outside their own territory. The effect would be that, unless the butchers could buy to sell at the price fixed they would not buy at all. The price would have to be fixed each week according to the market prices. Unless the Government could assure the butchers getting the stock it would be a mistake for the Price of Goods Board to fix the price.

The MINISTER.—You mean it would affect the inflow of stock from New South Wales?

Mr. ANGLISS.—Yes; it would not be safe to go outside our own dead-meat markets. On the question of the Government commandeering meat, the only meat that could be commandeered would be that in cool stores. The price would then have to be fixed, and

that would lead to trouble, and would probably not be a success. He considered that those holding frozen stocks should agree as to a price, and would suggest that they be given a few minutes to discuss the price. His idea was that the public should be informed that they could obtain frozen meat at so many pence under the fresh meat rate. It would then rest with themselves whether they bought fresh or frozen meat.

The MINISTER said that the figures the Department had showed that the total quantity of meat in store was 12,301 quarters beef, 68,430 carcasses lamb, and 90,472 carcasses mutton, or a total of 195,832 carcasses, exclusive of 32,000 carcasses the Murtoa Freezing Works had. The latter were not accepted for export owing to being misshapen. If these figures were approximately correct, did it represent any exportable surplus at all?

Mr. CROWE.—The figures did not include 12/14,000 carcasses which one exporter stated he wished to have for local consumption.

The DIRECTOR.—It did not include the 10,000 carcasses spoken of by Mr. Angliss a few days ago.

Mr. ANGLISS said he did not think those who had opportunities to dispose of beef here should export same. They had not felt the full effects of the beef shortage yet. The requirements for lamb were not big at all, and the bulk could be exported. As regards mutton, a good quantity would have to be kept for local consumption.

The MINISTER.—I would like to have a general opinion as to whether there is an exportable surplus.

Messrs. JOHN COOKE AND CO.'S representative stated they would require all their stocks.

Mr. BORTHWICK stated that his firm had a little exportable surplus, but apparently it would not be profitable to export any more.

The MINISTER.—The Government felt that the *Moldavia* shipment could be arranged for. It might be that the whole shipment would have to be made up of lamb, and that the beef and mutton should be held back.

Mr. ANGLISS said it would not be good to hold the meat back that had been long in storage. It should be got away as soon as possible.

The MINISTER.—Are we to take it that we have no exportable surplus?

Mr. BORTHWICK.—It is a matter of price.

Hon. W. ADAMSON, M.L.C.—Whatever the Imperial Government were prepared to give the Government could not allow meat to go out of the State if it were required here. The Government idea in putting the Bill through would be to get possession of the meat to say it must not go out of the country. He wanted them to help the Government. He did not want the exporter to sit back and say we will ship it if we get the price.

Mr. FERGUSON (Bennett and Woolcock) said he was of opinion they were in for the worst time on record. He thought it absolute folly to ship any meat on hand. There was not much on hand, but it would help to keep the price in moderation.

Hon. W. ADAMSON, M.L.C.—It would assist the Government if the exporters would come along and say they were going to make the meat available at a reasonable price. That going on the market week by week would ease the position.

Mr. ANGLISS.—While one firm may want all their frozen meat for local sale it would not do to say that the other firms who could not sell their meat should not be allowed to ship—

meaning that some of the exporters had retail businesses and others had not, and therefore had no facilities for putting their meat on the local market.

Mr. REYNOLDS said that on the previous day his firm had been offering fresh mutton at 6d. per lb. and the buyers took the frozen at 5½d. because it was better quality.

Hon. W. ADAMSON, M.L.C.—In regard to the Murtoa Co., they had not the same advantages as the exporters in town. He supposed, however, that their meat could be brought down to Melbourne for local sale.

Mr. CROWE.—It would be difficult for the Murtoa Company to get rid of their 25,000 carcasses of lamb.

Mr. ANGLISS.—There is no demand for frozen lamb.

The DIRECTOR.—Is it not a question of price? If lamb were cheaper to purchase it would create a demand.

Mr. ANGLISS.—If at 4d. per lb., I question whether it could be sold, as lamb was not required. The public preferred mutton at 6d. per lb. instead of lamb at 4d. per lb.

The MINISTER.—What are lambs on the London market?

Mr. ANGLISS.—They are worth close on 8d. per lb.

The MINISTER.—Getting back to the *Moldavia*. Supposing it is agreed that the *Moldavia* shipment, or its equivalent, should go. Do I understand you are prepared to supply it, and from lambs entirely, and at the price in the agreement?

Mr. BORTHWICK.—In the proper proportions it would be all right.

Mr. ANGLISS.—The extraordinary part is how some firms have any proportion left at all.

Mr. CROWE explained that at a previous Conference the Director made the announcement that if firms wished they could withdraw some of the meat in store for local markets.

209. What did Mr. Angliss mean by saying that the extraordinary part of it was how some firms had any proportion left at all?—I do not quite know what he meant by that; but this was the position: certain exporting firms who had a local retail business had found it necessary to draw on their store supplies of frozen meat to supply local requirements, and they had made an application that they might withdraw a certain number of carcasses from the quantities which they had previously listed—that is as being available for export—in order that they might supply local requirements. I had previously consented to that course being taken by certain firms, bearing in mind, of course, that the whole position was governed by the intimation in the original cable from the Imperial Government that it was only the meat available for export that they required; and I assumed that if meat were required for local consumption, it was fair to conclude that it was not available for export. That meant that the exportable surplus left with certain people varied. After they had taken out the quantity they wanted to withdraw for local sale, it left them with a less amount to be exported, and, therefore, a less percentage in the allotment.

210. But were not these firms buying and trading all the time?—Yes.

211. Surely their proportions would not be regulated up to the 31st May according to the stocks they had on hand in February?—No. They were emptying it out of the store, and filling in again all the time.

212. Would not their proportion be kept up then?—It might. It would depend upon the quantity they got away, the quantities they purchased, and the quantities they put on the local market. That was Borthwick's complaint—that, inasmuch as they had not withdrawn any for local sale, their allotment was higher in the *Moldavia* than was the allotment of other firms, who had withdrawn meat for local sale because they had not any opportunities to sell locally, and their allotment jumped up from 13 per cent. to 26 per cent.

213. That is with the stocks they had on hand at the time?—Yes.

214. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Were they selling on the local market stocks that would have gone to Liverpool, or stocks that would have gone to London?—Yes; both, I think.

215. *By the Chairman.*—In the beginning of this memorandum, you speak about the Government discussing whether they should take control of the meat. I assume that under the agreement of February the Government had control of the meat?—No. In any case, the Government would acquire control at some time of the meat that was going to be exported; but they did not actually take control, and did not purchase it until it was on board.

216. But you were working under a contract with these men?—Yes.

217. And, therefore, although you had not taken delivery of the meat, you had control of it?—That was the meat that was going to the Imperial Government. Yes; but what I meant

was that on each occasion it could not be ascertained, until it had been inspected, what quantities of the grades for which we were paying were being shipped.

218. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—You said that certain of the exporters applied for permission to withdraw some of their meat for local consumption—who were those firms?—Messrs. John Cooke and Company made personal and written application to me. I sent for the representative of the firm, and discussed the matter with him, and then I gave a decision that, under those circumstances, a certain amount of meat could be withdrawn; but they had to inform us each week of the amount of meat so withdrawn from their stocks which they had listed. Then, later on, I believe applications were made by other firms. I think Reynolds and Company, and other firms, applied to Mr. Crowe, who acted on the decision I had given. He was present when I gave that decision, and he knew of it. We were under request from the Imperial Government to notify them every Monday morning of the stocks available for them; and the reason I wanted to know the quantities withdrawn for local consumption was so as not to mislead the Imperial Government as to the amount they could depend on getting from Victoria.

219. *By the Chairman.*—Will you continue reading the notes of the meeting on 1st June?—Yes:—

Mr. BALDERSTONE (T. Borthwick and Sons).—When stocks were given three weeks ago and allotments made, we had 13 per cent. of the space. Now our proportion has increased to 26 per cent.

Mr. CROWE.—The other firms withdrew the portion they desired for local consumption.

Mr. ANGLISS.—When the space was allotted his firm had taken up their allotment and shipped their quantities.

Mr. CROWE.—As a matter of fact, none of you shipped in the *Moldavia*. The ship was sailing that day. He would like to know how many carcasses Mr. Angliss shipped by that vessel.

Mr. ANGLISS.—None. I said that anything I was short I would ship later. We informed the shipping company we were prepared to ship Liverpool, and they informed the Government. We also informed the Government. The Department said it might not suit to ship Liverpool meat. His firm never refused to ship.

The DIRECTOR.—All firms, with the exception of Nevanas and Co., refused to ship.

SIMS, COOPER & CO.—We did not get a chance to ship.

The DIRECTOR.—Well, we will say no firms made arrangements to ship.

The MINISTER (to Mr. Borthwick).—Are you prepared to take your allotment?

Mr. BORTHWICK.—No. Our allotment has jumped up.

Mr. ANGLISS.—We are prepared to honour our contract.

The MINISTER.—This, apparently, would be the last shipment. Why not waive the loss?

Mr. BORTHWICK.—It would mean a big loss to us. We think our allotment was made on a different basis.

The MINISTER.—The difficulty is that if Mr. Borthwick persisted it would be found awkward to carry out the contract.

Mr. BALDERSTONE (T. Borthwick and Sons).—Yesterday they learned the *Moldavia* had space for six trucks left, and they sent that quantity of meat down.

The DIRECTOR.—Inasmuch as certain quantities of meat were kept out by Mr. Angliss, and that certain quantities were withdrawn from time to time by Messrs. Cooke and Co., and that Messrs. Borthwick and Sons had intimated the whole of their stock in store and withdrew none, he thought it would be fair to allow them to withdraw a certain quantity now, and then make a fresh allotment.

Hon. F. HAGELTHORN, M.L.C.—Fifteen thousand carcasses should have been shipped in the *Moldavia*, and he thought that if they forwarded 11,000 carcasses the Imperial Government would not have anything to complain of.

At this stage Mr. Angliss suggested that if the exporters could have a few minutes to discuss the matter they would be able to suggest a price for future contracts with the Imperial Government.

The Minister agreed to the request, and asked that they should also suggest a price for local consumption.

On resuming, Mr. Angliss, on behalf of the exporters, stated that the whole of those present were unanimous as regards the prices proposed. They were as follow:—

To Imperial Government—
Best beef—5½d. per lb.
Other qualities—Same advance on old rate made as on the first quality. The lowest price beef for export would be 5d. per lb.
Wethers—5d. per lb.
Ewes—4⅞d. per lb.
Lambs, first quality—6¼d. per lb.
Lambs, other qualities—6⅛d. per lb.

As regards the price for the local trade, Mr. Angliss stated that it was unanimously agreed that the maximum difference should be ½d. per lb. He stated that the prices at the present time were considerably under what they were likely to be for fresh meat for some months to come.

It was proposed that the prices indicated should hold good for the month of June.

The MINISTER.—Have you given any consideration as to how the proposed prices will work in with prices in New South Wales and Queensland?

Mr. BORTHWICK.—A good deal above, but the conditions are different.

Mr. ANGLISS said he thought New South Wales would have to review their present prices.

The MINISTER said he could not possibly accept any prices. They could only submit them. He would have them then submitted to the Imperial Government, and at the same time indicate the doubt as to whether there would be any further exportable surplus.

The DIRECTOR.—The Imperial Government would be relying on the figures given in the cable sent at the beginning of the week. A new set of figures would have to be communicated to the Imperial Government as they would require to know what they were committing themselves to.

Mr. BORTHWICK said the figures previously given the Imperial Government could be reduced by half.

At the request of the Minister it was agreed that each exporter should send in a statement showing the quantity of frozen meat held that day.

The object was to determine whether any further offer could be made to the Imperial Government, or whether the stocks were only such as to meet local requirements.

220. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—I would like to know the reason for the tremendous change in attitude between the time the agreement was made and this particular time. It seems to have developed in connexion with the *Moldavia*, culminating in quite a different attitude on the part of the Government and the exporters. Up to that time, the Government thought it could carry out the proposal it made in February; but the *Moldavia* trouble seems to have altered the situation altogether?—Well, the drought broke early in May, and consequently supplies ceased to come forward. The market was very erratic for a week or two, and then it went up suddenly. On the 25th May, most extraordinary prices were attained to in the Melbourne markets. I am not quite sure that it is for me to lay down the reason—I am simply giving an opinion as to the change. Prior to that time the stores were full, and there was great difficulty in getting the meat away. Stock was purchasable from the farmers who wanted to get rid of it because they had no grass to keep it; but that was all changed by the breaking of the drought. I cannot say that I have formed the opinion that the fact that no arrangements were made by any exporters to ship on the *Moldavia* was due to the sudden increase in price a couple of days before, when mutton was 10d. a lb., dead weight, as against 4½ per lb., the contract price with the Government.

221. *By the Chairman.*—Anyhow, Mr. Angliss offered twice what he was shipping when they should have shipped by the *Moldavia*, and said that he would ship during June at the May price?—Yes. In connexion with the statement I have just made, I think it is only fair to point out that the first of such offers by Mr. Angliss was made after it was pointed out to him the position he placed

the Government in. After that was done, he made the offers, and persisted in them pretty frequently afterwards. He left no room for doubt frequently that he would ship later at the May price.

222. Were there any other defaulters?—Yes; all except Borthwick and Company. Before this, every one wanted a big allotment; and, after the rise in price, they wanted a small allotment. Borthwick's allotment had jumped against them, and they were quite willing to ship on the basis of a new allotment which would take into consideration the fact that they had withdrawn for local requirements none of their meat listed with us as exportable, while other firms did. It would have meant that if Borthwick's had been allowed to withdraw the same proportion of their allotment, as other firms had, for local requirements, Borthwick's allotment would have fallen from 26 per cent. to something below 20 per cent. Angliss would have gone up beyond 57 per cent., and the others would have risen also.

223. With regard to Borthwick's, I think you said that they sent down to the *Moldavia* about six trucks, or 4,000 carcasses?—Yes.

224. What proportion of their allotment was that—how much were they still deficient?—They were deficient to the extent of eight trucks. Their allotment was fourteen trucks. That was on the 26 per cent. basis; and on the 13 per cent. basis they would have been entitled to send only seven trucks. They actually sent six.

225. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—How much of the meat was shipped out of what was originally promised to the Imperial Government. I think you said that, apart from the *Moldavia*, thirteen other ships had gone—how much of the original allotment was taken in those thirteen ships?—The whole of it had gone in the meantime, but the stocks had been replenished from time to time—from week to week. As the stocks were taken out and shipped, room was made for other stocks to come in; and the position was that the stores were being kept as full as we could have them.

226. There was not only what was originally promised, but also a good deal more sent?—Yes; although that "good deal more" was promised—that is to say, what was promised was what was in store at the time, what was on the hoof, and what was purchased, and an estimate was given of what they thought was purchasable during the period until it would become necessary to change the price by reason of the fluctuations of the season.

227. *By the Hon. E. J. Crooke.*—They had not any doubt of the breaking up of the drought when they gave that estimate?—I think the breaking up of the drought was anticipated. We thought we would have autumn rains.

228. In regard to the actual amount of stock that Angliss had in at the time he gave his first estimate—you say they were excessive—did that apply in his case only, or were you speaking generally?—I was speaking generally.

229. Otherwise he would have had to buy in the open market at higher rates—that is if he did not have any stocks?—Yes, I think that must have been so, because assuming that Mr. Angliss had exported what he applied to export, so far as lambs are concerned, on the "A 37" and the "A 36" (the two transports), that would mean that he would have left himself with under 3,000 carcasses of lamb. Unless he had exported more in the interval than what was represented as being in stock in February, that would mean that he would only have purchased in the meantime the quantity to send on the "A 37," the "A 36," and the 3,000 he had left, which would be a very small quantity for him.

230. Taking the shipment in dispute, was it all sheep, or partly lamb; was it mixed sheep and lamb?—Yes, that was optional with the shippers. The amount that was loaded was in truck-loads. Mr. Angliss was to supply 30 trucks, which would represent about 15,000 carcasses of mixed mutton and lamb on the average. It would represent more of lambs and less of mutton, but on the average about 15,000 carcasses.

231. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—In regard to the meeting of 1st June, Mr. Angliss in his explanation referred to an offer which was made, and said that a week passed without any reply to the offer—what did Mr. Angliss refer to there—was it an offer in regard to meat or in regard to price. Page 817 of *Hansard* contains the following:—

> "In agreeing on these prices it was pointed out that owing to the expense incurred in handling and marketing, a higher rate should be charged. The meeting then broke up. The following week passed without any reply to their offer."

What was the offer?—It was an agreement for making an offer to the Imperial Government—that was the only agreement.

232. *By the Chairman.*—It was an agreement to make an offer?—Yes.

233. I think Mr. Angliss has given the wrong date there in the sentence following the above quotation when he refers to Tuesday the 9th inst.

234. *Mr. Dixon.*—Yes, it should be Tuesday, the 8th inst.

235. *By the Chairman.*—Was anything said at that meeting of 1st June in regard to the absolute necessity of having to export meat in order to prevent deterioration—you see Mr. Angliss claims that he had his store very full, and he had in a lot of Liverpool meat which the Government declined to ship on the *Moldavia*—was anything said at this meeting of 1st June by Mr. Angliss in regard to having to keep this meat in store while it was going on deteriorating?—On that point there is a remark noted here in the minutes of the Conference of 1st June, to the effect that Mr. Angliss said it would not be good to hold meat that had been long in storage, and that it should be got away as soon as possible.

236. The Imperial Government did not provide a ship for the Liverpool meat, and Mr. Angliss was complaining that his Liverpool meat ought to be got away?—He never complained that his Liverpool meat ought to be got away.

237. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—He complained that he could not get at his London meat?—Yes.

238. *By the Chairman.*—His argument was that until he got his Liverpool meat away to the Imperial Government he could not get at his London meat. Our Government, acting as agents for the Imperial Government, refused to take this Liverpool meat by the *Moldavia*?—Yes.

239. So that the continued blocking of his store was due to the action of the Government here as the agents for the Imperial Government in refusing to allow him to load up the *Moldavia* with Liverpool meat?—No; not the continued blocking of his store—it has been continuously blocked since December last.

240. But he says he was not able to get at the London meat because of the Liverpool meat being in front?—He had got at the meat which required to be shipped in every one of the previous shipments.

241. But in regard to this particular shipment he may have had his store differently arranged?—Yes, he may have. It was not the Government that stopped him shipping. He himself never shipped it. He would not ship, and then when he was asked why he had refused to ship, he said he had not done so, but that he had refused to ship by that ship, because it was a London ship, unless he could ship the meat that was handy for him to get at.

242. That was the Liverpool meat, as a matter of fact?—Yes.

243. Then it all comes to the same thing. His store was kept full because the Government would not allow him to ship the Liverpool meat that he wanted to?—I do not subscribe to that statement.

244. You can put it in other words, but it is the same thing. Then was this offer of prices agreed to by the exporters on 1st June for submission to the Imperial Government—was that cabled Home?—No, that was not cabled Home. The meeting on 1st June was really held in order that the Government might learn from the exporters the position of affairs in order that it might determine whether in view of the local requirements here it should continue to ship to the Imperial Government, or whether it should inform the Imperial Government that there were no more supplies. The prices were fixed for the Imperial Government really to get at what was the price that would be charged for this meat locally, because there were great complaints about the high price of meat, and also that in the event of it being determined that there was an exportable surplus, these prices could be cabled to London as the June prices, without the necessity of calling a further meeting. As the Minister said at the finish, he could not accept any prices at that stage—he would have to submit them to the Government. There was a difference of opinion amongst the exporters as you will have noticed from the notes I have read. Certain exporters, such as Mr. Ferguson, of John Cooke and Company, took up one view. Mr. Ferguson said he felt certain that all the meat in store would be required locally. Mr. Angliss, on the other hand, was very firm that the meat could be exported with safety because it was not wanted on this market, and he said that even bringing the price of frozen lamb down to 4d. a lb. would not induce the people to take it up here. He thought, however, that no beef should be exported, but all the lamb, and portion of the mutton. In order to determine that point, the Minister at the close of the meeting, requested each exporter who was present, to supply him as quickly as possible with an actual list of their holdings, so that he could submit the figures to the Government, along with the prices fixed, and then the Government would be in a position to determine whether it should close up the export trade, or whether it should allow a certain proportion to go. Borthwick's people thought that about half of what was held in store might with safety be sent. Other people thought that nothing should be sent. The final determination of that meeting was that a list of the stocks should be supplied by the following Thursday. They were then tabulated, and the whole thing was submitted to the Cabinet on 7th June, and the result of the Cabinet determination was that no more meat was to be exported at all, and they determined to so inform the Imperial Government. That determination was published in the press on the morning of the 8th, and the cable was also send on the 8th, reading as follows:—

> "This State has experienced sudden shortage in meat necessitating withdrawal of frozen supplies for local requirements, leaving none available for export at the present."

That was sent on 8th June, and an intimation was published in the press that that determination had been come to, on the same day.

245. *By the Chairman.*—After sending that cable, what grounds had the Victorian Government for believing that they could control meat which was not destined for the Imperial Government. They entered into a contract with the exporters in February that the meat was to be held for the Imperial Government. Then the Government says, "On and after 8th June you are not to export any more." What right had they to control the meat kept out here, and which was in stock then. The Government were practically cancelling the contract. The contract originally made in February was to run on as long as the War lasted, but the prices were to be re-adjusted after 31st May. The Government practically cancelled that contract, it appears to me, by refusing to send any more meat, and cabling to the Imperial Government that they were not going to send any more. What control then had the Government over the meat actually here?— I do not agree that that action cancelled the contract, but I would say that this was the position: The exporters had agreed with the Government that all the meat that was exported had to go to the Imperial Government. This Government determined then that on account of the local circumstances no more meat should go to the Imperial Government—then inasmuch as all meat exported must go to the Imperial Government, and nowhere else, the conclusion was that none must be exported—that is clear.

246. *The Chairman.*—It is a deduction, or it appears to me that it goes further.

247. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—That is with the exception of certain reservations which were made at the beginning of the arrangement—I suppose they continued?—It was all governed by the availability of the meat for export.

248. *By the Chairman.*—Have the Government any authority whatever to prohibit the export of meat?—I think that is a constitutional question, which I could not answer.

249. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Your view is that, if the meat again became available for export, the contract would automatically come into action again?—Yes.

250. And that the cable which was sent was not a violation of the contract, because the contract was that the meat available should be sent?—Exactly.

251. It was merely an announcement that there was none available?—That is so.

252. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—There was a distinct understanding that none should be exported except for the Imperial Government?—Quite so.

253. *By the Chairman.*—When the Government forbade the exporters sending the meat away, what were they supposed to do with that meat, some of which had been in stock for a long time, and in regard to which some of the exporters had warned the Government there would be difficulty in getting rid of it. They were forbidding the export of it; it could not be sold here, and the longer it was kept here the more it would deteriorate?—That is rather a debateable point. There has been a lot

said about deterioration on account of the long storage, but I think more has been made of it than is justified.

254. You see, certain exporters say that they have stocks which they cannot dispose of out here?—I have not heard them say that.

255. I thought it was said at that meeting of 1st June, that if frozen lambs were sold here at 4d. per lb., difficulty would be found in getting rid of them?—Yes; Mr. Angliss said that.

256. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—On page 818 of *Hansard*, Mr. Angliss says:—

> "It was said that this meat was to be kept back for local requirements. Assuming that they sent out supplies at the normal rate for the Melbourne market, they had last Monday week sufficient lambs to last for seven years, sufficient sheep to last for two years, and sufficient beef for ten months."

What have you to say regarding that?—He prefaces that statement by assuming a normal output, as you will notice; but then a normal output is governed by a moderate price. The output of frozen meat might be expected to vary considerably with the price going as high as it is—that is a dramatic statement.

257. *By the Chairman.*—You see the Government suddenly stepped in and stopped all export. One of the exporters said, "I have a tremendous stock in, and I would have very great difficulty in disposing of it locally"; yet the Government says, "You are not to export it." Does the Government deny that Mr. Angliss had on hand a tremendous stock of lambs, which would have been better exported?—I think the position of the Government is that they say that meat was required for local consumption.

258. They say it should be sold here?—Yes; at a moderate price, so as to prevent the price soaring, as the prices have soared, and thus put the usual quantity of meat within the reach of the ordinary consumer.

259. They do not recognise the alleged fact that the public here will not eat frozen meat if they can possibly get anything else?—I think they feel that a good deal of frozen meat is sold and consumed here. I had frozen meat on my table last Sunday which was sold as fresh meat to me.

260. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—What is your opinion about the people using it if frozen meat were supplied at, say, 2d. per lb. below the price of fresh meat?—It is not so much a matter of 2d. per lb. below fresh meat, as it is of being below frozen mutton, or being 2d. or 2½d. per lb. below the price at which they can buy lamb at present. My own opinion is that in such a case it would be taken up. I cannot conceive of people refusing to buy frozen lamb at, say, 4d. a lb., and buying fresh mutton at, say, 10d. a lb.—that is speaking of the wholesale prices.

261. *By the Chairman.*—Anyhow, on 1st June, the Government got the exporters to agree on a price for submission to the Imperial Government. Then the Victorian Government did not communicate those prices to the Imperial Government, but they told them that there would probably be nothing for export?—Yes.

262. And then they issued a proclamation in the papers that they would stop the export of meat?—Yes.

263. Seeing that the exporters were not notified personally then that export was not to be allowed, and the Victorian Government had not cabled a price to the Government at Home, do you hold that the exporters had no right to export any meat at all—that is between the 1st and 11th June, on which latter date Mr. Angliss got the notice?—Between the 1st June and the public announcement on 8th June, I think they had every right to export for the Imperial Government.

264. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—You do not acknowledge their right to make contracts with private individuals in that interim?—No; nor at any time after the 12th February.

265. On 7th June, then, Mr. Angliss had a perfect right to ship to the Imperial Government, and a perfect right to procure a permit from the Federal Customs Department to enable him to ship to the Imperial Government?—I think so; Yes.

266. That would have completed his allotment that should have gone by the *Moldavia?*—The amount that he applied for was between three and four times the amount of the *Moldavia* shipment. He applied for 50,000 carcasses on the 1st June, and then some more on 9th June.

267. There were three permits applied for, I think—there was one for about 37,000 carcasses?—For 40,000 carcasses on the Imperial Government account, and then 10,000 carcasses on private account.

268. He started loading on the 7th, and continued it on the 8th—was the ship still here on the 11th, when he received your notification?—I believe the "A 36" had sailed.

269. That was the one he had obtained a permit for in regard to the Imperial Government?—Yes.

270. When the Government here refused to permit the export, do I understand that the bills of lading were made out to his own agents?—From my own knowledge, I do not know that. The fact was that we could not get the bills of lading. He was asked for the bills of lading on the 11th, I think, and he said that there was no meat on the Imperial Government account, and that the bills of lading had been sent Home, to his London office.

271. Was that on the 11th—the day the notification arrived?—Yes.

272. Previous to receiving the notification, you believe that he altered the destination of the meat?—I do not say that.

273. *By the Chairman.*—That is a very material point?—We know he applied for a permit for 40,000 carcasses for the Imperial Government account, and that he applied to have certain quantities of meat, viz., thirty trunks, inspected by our officers to determine the grade; and then the next thing was that we applied to him for the bills of lading in the ordinary way, and he said that he had no bills of lading for us—that the meat had gone on private account.

274. Although your men had inspected it?—Yes; and certified to it, I understand, as being Imperial Government meat of certain grades. He said that the meat had gone on his own agent's account, and that the bills of lading had gone on the previous day.

275. Did he give any reasons for that change, because you knew that he had got a permit for an Imperial Government shipment—he had had it inspected by your men, and then suddenly tells you that there is no meat for the Imperial Government—did he explain that?—Well, those communications were between the officers of the produce division and Mr. Angliss' office; and I have no personal knowledge of what actually happened, or of what were the actual terms of the notification between them, or whether the matter was discussed over the telephone, or in what way it was dealt with.

276. Can we get that information from Mr. Crowe?—Yes.

277. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—You say that, your experts had certified to it being of certain Imperial Government standards or grades?—Yes.

278. Are the Imperial Government standards different in any way from the ordinary standards?—Well, the prices vary; for instance, according to sex—wethers are higher prices than ewes—and it was arranged that an inspection should be arranged in order to safeguard the interests of the Imperial Government, that is in order to check the representations of the exporters as to the class of meat that was being sent. That was an obvious business precaution—not that we were doubting the exporters, but we wanted to be in a position to say that we had taken proper steps to safeguard the Imperial Government, and the meat that was sent on Imperial Government account was inspected by our officers. It was certified to as belonging to certain grades, and, therefore, payable for at varying prices.

279. Had the meat been intended for private shipment, would your inspectors have inspected it in a similar manner?—No; not that particular inspector. Of course, there are inspectors appointed by the Commonwealth Government to inspect under the Commerce Act in regard to export, and they give a certificate of fitness for export. Of course, all meat has to be subject to that inspection, but only the meat submitted on Imperial Government account would be inspected by our inspectors.

280. Therefore, the fact that the State inspector inspected the meat applied that it was for Imperial Government purposes?—Exactly.

281. Was any document handed in as a certificate to Messrs. Angliss and Company, naming the qualities at the end of that inspection?—Well, usually a certificate is given to the exporter, and I assume that was done in this case, although I have no absolute knowledge of it.

282. Will Mr. Crowe be able to give evidence on that point?—Yes.

283. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—This particular shipment by Mr. Angliss is referred to by Mr. Hutchinson in his explanation as a flouting of the Government. Mr. Hutchinson says:—

> "The Government, first of all, before seeking for that information, decided that they could not allow their definite and publicly-announced decision to be flouted."

It was the opinion of the Government that the action of Mr. Angliss constituted a flouting of their decision?—Possibly that statement has specific reference to the "A 37."

284. It would be the "A 36," I think?—No, the "A 37."

285. I think it is referring to the whole report. The Superintnedent of Exports reported on the matter, and on page No. 840 of *Hansard*, Mr. *Hutchinson* says—

> "Honorable members will understand that the Government can only control the export of meat in that they are acting as agents for the Imperial Government. Outside that, the whole question of the export is controlled by the Commonwealth Government. We were naturally anxious to know when we got that notice, how the authority was obtained, and what was the destination of the meat. The Government, first of all, before seeking for that information, decided that they could not allow their definite and publicly-announced decision to be flouted."

That follows just on the report of the Superintendent of Exports?—Yes; the report of the Superintendent of Exports refers to both the "A 36" and "A 37." I do not know just what the Minister had in mind when he used the term "flouted," but I should say that that term would be more applicable in respect of the action in regard to the "A 37"—that is Mr. Angliss' action in loading the "A 37"—than in regard to his action in loading the "A 36."

286. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Can you explain the reason for the delay in communicating to Mr. Angliss the Cabinet's decision of the 7th instant; he says he did not receive it until the 11th?—I ought to explain to the Committee at this stage that I went away to Sydney on official business on the 8th, and I am not aware, of my own knowledge, of the happenings until after my return. I went away on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th, and I returned on the Thursday.

287. When you left here, did you leave instructions for those notices to be sent?—No.

288. Who would attend to the business in your absence?—The Minister's instructions would be conveyed in my absence to Mr. Crowe.

289. It would be his duty to intimate to Mr. Angliss the decision of the Cabinet?—If he were so instructed.

290. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Whom would he be instructed by?—The Minister.

291. Do you know the explanation of the delay apart from your personal knowledge, in this case?—I think the explanation is this: that Mr. Hutchinson relied upon the published report of the Cabinet meeting being a sufficient notice to the exporters, in view of the fact that this question had been discussed at the meeting on 1st June, and it was known that, at the next Cabinet meeting, this matter was going to be discussed. Then, I understand, he had an interview with Mr. Angliss on the Wednesday, as a result of which he felt it necessary to specificially inform each exporter individually. I understand he gave Mr. Crowe instructions on the Thursday morning to have that notice sent out, and it was sent out on the Thursday afternoon—that was the 10th. There was a meeting on the 7th of the Cabinet; there was the press publication on the 8th; the interview with Mr. Angliss on the 9th; the instructions to Mr. Crowe on the 10th; the sending out of the circulars on the 10th; and the receipt by the exporters of that circular on the 11th.

292. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Have you got a copy of that circular?—Yes.

293. Will you read it to the Committee?—Yes; it is as follows:—

> "Melbourne, 10th June, 1915.
>
> Dear Sir,
>
> I have the honour by direction to inform you that the Government has decided that, for the present, no more meat should be exported from this State, on account of the shortage of fresh supplies."

That circular was signed for me by Mr. Crowe, and it was sent to each of the firms concerned.

294. There is no indication in that circular as to when the resolution was arrived at—it would appear to be a decision just arrived at when the letter was written?—Yes, that is so.

295. *By the Chairman.*—On the 1st June Mr. Angliss applied to obtain a permit to export on board the "A 36" 28,000 carcasses of lambs and 12,000 carcasses of mutton, consigned to the Imperial Government. That was inspected by your inspector. It was put on board, I understand,

and no objections were raised—was he doing an illegal thing in doing that?—On 1st June, no; I do not think so.

296. Then these 40,000 carcasses were being loaded on the 7th and 8th, as reported by Mr. Crowe; is that so?—Yes.

297. During that time the Government did not come to any conclusion to stop the export of beef?—No.

298. The Government was aware that this meat was going on board, and the permit was obtained for the Imperial Government. There was no objection raised by your Department apparently to the loading of that cargo, and that is all that takes place prior to the Government making up their minds to prohibit the export of meat?—Yes.

299. So that he was not doing anything wrong, or doing anything he should not have done in putting that meat on board?—That is the "A36."

300. Yes, the "A36"—provided it were consigned to the Imperial Government?—No.

301. That was justifiable?—Yes.

302. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—That was a continuance of what he had been doing?—Yes, of what had been going on all the time.

303. *By the Chairman.*—Then on the same day he applied for a permit to ship 2,000 lamb carcasses, and 8,000 carcasses of mutton, consigned to his own agent in Liverpool—that is permit No. 2—and he had no right to do that, in your opinion?—Unless that meat was of a quality not suitable for Imperial Government purposes, or unless it was the subject of a c.i.f. contract existing at the time the original agreement was made.

304. Are you aware whether those 10,000 carcasses would come under either of those headings?—Personally, I am not.

305. Have you heard whether they would?—No, but perhaps Mr. Crowe or the inspector could tell you that.

306. To come back to the first shipment of 40,000 carcasses, you say that Mr. Angliss was not doing anything improper in shipping those and obtaining a permit for the Imperial Government—was that ship still in port on the 11th?—No.

307. She had gone?—Yes.

308. What date did the ship sail?—I believe it was on the 9th.

309. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—That was after the press intimation as to the decision of the Cabinet?—Yes.

310. *By the Chairman.*—But the loading was on board, and could not be taken out then?—No.

311. Was not Mr. Angliss justified in altering the bills of lading to his own agent's name when that proclamation came out?—Well, the point is that he could not have it both ways—that is to say, he cannot say that he was justified in accepting the press notice of the Government's decision to the extent of altering his bills of lading (if he did so alter them), and sending the stuff on private account, and not accepting the press statement that no meat was to be exported. That is my answer, and it has a very material bearing on the action taken in regard to the "A37."

312. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—He must take it for all purposes or for none at all?—Yes, if he takes notice of the press report for one thing he is justified in taking notice of the press report for everything. If the press report was a notice to him to transfer the consignment to private account, it was also a notice to him not to ship.

313. *By the Chairman.*—But the meat was already on board then?—Yes, but I am speaking of the "A37."

314. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—The Department makes no objection to the "A36" shipment at all?—Except that the meat went on private account.

315. That is the only objection as regards that shipment?—I think so; yes.

316. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—At that time it was understood that no meat should go except for the Imperial Government—that is, if it could pass the test, and unless it came within those exceptions?—Yes.

317. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Can you tell us how the bills of lading for this consignment were originally made out?—No, we have never seen them.

318. Who issued the bills of lading—who were the agents for the ship?—Dalgety and Company.

319. Are they the only people who could tell us to whom these carcasses were consigned originally?—Yes.

320. *By the Chairman.*—Do you know when the "A35" was loaded—it says that the permit was obtained on the 9th June—that would be after the press notice?—I think that refers to the "A36," does it not?

321. I thought the "A36" had sailed on the 9th?—She did sail on the 9th.

322. There must have been some error in the Minister's statement as reported in *Hansard*, because, if they consulted on the 9th, Mr. Angliss is reported as applying for a permit to ship on the 9th per A36?—I believe Mr. Angliss thinks she went on the 8th.

323. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—You cannot say whether all that meat was shipped in this A36?—We had information from Dalgety and Company as to what actually was shipped on the A36. Angliss and Co. shipped 21,380 carcasses of mutton, 15,883 carcasses of lamb, and 100 quarters of veal. F. Walker and Co. shipped 897 quarters of beef, 248 bodies of beef, 478 bags of beef, 544 sides of veal, and 61 bags of sundries.

324.—Those figures do not fit in with this application?—I believe the exporters do not know just what the ship will hold at the time they apply for a permit, and consequently they apply for sufficient to make certain that they can actually ship what they intend. Therefore, the permits do not actually agree with what is shipped. F. Walker and Co. also sent 25 crates of sundries. Then Sims Cooper and Co. shipped 259 quarters of beef, J. Rudin shipped 1,500 crates of rabbits, Nevanis and Co. shipped 366 crates of rabbits, and Pattersons shipped 3,423 crates of rabbits.

325. In this report of the superintendent of exports he informs the Minister that William Angliss and Co. were removing 37,191 carcasses of mutton and lamb—that is not far off the quantity?—I do not know what the explanation of the discrepancy is, but it may be this—the quantities shipped are usually expressed in terms of carcasses of mutton or lamb, although it may be beef or veal that is actually shipped. Three carcasses of mutton are taken as being equivalent to one quarter of beef.

326. If that is so, it is only eight carcasses out?—Yes.

327. Do all complaints made against Angliss and Co. in this matter apply equally to Sims Cooper and Co. and the others who shipped?—No.

328. What is the difference?—The difference is that the stuff shipped by all the other exporters, and this applies to the quarters of veal shipped by Angliss, was not Imperial Government stuff.

329. Has any firm shipping to the Imperial Government account through the State Agency to obtain the Commonwealth permit in the same way by application?—Yes.

330. Even when it was on Imperial Government account, say, during May?—Yes. We took up the position that the stuff was to be on board—we paid f.o.b We had nothing to do until the time the stuff was on board.

331. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—In regard to the other two permits, although the permits were secured for shipping on the A36, you do not know if the stuff was shipped on the A36. It was shipped by Mr. Angliss's agent?—I do not think it was shipped.

332. Not on the A36—all of it?—I cannot say. It is certain a considerable quantity was shipped on the A36 which was not submitted for examination as meat upon the Imperial Government account.

333. And the arrangement in regard to the A36 was to make up short shipments on the *Moldavia* by Angliss?—The Government did not know that he had got the permits and was shipping.

334. That seems to have been the understanding of the Superintendent of Exports?—Yes, but I may explain that there was a slight confusion in his report. He said that only 30,000 was to be shipped in accordance with Angliss's permit to make up the *Moldavia's* short shipments, but I would like to point out that it should have been 30 trucks. There was a confusion between 30,000 carcasses and 30 trucks, and 30 trucks was the whole of the allotment on the *Moldavia*.

335. How many carcasses would be in 30 trucks?—About 15,000. It simply should read 30 trucks instead of 30,000 carcasses.

336. And that was put in in accordance with Angliss's permits to make up the *Moldavia* shipments?—Yes.

337. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—What warrant was there for assuming that that special lot was to make up the shipment?—I do not know whether anything passed between Mr. Angliss's representative and our inspectors to give them that idea, or whether it was just an assumption on their part. I think, as a matter of fact, an intimation was given by Mr. Bert Angliss to an officer of ours at one period that these 30 trucks were to be shipped in lieu of the *Moldavia* short shipment.

338. Do you know that?—It has been reported to me verbally.

339. Then Mr. Crowe will be able to give us the information?—Yes.

340. Now, I want to clear up another point, in regard to Angliss and Co. not being able to get at their London stuff without difficulty. Do you know their store and the lay of the place?—I did, but I have not been there for a number of years.

341. Then you have no clear ideas upon the subject?—No, there may have been alterations.

342. *By the Chairman.*—Now, you were giving us a statement yesterday in regard to lambs, and some pages were missing?—Yes, I have the missing portion and it reads as follows:—

> "I said I could see no reason why his people should not buy on the basis of the price last quoted. He went away then and some little time fater Mr. Angliss rang me up on the 'phone and asked me practically the same question—was there any reply? I said, Yes, there was a cable, but I could not discuss what was in it except to say there was no definite acceptance. He practically repeated the same remarks as Mr. Douglas—that people would not know how to operate, and I said, so far as that is concerned, I can give you a personal opinion that if buyers operate on the basis of the last quoted price they ought to be pretty safe, and I am not quite sure whether I said I had already given the information over the telephone.
>
> The following day Mr. Douglas and Mr. Elder called to see me after lunch, and it then turned out that Mr. Douglas had not disclosed to the people he represented the expression of opinion of mine, but had regarded it as confidential, although I pointed out that there would not have been any necessity for me to express an opinion that buyers could operate as it would have been a useless opinion if it only went to Mr. Douglas. In the course of conversation with Mr. Elder and Mr. Douglas I learned that Mr. Angliss had been operating pretty freely that day, and I sensed the possibility of it being thought that Mr. Angliss had information about the lamb, and I then stated that so far as the subject of price was concerned, I had stated what I thought. I made no statement that the cable made any reference to lamb.
>
> Mr. ANGLISS.—I wanted it to be made quite clear that I had no information about the lamb, and I think the parties that had that information should have given it to the meeting. I contend that I had no information whatever, and if the information was of any value it was Mr. Douglas's place to post it round to the trade.
>
> Mr. FERGUSON.—Did Mr. Angliss ring you up on the Friday?
>
> Mr. ANGLISS.—I rang up to see if there was any reply. I only wanted to know if there was a reply.
>
> THE DIRECTOR.—I merely said that no reply had been received. When he rang up on the Monday he asked the same question, and I answered him as I have explained. I am sorry that the thing happened. I feel that in some way I am perhaps blamable myself for having departed, in the anxiety to do the best I could for the producers and others, from that strict official attitude that is so often complained of by business men. Nevertheless, if I had not departed from it on this occasion, this trouble might not have been. I do not think that any of the parties, through the little trouble, ought to allow it to occupy their minds.
>
> Mr. ANGLISS.—It is not a very pleasant thing to be told that I had certain information. I want those here to disabuse their minds that I had any information.

343. *By Mr. Mann.*—Now, Dr. Cameron, with regard to the original understanding or undertaking in February, it is clear, is it not, that that left the meat exporters free to send as they pleased any meat which was not accepted as up to Imperial standards?—Well, subject to the question of space that is so.

344. In other words, if the shippers could obtain space for that class of meat they were at perfect liberty to send it to their own consignees?—I would not say that—it would depend on circumstances.

345. What kind of circumstances?—The Imperial Government, for instance, intimated the urgency for it to have meat, and space would require to be kept for their purposes.

346. But I am putting it that when the Imperial Government had no call upon the space?—Exactly.

347. Then the understanding with the shippers left what I may call the lower grades of meat, not the Imperial grade, on their hands to be disposed of as they liked, subject to the question of freight space?—Yes.

348. And, in fact, from February until June the shippers did from time to time make such shipments on their own account?—Yes.

349. As they were able to obtain freight space?—Yes.

350. And am I right in saying that the course of procedure was for the shippers to make their own arrangements for space to ship meat for the Imperial Government to the Imperial Government and then to present to your department the bills of lading and get payment for it?—Practically that was the course adopted.

351. So that if Mr. Angliss or any other shipper wanted to get rid of his meat and saw an opportunity of clearing supplies for London, it was then expected of him to clear those supplies and put them on board ship?—Yes.

352. And, having done that, then the department's part in the matter would consist of making payment upon the documents?—No; first of all we would have to see that the meat referred to in the documents was of the weight and quality represented.

353. That is, up to the requirements?—Yes, and that things were in order.

354. That was chiefly done, I presume, by requiring that the meat should go over the Government weighbridge?—Yes, as to weights.

355. Therefore, the steps taken by the department were to see that the meat sent to the Imperial Government was up to their standard and that the weights were correct?—The weights submitted by the shipper were checked by weighings over the weighbridge, and then the meat was inspected by a special officer appointed to specifically deal with these permits. Then there was the quality of the meat, which had to be in accordance with the representations made by the shippers.

356. Where was this inspection made?—It was made before shipment, but I cannot say exactly where. I think at different places.

357. Then you are not clear about this?—I am clear that it was done, but I cannot be quite sure of the exact operations.

358. Something may turn on this question of inspection, and so I would like to know if you can tell me whether the Federal authorities, for their own purposes, have an inspection of all meat for export?—Yes, under the Commerce Act.

359. Well, if the meat passes their inspection for export, is that sufficient for your purpose?—For quality, yes.

360. But would it also be accepted as a sufficient guarantee when it was made that the meat met the requirements of the Imperial Government?—It would.

361. Therefore, the inspection you have been telling me of would be made, I suppose, by officers really of the Federal service, and their inspection would be made available for your purpose?—The inspection made for Federal purposes is made by State officers.

362. Then there was only one inspection for both purposes?—No. At all events, there was a special officer appointed to certify that the meat exported was of the grade for which certain prices were to be paid.

363. Who was that officer?—Mr. Carnegie.

364. Did he make that inspection at the same time as he was making his inspection for quality?—He did not make an inspection for export quality.

365. Can you say whether he or any other expert in the department did that?—I am afraid I cannot.

366. Can you say whether he did or did not inspect each shipment in fact?—I cannot.

367. Now, in regard to the *Moldavia* incident. In your evidence yesterday you made the statement that Mr. Angliss refused to ship mutton or meat to the Imperial authorities in accordance with his undertaking on board the *Moldavia*. Is not that statement clearly incorrect?—I do not follow.

368. You stated that Mr. Angliss refused to ship meat on the *Moldavia* in accordance with his undertaking to supply meat to the Imperial authorities, but you know that statement is not correct, as he never so refused?—Information reached us that Mr. Angliss would not ship, and if that information was correct it involved a refusal.

369. Certainly, but you took the trouble, with Mr. Hagelthorn, to find out the position from Mr. Angliss himself?—Yes.

370. And, having seen him, he made it clear to you that he did not refuse to ship?—He may have refused at one time, but he did not refuse to ship by the *Moldavia* finally. Dalgety's informed us in their letter that he refused to ship, but he certainly did not refuse to ship finally.

371. But, of course, all you know definitely is what he said in your presence?—I know what was reported to me and upon which we took action.

372. But I mean first hand?—Absolutely.

373. Now, did not the Department prefer that he should put none of his meat on board rather than put on board meat of what was called Liverpool quality?—Yes.

374. I take it the understanding with Mr. Angliss and the other shippers with the Imperial Government contained no terms whatever as to London and Liverpool qualities?—No, that was imported into the arrangement afterwards for the convenience of the exporters.

375. Of the exporters?—Yes.

376. That is to say, the distinction between Liverpool and London meats was afterwards imported into the undertaking?—Yes.

377. Was it ever intended by the Imperial authorities that that distinction should be made?—No.

378. The Imperial authorities required nothing in that undertaking about sending a certain quality to London and a certain other quality to Liverpool?—No.

379. And am I right in saying that this was imported into the arrangement for the convenience of the shippers at the time when they were shipping aboard the *Persic*, the ship before the *Moldavia*?—That I cannot say.

380. I am instructed that the terms given to the shippers were these as to the quality of the meat—they were to ship in accordance with their usual practice as to destination?—I do not know whether that was so or not. This question did not come before me until this interview with Mr. Angliss.

381. Was that the first you heard of it?—Yes. I believe the matter did crop up at some other period, and the arrangement was that the

exporters were to follow their usual practice before the arrangement was entered into, but Mr. Crowe could tell you more definitely about this.

382. The position seems to have been this in regard to the *Moldavia*—Mr. Angliss had been asked to ship 30 trucks of stuff on the *Moldavia* in accordance with the Imperial standard and at the prices agreed upon with the Imperial authorities?—Yes.

383. But the Department, no doubt with excellent reasons, thought it better not to allow him to ship any of that meat rather than to allow him to ship meat which under the old arrangement would have been called Liverpool quality?—The practice up to that time had been to ship London meat to London, and Liverpool meat to Liverpool, and this ship was going to London.

384. You mean the practice since the undertaking?—Yes, as I understand it.

385. I am told that you are, to some extent, in error, and I do not want you to say anything unless you are clear about it?—Well, in that case, I cannot subscribe to your suggestion just now.

386. Had you any reason to believe that the meat which was expected to go by the *Moldavia* was to be used for civilian purposes?—No.

387. Then, for all the Department knew, the Government at home might have required the whole of that for war purposes?—That is so.

388. For the purpose of the armies in the field or the camps?—Yes.

389. And for war purposes there would be no reason whatever for discriminating between Liverpool and London qualities?—No, so long as it was Imperial Government quality.

390. Then, can you tell me frankly why so much importance was attached to this question of London and Liverpool quality as to lead the Department to refuse altogether the proffered shipment of Mr. Angliss?—A great deal of importance was attached to it by Mr. Angliss at our interview.

391. I quite agree with you that it was very important from his point of view for another reason, but why should the Department think it of the greatest importance and decline to take in effect Liverpool meat?—Because the shipment was London, and the ship was going to London.

392. What made it important then?—It was important in this way—if it had not been required for troop purposes and was being sold by the Imperial Government on civilian account, it would not have been advisable to let it go, as it might have meant losing money by the Imperial Government.

393. But what reason had you for believing that the Imperial Government would want to sell it in London rather than in Liverpool?—We were aware that the Imperial Government had been selling a great proportion of the meat on civilian account, and in any case we did not feel justified in allowing such action as would involve the Imperial Government in paying extra freight.

394. At all events, it was a matter of departmental discretion and not a matter of stipulation or agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, as you say you had no communication from the Imperial Government on the subject of London and Liverpool meat?—I took the view that when we submitted prices to the Imperial Government our obligation was to see that they got meat at those prices, and this obviously would not have been the case if a Liverpool ship had gone to London, or *vice versa*. It would mean the freight between those ports would have to be added to the price.

395. However, there was no suggestion that the Imperial Government was buying meat to supply the principal local market, so that the intention of the whole thing was to meet the requirements of the military forces?—That was the start of it, but, of course, the Imperial Government has undertaken to supply the civilian population with meat.

396. Well, now, you have told me that this distinction between London and Liverpool meat was imported into the undertaking for the convenience of shippers?—Yes.

397. But was it not the contention of Mr. Angliss, before you and Mr. Hagelthorn, that in this case it was extremely inconvenient for him to put the London meat aboard?—Yes.

398. And he said that to do that would involve him in loss and expense?—Yes.

399. Well, assuming that statement was true, and having regard to the state of his stores, was not that a reasonable position for him to take up under the circumstances?—I do not know; but if you had seen Mr. Angliss as many times as I have, and had had representations made to you by him as to the shortage of freight, you would have thought that the reasonable thing for him to do would have been to go to any amount of trouble to get this space filled.

400. You must allow Mr. Angliss to be the best judge of his own convenience; but what I want to get out is whether the Department, in suggesting that Mr. Angliss should get this stuff out at great expense, was justified in that action?—I do not follow you.

401. I am trying to get you to look at it from Mr. Angliss's point of view, and what the Department wanted would have meant unloading and loading trucks and shunting them out of the way until the London stuff could be got at. He had given you no undertaking nor the Imperial Government any understanding in regard to London or Liverpool quality?—No.

402. And you were asking Mr. Angliss to put thirty trucks on board that ship?—Yes.

403. And he was willing to do it, but you required of him for this shipment a particular class of meat, which could not be got at without considerable trouble and expense. Now, what I want to know is whether you consider you were right in insisting upon this from Mr. Angliss?—I do think we were entitled to insist upon meat going which would suit the Imperial Government and not place them at additional expense.

404. Under what agreement or undertaking do you say you had that right?—Under this. The Imperial Government expected to pay a certain amount of money for a certain quality of meat, and if this meat had been sent to Liverpool they would have had to pay more for it than they otherwise would.

405. If they had; but I want you for a moment to try to look at it from Mr. Angliss's point of view?—Yes.

406. He had sold a certain quantity of meat for a certain price?—Yes.

407. And you were asking him to do something which you thought would be for the advantage or profit of the Imperial Government over and above what he had agreed to do?—No; simply to carry out the undertaking to supply at a certain price a certain quality.

408. That seems to be going back on what you said just now. Is this undertaking in writing?—Yes.

409. Well, it is in the cables, and it will speak for itself?—Yes.

410. Did Mr. Angliss specifically ask you to inquire from the Imperial Government whether they insisted upon London quality for London and Liverpool quality for Liverpool?—No.

411. I thought you told me that that was so?—No, not if you put it in that way.

412. Well, is not that the effect of it?—No, it is very different. You are putting the question to me now as to whether Mr. Angliss asked us to apply to the Imperial Government as to whether they had any objection to London meat going to Liverpool, or *vice versâ*.

413. Yes?—What Mr. Angliss asked was in respect of this particular shipment, and he wanted us to advise the Imperial Government by cable of the circumstances which prevented the shipment being made in the regulation fashion, and asking us to suggest other means whereby things could be put right at the other end. We refused to trouble the Imperial Government in that way.

414. Was that not asking the Imperial Government whether they would accept Liverpool meat by the *Moldavia*?—Yes.

415. But you declined to trouble them on that subject?—Yes.

416. And, of course, you were told by Mr. Angliss that in his own business affairs, before the Imperial Government came on the scene, he had been accustomed to send meat at times either to Liverpool or London and paid the difference in the freight?—Yes, the freight up to London.

417. Well, on your own showing the arrangement upon this subject was that they should follow the practice they had followed before in regard to their own shipments?—Yes, I think that was so; but this arrangement was not made with me. It was made with one of the other officers, and I do not want to say anything when I am not perfectly clear about it.

418. Were not Mr. Angliss's stores full at this time?—I cannot say what relationship his stocks held to his full capacity.

419. At all events, he told you his stores were full?—No, he told us that he had meat in store, and that he could not conveniently get at the London meat.

420. Are you personally familiar with his stores?—I was when they were built.

421. Well, you must know that to get at this meat, which you wanted him to ship by the *Moldavia*, he would have had to put a large quantity of meat into the trucks and send it some distance up the line before he could get at the London meat, and then, after that had been taken out, it would have meant unloading and restoring the other meat. Do you think that was a reasonable request to make of him?—If that is shown to be the condition I would not expect it.

422. Then, under those conditions, you would not have thought it a reasonable thing to insist upon his getting out the London meat?—No, I do not think I would.

423. Now, was not a report made by Mr. Crowe that 10,000 carcasses of London meat were readily available?—Yes.

424. Was that in his report?—Yes.

425. Did not Mr. Angliss give you and Mr. Hagelthorn an explanation in regard to that?—Yes.

426. Did you and Mr. Hagelthorn regard that explanation as satisfactory?—We accepted it, but we could not regard anything as satisfactory that would result in space going away unfilled.

427. But this is a question of Mr. Angliss' conduct, and I want to know if you accepted his explanation as removing any suggestion that he had acted improperly in regard to that 10,000 carcasses?—Yes.

428. Did you also accept in the same way the explanation he offered in regard to the meat in the Government Cool Stores?—I thought you were referring to the meat in the cool stores.

429. No, it was reported to you that he had 10,000 carcasses somewhere in the stores and an additional line of carcasses in the Government Cool Stores?—That was so.

430. And he gave an explanation as to both?—Yes.

431. And you accepted those explanations?—Yes.

432. Now, I am told that at the end of May or the beginning of June something like thirteen ships had been sent away under this undertaking with the shippers?—Yes; from February, I think, nineteen ships were sent, and thirteen of those ships had consignments by Mr. Angliss for the Imperial Government.

433. Of course, you recognise that these figures are only approximate?—Yes.

434. The point is that thirteen of these shipments were for the Imperial Government?—Yes.

435. And there were others arranging shipments upon private accounts of meat not included in the undertaking?—Yes.

436. Now, at this meeting on the 1st June, were not prices agreed upon with regard to the future shipments to the Imperial Government, if any were made?—Prices were submitted for transmission to the Imperial Government for acceptance.

437. Were they not submitted to you and you exercised your discretion as to whether they were good enough to submit to the Imperial Government?—They were submitted to the Minister.

438. I mean, of course, to the Department?—Yes.

439. And there was then a definite price fixed by the shippers, which they were prepared to accept for future shipments?—Yes.

440. But they were not actually submitted to the Imperial Government?—No.

441. At the same time and in connexion with the same interview, did not the exporters also submit a definite offer as to the prices at which they would sell to the Victorian Government for local purposes?—No.

442. Not prices at which they would sell their frozen meat wholesale to the trade?—To the trade, not to the Government.

443. Was it the intention of your Department at that time to submit that offer to the Imperial Government?—It was the intention to submit those prices.

444. I mean the offer to continue to supply at those prices?—Yes, to the Imperial Government in the event of it being decided to continue exporting.

445. Being decided by whom?—By the State Government.

446. But then, in fact, a determination was made not to continue exports?—Yes.

447. And so these prices were never submitted?—No, not to the Imperial Government.

448. Had a determination been come to on the 1st June as to whether export should be continued or not?—No.

449. Then the shippers were justified in believing that they would have to hold to their undertaking to send all their meat to the Imperial Government until the end of the war?—All available for export.

450. And in continuing to send meat forward in transports *A36* and *A37*, for instance, Mr. Angliss was only doing what he had honorably undertaken to do?—Yes.

451. That is to say, he sent his meat forward to the Imperial Government, notwithstanding the fact that as to this June shipment he did not yet know what he would get for it?—Yes, he was quite entitled to make those arrangements.

452. And, in your view, I understand he had agreed, apart from prices, to make all his exportable meat available until the end of the war?—Quite so.

453. Now, as regards the permits to ship—is it a fact as regards the particular shipment made, that it would be necessary to get a Federal permit, whether it was for the Imperial Government or on private account?—Yes.

454. So that, having made arrangements in regard to *A36* and *A37*, he was only following the usual procedure of going to the Federal authorities and telling them what he was doing and getting permits for it?—Yes.

455. *Mr. Starke.*—The point as to *A37* is that he was not obtaining a permit for the Imperial Government, as in *A36*.

456. *By Mr. Mann.*—Was it not known somewhere about the 8th of the month that no more meat was to be shipped to the Imperial Government account by these shippers?—That is so.

457. Was there not a Cabinet announcement on the previous day?—Yes, there was a decision of the Cabinet on the 7th.

458. And it was decided that no more shipments were to go to the Imperial Government?—Yes.

459. Did that announcement appear in the press?—Yes; I have here cuttings from the *Age* and *Argus* containing the announcement.—[*Extracts read*].

460. Do you know, or was it communicated to you, upon what dates Mr. Angliss secured freight space upon *A36* and *A37*?—No.

461. Naturally, he would not get the permits until he had got the space?—Perhaps not; but I would not be surprised if, in his anxiety to make sure, Mr. Angliss had done so.

462. Well, if he had had an intimation that the meat was not to go to the Imperial Government, would he not be quite right in making out his bill of lading to his own agent in London?—If he exported at all.

463. But he would be right in consigning it there?—Yes.

464. Now, I understand your view to be that, after no meat was to be sent to the Imperial Government, that no meat also was to be put on the market here?—Yes; bearing in mind the views expressed at the meeting on the 1st of June.

465. Well, what, in your opinion, enabled you or anybody else to say to Mr. Angliss, with his stores full of meat, that he was not to send that meat away to market?

466. *Mr. Starke.*—The power of the Government.

467. *By Mr. Mann.*—After the Imperial Government did not want any more meat, of course Mr. Angliss had his stores full, and it was spoiling, and I want to know where you, or anybody else, got the power to say to Mr. Angliss, "You are not to send that Home to your agent"?—That question was put to me by the Chairman, and I said I was not a constitutional authority.

468. What was the date upon which it was decided that no more meat was to go out of the country, and you gave this firm formal notice?—It was sent on the 10th.

The witness withdrew.

John Leslie Fosbery, examined.

469. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—Chief freight clerk to Dalgety and Company. They are agents for the Commonwealth Government for the *A36*.

470. Messrs. Angliss and Company engaged space on board the ship for frozen meat?—Yes.

471. On what date was that?—I cannot give you a definite date; but I should say it was about, roughly, a fortnight before we started loading.

472. When did you start loading?—On a Monday—the 7th June.

473. The space would be engaged a fortnight before that, about?—Yes, about that.

474. *The Hon. R. Beckett.*—That would be the 24th May.

475. *By the Chairman.*—When were the bills of lading made out?—After the stuff was shipped.

476. Was it disclosed to you, at the time the space was engaged, who the consignees were to be?—No; that did not matter to me.

477. Had you to see that there was a permit granted by the Federal Government?—No; I knew a permit had been issued.

478. You had no knowledge of its contents?—No.

479. When were the bills of lading issued?—I do not know the exact date, but it would be on the mail day.

479A. Have you a copy of the bills of lading here?—No; all our copies go Home.

480. Have you no record?—We have our manifest—that is all. The captain's copies of bills of lading go Home—in this case, to the White Star Company.

481. What name of the consignee does the manifest disclose?—"Order." I am almost sure of that. "W. Angliss and Company Proprietary Limited, to order."

482. When are the bills of lading made up—before the ship sails or after?—It all depends when the stuff is on board. I think she had gone. She sailed on the Wednesday—the mail day was on Thursday that week, I think.

483. When did she sail?—As far as I can remember, 1 o'clock on the Wednesday—the *A36*—on the 9th.

484. And the bills of lading were made out afterwards?—They were signed afterwards. I do not know when they were made out.

485. *By Hon. R. Beckett.*—Was any alteration made in regard to those bills of lading?—They were split—the quantities were split up.

486. In what way?—I cannot tell you the exact figures, but a bill of lading was brought in for the quantity to be split into two quantities afterwards.

487. Can you give us the details, how much in each?—No; that is a thing that happens every day in the week, and as long as we get the old bills back cancelled it does not matter to us.

488. At whose instance was that done?—Angliss'.

489. Have you brought any documents at all in regard to these shipments?—All our documents go Home. We only get one copy, and the captain's copy goes Home—in this case, to the White Star Company. We have a manifest, which is an exact copy, giving the consignees, freights, &c.

490. What information would that disclose?—Simply, "Angliss, to order."

491. *By the Chairman.*—And in regard to the altered bill of lading, two were made out instead of one?—Yes.

492. *By Hon. R. Beckett.*—Who made the arrangements with you—Mr. Angliss personally?—As regards what?

493. Booking freight?—Yes.

494. *By Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Would you have any knowledge whether the consignment was to go to the Imperial Government or not?—None whatever.

495. It would be put in that way, "Angliss, to order," and you do not know whether it was to the Imperial Government, or to anybody else?—As far as I know, the Imperial Government meat is consigned to Sir Thomas Robinson.

496. *Mr. Starke.*—I think the departmental papers will show that that is so.

497. *Dr. Cameron.*—Sir Thomas Robinson is the Queensland Agent-General, and appointed by the British Government to be the representative on the Board of Trade in respect to this particular transaction, and all consignments were made to him, and all payments made by him.

498. *By the Chairman.*—So making out the bill of lading in the name of Angliss and Company to order would be a departure from the ordinary practice in shipping to the Imperial Government?—I cannot say that. That is purely for the shippers. It is a matter of indifference to us how the documents are made out.

499. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—In other documents made out for the same ship, do you remember how they were made out?—I do not know that there was any other meat from here. The balance of space was filled with rabbits.

500. Angliss' was the only meat?—I think so.

501. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Is there any restriction on Dalgety and Company as agents for the ships, or are the arrangements practically in the hands of the Federal authorities as to allotting the space, or to whom the bills of lading are to be issued?—The ships are given to us for loading, and in the usual course we apportion the space amongst the shippers; and in this case no other shippers wanted any space. I approached them all.

502. Was not the space apportioned by the Federal authorities?—No.

503. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—You mean that Dalgety and Company apportioned the space?—Yes.

504. And in this particular instance?—Yes.

505. And you went out and tried to get the freight to fill the ship?—Yes, certainly.

506. Whom did you go to?—Angliss, and to all of them. I asked them all. Not necessarily personally; it may be I rang them up on the telephone.

507. The meat exporters?—Yes; our usual supporters.

508. And you say they all declined?—Yes; they could not ship anything for the time being.

509. What reason did they give?—I did not ask for any reason. It is not my place to ask for any reason.

510. *By Mr. Mann.*—I am instructed that the ship completed its loading on Wednesday, the 9th, and the bills of lading were presented to you, and signed on Thursday, the 10th, which was the date of the out-going mail to Europe?—I think that was so. I think I remember signing them on that date.

511. Is not your memory at fault in saying that the only meat on the *A36* was that of Mr. Angliss. We have heard this morning, I think from Dr. Cameron, that F. Walker shipped a quantity, and also Sims, Cooper had some, and the rest were rabbits?—Yes; I think Sims, Cooper had two trucks, and Walker had a few trucks. I gave the figures to Mr. Crowe, the Export Superintendent. Those figures which you have were obtained from me.

512. We may take them as being correct?—I think so.

513. How was the meat of Walker, and Sims, Cooper consigned?—I could not say definitely; but I think it would be all consigned to order.

514. The same as Mr. Angliss'?—I fancy so.

515. *By Mr. Starke.*—On the *A36*— did Mr. Angliss himself have any conversation with you as to getting this meat on board?—Mr. William Angliss?

516. Yes, or any of the Angliss', or any one in their employ?—I arranged the loading with Mr. Arthur Angliss, who is the manager at the works, and who looks after that. That was for the *A36*.

517. Did he say anything to you?—That is rather an open question. I cannot remember. I told him that I wanted the meat down, and how many trucks to send, and he said "All right," and went ahead.

518. Did he express any desire to have it done quickly?—No; that was on my part, under instructions from the Navy Office. I instructed him to start loading on the Sunday night, as we were in a hurry to get the steamer away; and Monday being a holiday, he said he would not load.

519. That is as to the *A36*. As to *A37*, did he have any conversation with you—any of the Angliss', or any members of the firm?—Yes.

520. When was this?—The latter part of the week—the previous week.

521. What did they ask you as to the *A37*?—They wanted to get the meat out.

522. I want the language?—I am afraid I cannot remember it.

523. Why?—I do not know why I cannot.

524. I suppose he did not say, "For God's sake, let us get the stuff on board, and then they cannot stop it"?—No; certainly not.

525. What was said?—As far as I remember, he asked me to take the meat as soon as I could.

526. For what reason?—I did not ask his reason. Personally, I wanted to get the meat on board too, as the steamer had to finish loading and get away.

527. What was the date you had the conversation with him?—I could not tell you that—some time during the previous week.

528. Before the *A37* was to go?—Yes; before she loaded. She started loading on the Monday morning.

529. How did you issue the bills of lading for the *A37*?—I could not tell you. I do not know whether they are yet issued.

530. Have you a block book of your bills of lading?—No.

530A. Just a book with two forms in it?—No; not a book, but loose forms.

531. Have you not a block at all showing the bills of lading you issue?—No, a manifest.

532. Where is the manifest?—In the office. As far as the *A37* is concerned, it is not made up yet. She only sailed on Saturday last.

533. You cannot give the date when this conversation with Mr. Angliss took place, to get the goods on board?—I cannot. It might have been between Wednesday and the end of the week.

534. What date would the Wednesday be?—I do not know.

535. Do you believe it would be on the 9th he told you he wanted you to hurry up to get the meat on board?—I cannot say definitely; it was the latter part of the week.

536. Between Wednesday, the 9th, and Saturday?—Yes.

537. Can you remember on what date you issued the bills of lading?—No; I just told you I cannot tell you from memory whether they have been issued. I fancy they have been. They were probably signed for last week's mail.

538. As to the *A37*, did Mr. Angliss or any of his partners or employees ever suggest to you that they were not going to ship meat by that ship?—Not when once booked.

539. I do not understand you, "Not when once booked"?—Mr. Angliss told me he would give me 160 trucks between the two steamers—the *A36* and the *A37*.

540. For London?—One steamer for London, and one for Liverpool. The *A36* was for Liverpool, and the *A37* for London.

541. Would you have taken goods on board the *A37* for Liverpool?—No; absolutely no.

542. What were your instructions?—The Navy Office instructions.

543. On the *A36* he offered and delivered certain meat into this ship for Liverpool?—Yes.

544. How much for Liverpool—the whole of it?—Yes, the whole shipment. As far as I remember, I think it was seventy-six trucks.

545. *By the Chairman.*—What steamer?—The *A36*, for Liverpool.

546. *By Mr. Starke.*—Was the port of destination Liverpool?—Yes.

547. And he knew the *A37* was not for Liverpool?—Yes.

548. And you told him that?—Yes.

549. And when the *A37* came, how much had he promised you for that steamer?—The balance of the booking—the eighty-four trucks.

550. When did you know he would not ship the eighty-four trucks on the *A37*, although he had promised to do so?—I did not know anything about it. I think they rang me up from the wharf.

551. Who?—The ship's clerk.

552. Your ship's clerk?—Yes; his name is Hannah.

553. Was he your ship's clerk?—He rang me up, and asked me had I heard they had stopped any further shipment, and I said, "No." He then said that a man had brought an engine down, coupled up the trucks, and had taken them away. We had no intimation at all of the exportation being stopped.

554. I want you to tell the Committee what it was that led you to believe that Angliss was going to ship meat on the transport *A37* for London?—Because he booked it.

555. Did he book it for London?—Absolutely, on the *A37*.

556. Have you the bookings?—No; it was verbal.

557. Verbal booking by Mr. Angliss himself for eighty-four trucks?—Not eighty-four, but the balance of booking. He gave me 160 trucks between the two steamers.

558. How much of that was on the *A36*?—four trucks or sevnty-six trucks. I know I shut That left eighty-four trucks.

559. Did he absolutely promise eighty-four trucks to take on board the transport for London?—Yes.

560. There is no doubt about that—for the *A37* he had promised you the difference, whatever it was, between 160 and what was put on the *A36*. How much was put on the *A36*?—Either seventy-four trucks or seventy-six trucks I know I shut some out for want of space.

561. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did Dalgety and Company get any notice from the Government of this prohibition of export?—None whatever.

562. When did you first learn that export had been prohibited?—On the telephone when loading the *A37*.

563. What day would that be?—Last Monday week.

564. Did you not read it in the *Argus* or *Age* on the 8th?—I do not take instructions from the newspapers. I saw it on the following morning.

565. On the Tuesday morning?—Yes.

566. Apart from that, did you not get any notice of any kind?—Absolutely nothing. I have nothing now.

567. *Mr. Starke.*—I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, to direct Mr. Fosbery to bring up to the Committee all documents in Messrs. Dalgety and Company's possession, copies or originals, which relate to these transports *A36* and *A37*, including the manifests, all documents in regard to the cargo of frozen meat.

568. *The Chairman.*—Yes, I will do so.

569. *By Mr. Mann.*—Do I understand you to say that the total space booked for both the *A36* and *A37* was done at the same time?—There was a certain quantity booked in the first steamer, and the Navy Office asked me could I fill the second steamer.

570. By "booked" I mean by Mr. Angliss when he secured the available space in the two ships at the same time. Did he do so?—Yes.

571. Then you have told us that was about the 24th May?—Yes.

572. One ship for Liverpool and the other for London?—Yes.

573. And, of course, on the Liverpool ship you would not take a London consignment, and *vice versâ?*—No.

574. But what Mr. Angliss consigned to Liverpool had nothing to do with any particular quality of meat as far as you were concerned?—No; I booked trucks of meat.

575. You stated there was meat left over, or, as you put it, "shut out" from the *A36?*—Yes.

576. That is to say, he sent down more meat than she could take?—Yes.

577. Did not Mr. Angliss or his brother go to you when the *A36* finished loading, and urge you to allow him to put that straight on board the *A37* rather than send it back to the works?—I think something was mentioned, but I could not take it, because the other steamer was not ready; she had not been cooled down.

578. Is it not also a fact that the first date mentioned to Mr. Angliss for loading the *A37* had to be, for unavoidable reasons, postponed for a few days?—Yes.

579. There was delay in loading the *A37?*—Yes.

580. Had her loading proceeded as originally intended, it would have been completed some days sooner than it ultimately was?—The chances are it may have been.

581. At all events, it was to be started earlier?—Yes. I am speaking about the *A37*.

582. The same ship was not going to London direct, but going *viâ* Australian ports?—Yes.

583. And, in fact, went up to Queensland first?—Yes.

584. *The Chairman.*—I would ask the witness to bring to the Committee all papers in any way relating to this subject-matter of meat export in regard to the two transports *A36* and *A37* some time this afternoon.

The witness withdrew.

Dr. S. S. Cameron (examination continued).

585. *By Mr. Mann.*—I think we had arrived at this position: You had agreed with the proposition I put to you that Mr. Angliss had always been at liberty to ship to his own consignees such meat as was not required by the Imperial Government. When I say "always" I mean from the February agreement onwards?—Yes.

586. And on the 8th June the Minister had intimated to Mr. Angliss that no more would be required for the Imperial Government?—No.

587. *The Hon. R. Beckett.*—The 10th of June was the intimation.

588. *By Mr. Mann.*—The 8th was the press intimation, and the 10th was the date on which the letter was sent?—Yes.

589. On the 8th, at all events, if he acted on the press notice there was an intimation that no more meat was required for the Imperial Government. Your view, as I understand as put this morning in my absence, is that "not being required for the Imperial Government" ought to have conveyed to Mr. Angliss' mind that it was required here by the State Government or for their purposes?—Yes; that is my view.

590. Is it your view that Mr. Angliss ought to have known, not only that his meat, of what I might call Imperial quality—quality that would satisfy the Imperial demands—not only was that not to go, but that even the meat of other qualities was not to go either. Do you go that far?—I would say this: He ought to have had a doubt on that point, and inquired.

591. That is your view?—Yes.

592. If he, in fact, inquired of the Minister, and told the Minister exactly what he was doing on these two vessels, he would be doing everything that you could suggest he ought to do?—Yes.

593. That would be, even on your view, the strictest demands that could be required of him?—I think so; yes.

594. As to these bills of lading—do you know anything at all about the interview between the Minister and Mr. Angliss on the 9th?—No.

595. Nothing at all?—No.

596. Or on the 10th?—No; I do not think there was an interview.

597. At all events, you know nothing about an interview on either of those dates?—No.

598. On the 9th the stuff was all on board the *A36*?—I am told so.

599. You have no reason to doubt it?—No.

600. If Mr. Angliss was told on the 9th, the date when the ship was loaded ready to sail, by the Minister, that no more meat was to be sent to the Imperial Government, can you suggest what else he could have done as to his bills of lading except take them out in the name of his own consignees, or his own order?—No.

601. On the *A36* a large quantity of meat was shipped of a quality that would satisfy the Imperial Government?—Yes; I believe so.

602. If Mr. Angliss, having been told on the 9th that the Imperial Government would not have any more meat sent to them, it would have been a foolish proceeding on his part, when he went to get his bills of lading from Dalgety and Company, to take them out in the name of the Imperial Government, would it not?—I suppose it would.

603. And if he had done so—taken them out in the name of the Imperial Government—and had, following the usual course, gone up to your Department, and presented those bills of lading, and asked for payment, would he have got it in view of the intimation that no more was to be sent?—I do not suppose he would. You are asking those questions on the assumption that all this had been told to Mr. Angliss.

604. Yes, on the assumption that on the 9th, the day before he actually took out his bills of lading, he had learned from somebody—I do not care whom, but from somebody—and believed that no more stuff was to be sent to the Imperial Government. That is the assumption?—Yes.

605. Is it wrong or right that, as a matter of fact, on the 9th, it had been determined to send no more to the Imperial Government?—That is right.

606. In regard to the *A37*, the second of those transports, you have heard the evidence just given that the space on that ship was secured some time in May, before the meeting on 1st June?—Yes.

607. And do you suggest that, having secured that space, and being, of course, bound to pay for it——?—It does not follow that he was bound to pay for it.

608. What is your authority for saying that?—The space is often booked and cancelled by agreement.

609. Yes; but that depends on whether the ship-owners think that they can get other freight?—No.

610. Do they give up contracts of that sort for nothing?—Yes, frequently.

611. It must be under pressure from the Department?—No.

612. Do you know that the *A37* was brought in specially to get this meat?—No.

613. Did you inquire?—No.

614. At all events, if Mr. Angliss' view was right as to his being entitled to ship meat on the *A36*, under the circumstances, to his own consignee—there is no different rule to apply—if he is right as to one he is right as to the other?—He may have been right as to one at the time, and then things happened, and he was told things that would make it quite wrong for the other.

615. What things do you suggest made the position as regards the *A37* any different as from the *A36*?—The notice he received on the 10th.

616. Friday, the 11th, is the correct date?—Yes, it was posted on the 10th. It has been referred to as the letter of the 10th.

617. And you say he ought to have read that as applying to those two current vessels?—No; I said that that would be a circumstance that would make a difference between, perhaps, the right thing for the one and the wrong thing for the other.

618. And that would depend, of course, whether that was to be fairly read as applying to the *A37*—covering the current shipment?—Yes; in my opinion, it was specially definite on that point.

619. Would it modify your opinion on that point if it were shown that Mr. Angliss, in an interview with the Minister, had mentioned the fact that he was loading both those vessels—*A36* and *A37*—and could not go back on the arrangements made in regard to them. Would that modify your opinion?—No; because it would not be the fact.

620. You have already told me you did not know what took place between Mr. Angliss and the Minister?—It would not be the fact he had loaded, or was loading, because he was not.

621. He had made arrangements to load them both?—You did not ask me that.

622. Supposing he put that fact before the Minister, and the Minister said, "Oh, well, in regard to those, they will be deemed to be one," or words to that effect; that would be ample warrant for Mr. Angliss proceeding?—I suppose it would. It seems to me I am being asked to be a judge.

623. About the *Shropshire*. She was the first vessel to leave under the arrangements of February?—Yes.

624. And am I right in saying she was actually in course of loading while the Government here was still in communication with the Imperial Government?—Yes.

625. And did the shippers ask at that time—the time of the interviews in February—to be told whether the *Shropshire* meat was to be included in their undertaking or not?—Yes, there was some discussion.

626. Mr. Angliss himself personally asked this. He was shipping largely on the *Shropshire*?—I cannot recollect it now. All I know is, we did take meat on the *Shropshire*, but Fletcher's meat.

627. Was not all Mr. Angliss' meat for the *Shropshire* passed over the Government weighbridge in anticipation of it being included in what you were going to take for the Imperial Government?—I could not say.

628. Do you remember that being done at your request or direction?—No.

629. Eventually it was taken?—Some was taken. Fletcher's meat—the Geelong company—was taken by us for the Imperial Government, and paid for.

630. And Mr. Angliss' was not?—No.

631. That meat of Mr. Angliss' on board the *Shropshire* was placed at your disposal if you wanted it in that first shipment?—It has come to my mind now what the difference was. I think it was a question of weight, that Mr. Angliss could not furnish us the store weights for his meat, and Fletcher's could. It is a long time now, and I have never given the matter a moment's thought since then, but I know I decided at the time not to take some meat. At all events, only to take that meat in respect of which arrangements were made to safeguard the interests of the Imperial Government.

632. You have told us the arrangements—the Government weighing and your own inspection?—Yes.

633. I am told, as a matter of fact, it was all weighed over the Government weighbridge, so as to comply with those requirements?—Yes; but that opens up another matter, and that is this. We agreed to take all store weights—that is to say, the shippers' weights, which they had in their books, having been got at the time the stuff was cooled, and put into store. We agreed to pay on that, and we then provided there should be check weighing. We never expected we could check very accurately, but we wanted to provide against accident.

634. It is a fact that whatever Mr. Angliss put on that ship, he placed at your disposal, if you wanted it for the Imperial Government?—Yes.

635. The whole of that shipment went forward by Mr. Angliss on his private account to his own consignee, to do what he thought fit with?—Yes, I suppose so.

636. *By Mr. Starke.*—Did you tell the Committee that, on 13th April, 1915, an Order-in-Council was passed requisitioning the whole of the insulated space in British steam-ships usually engaged in trade between the different ports in the Commonwealth and any ports in the United Kingdom?—No.

637. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Is it a Federal Order-in-Council.

638. *Mr. Starke.*—No; an Imperial Order-in-Council.

639. *Witness.*—It was cabled. I have a copy of the cable.

640. *By Mr. Starke.*—And a form of requisition was cabled with it, or immediately after it, 19th April?—This is a copy of the cable.

641. *By Mr. Mann.*—I do not know whether this sort of thing is relevant to anything in this inquiry. I do not understand that these Orders in-Council of the Imperial Government were ever brought to the knowledge of meat shippers, or made the substance of any statement.

642. *The Chairman.*—I understand from Mr. Starke that, in consequence of that cable, notifications were sent out.

643. *Mr. Starke.*—To ship-owners.

644. *Mr. Mann.*—Dr. Cameron said, "No."

645. *Witness.*—I was asked by Mr. Starke whether I had mentioned this fact to the Committee, and I said, "No."

[*Copy Imperial Order-in-Council, dated 13th April, 1915, put in. Exhibit A.*]

[*Form of requisition cabled out from the Secretary of State, dated 19th April, put in. Exhibit B.*]

646. *By Mr. Starke (to Witness).*—In addition to that, do you know whether the Imperial authorities appointed a Committee in Sydney for the purpose of dealing with freight space?—Yes.

647. Refrigerated space?—Yes.

648. How was the space allotted?—The space was allotted by that Committee to the different States.

649. And who dealt with the space allotted to Victoria?—A notification was sent by that Committee to the shipping companies, who are agents for the ships in question, and the shipping companies then communicated with our export superintendent to ascertain the respective holdings of exporters, and he gave that information, usually in the form of percentage proportions—the numbers and percentage that each was to the other—and then the shipping companies allotted the proportionate number of trucks to each shipper.

650. Substantially, the space made available for the Imperial representatives was allotted by the Department of Agriculture, or its representatives, to various shippers in Victoria. That is the substance?—Yes.

651. When was the first difficulty as to shortage of supplies in Victoria raised?—The first difficulty was raised on the 27th May.

652. And then there was a conference on 1st June?—Yes.

653. I understand you have read the minutes of that conference to the Committee?—Yes.

654. Was there any suggestion that meat that had been shipped and on board any steam-ship at that time was to be allowed to go to anybody but the Imperial authorities?—No.

655. And the question was, as I understand you, what was to be done with meat in the country not shipped?—Yes.

656. And Mr. Angliss and others represented there was a shortage of supply?—No.

657. And it was as to that the Minister said there was to be no more export?—Yes.

658. *By Mr. Mann.*—That being the way in which space was distributed through the Sydney committee, can you explain why it was not so distributed on the *A36* and the *A37*?—Yes; I should have added that a different system was adopted in respect of transports. The Imperial Shipping Committee had nothing to do with transports.

659. There is then an exception to what you said to Mr. Starke?—Yes.

660. *Mr. Starke.*—I was speaking of the *Moldavia.*

661. *By Mr. Mann.*—What you have said about this commandeering of space and distributing it through the committee in Sydney has no application to the ships used as transports?—The space on the transport ships was under the command of the Navy. The shipping companies had nothing to do with the allotment of space on them.

662. And the way to allot space on those ships was to go to the agents—Dalgety and Company, or whoever it might be—and apply in the usual way?—Yes.

663. The transports were under the command of the Admiralty?—Yes.

664. How is it that the transport ships, being under the control or command of the Navy Department, you had to go to the ordinary shipping companies to secure space in them. Is not the answer to that that the Navy office here left all shipping arrangements of that sort in the hands of the ordinary agents?—I do not think so.

665. Can you answer that question, how it is that with regard to those Admiralty ships people wanting space had to go, not to the Admiralty, but to Dalgety and Company?—I do not know that they had.

666. I suppose you accept that statement that Dalgety and Company, in fact, went round and allotted the space?—I heard the witness say that and I was surprised to hear it. My understanding was the Navy Board itself allotted the space.

667. I am told by Mr. Angliss that is not so in fact?—With regard to those transports they were referred to the ships' agents.

668. *The Chairman.*—You will have the opportunity of ascertaining that.

The witness withdrew.

John Leslie Fosbery, recalled.

669. *By the Chairman.*—Do you now produce all the papers connected with the *A36* and *A37?*—Yes.

670. Just read out the references to those two particular transports?—*A37*, mate's receipt, letter to Navy office; *A36*, manifest, letter addressed by ourselves to Navy office, and letter from Navy office.

671. Before we go into them I would like you to tell the Committee how it comes about that those vessels which were supposed to be under the control of the Admiralty—the Admiralty had commandeered the whole of the space on them—how it came about that your firm should have allotted the space without reference to the Admiralty?—In the previous steamers our instructions were to apportion the space equitably amongst the different shippers.

672. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Instructions from the Admiralty?—Yes.

673. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did not the Navy Office put it into your hands to act as agents?—Loading agents.

674. From Sydney?—No, the head Navy office in Melbourne.

675. Instructions came from Melbourne and not from the Imperial Committee in Sydney?—No, the Navy office in Melbourne.

676. And you acted for all the transports?—No, the different agents for their own ships. The seized steamers were spread out amongst the agents.

677. These ships were allotted to you?—Yes.

678. *By the Chairman.*—Just read out the references to meat in those documents?—As to *A37*, simply the receipts for the meat being received on board, signed by the chief officer.

679. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Whose meat?—All the cargo, including Angliss'.

680. *By the Chairman.*—All lumped together?—All specified, but Angliss was the only man who had meat on the *A37*.

681. What is the next paper you have?—Our letter to the Naval Secretary.

682. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Is there any reference to the marks or brands on the meat?—We do not tally marks of meat. It would be impossible, owing to the quantity.

683. *By the Chairman.*—In the first column of this document, after the name, there is a number. For instance, "W. Angliss and Company, 7,658 carcasses?—That is the quantity.

684. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—"50 cases of meat," is that the same thing?—That is preserved meat.—[*Document handed in. Exhibit C.*]

685. *By the Chairman.*—What is the next paper you have?—Our letter to the Navy Office.

686. Does that in any way concern this meat?—Yes.—[*Letter dated 15th June read and handed in. Exhibit D.*]

687. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—It says in that letter, "Yesterday the State Government stepped in." That would be the 14th, then?—That was the Tuesday. The seizure was on Monday, the 14th.

688. *By the Chairman.*—The prohibition by the State Government was published on the 8th and notified to the exporters on the 10th, reaching them on the 11th, and you had no notification until the 14th?—We received no intimation as shipping agents. Personally, I did not see any.

689. What does the next paper say?—That is all in regard to the *A36*.

690. Have you anything in regard to the *A37?*—I might say with regard to the *A37* I find the bills of lading have not been issued yet.

691. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Does that mean that the meat has gone forward without bills of lading?—Yes.

692. What is the explanation of that?—There is any amount of time. There is no mail until the 30th.

693. The meat will be in London long before the mail?—No, she has not left the coast yet.

694. What are your orders under whose names the bills of lading are to be issued. What directions have you got from anybody?—None at all. The shippers make out their own documents as they like, and as long as the quantities are correct it does not matter to us.

695. You do not know to whom it is consigned?—If the bills of lading are consigned "to order" we do not.

696. *By the Chairman.*—What is the next paper in regard to the *A36?*—This is a letter from the Navy Office dated 8th May. The latter part of it reads as follows:—"You are also requested to note that the vessel will be serving Liverpool requirements on this voyage, and your bookings of cargo, both insulated and general, must be made for that port."

697. You got orders from the Navy Department not to accept anything but Liverpool meat on the Liverpool ship?—Yes.

698. Would that justify you in refusing to receive cargo contrary to that?—Yes.—[*Letter handed in. Exhibit E.*]

699. What is the next one?—Our letter to them dated 31st May; one paragraph is as follows:—"*Refrigerated Cargo.*—We observe what you state in regard to this position, and confirm our telephone conversation with the Acting Commonwealth Shipping Agent this morning to this effect, that we are advised by local shippers that they will be able to fill this steamer's space with cargo. We hope to have a conference with the Commonwealth Shipping Agent later on in the day to further consider the homeward loading position."—[*Letter handed in. Exhibit F.*]

700. What is the other paper you have?—The manifest of the *A36*.—[*Manifest handed in. Exhibit G.*]

701. Does that disclose anything about the consignees?—Yes, in the fourth column it refers to them.

702. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—"The Imperial Government" would be Sir Thomas Robinson?—Yes.

703. From first to last did you have official information about prohibitive export of meat direct from the Government to you?—Nothing in writing. Somebody came down from the Customs Department and informed me that it had been.

704. I am speaking of the State, and not the Federal Government?—None.

705. *By the Chairman.*—Although this prohibition was notified to the press on the 8th, and was only communicated to the exporters between the 10th and 11th, you first heard of it on the 14th, and never got any official communication at all?—That is right.

706. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Has your company dealt with other vessels before these that are in question during the last three months?—We loaded these two steamers on their previous voyage in the northern ports, Sydney and Brisbane.

707. Was that before February?—Yes, last year.

708. Those are the only two that you loaded during the currency of this agreement?—Yes, that is so.

709. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—That 7,000 carcasses on the *A36*. All you know is they were consigned by Angliss and Company to their order?—Yes, consigned by Angliss and Company to their order.

710. Those were the only instructions you had all through. They were not altered in any way?—No, only they were split—the shipper, instead of taking one lot for, say, 5,000, split them into two lots of so many each.

711. Originally intended for one bill of lading?—No, there were half-a-dozen or more sets which were split into more sets. It is a very common thing to alter the bills after they are made up.

712. All through they are consigned to order?—Yes, I understand so. All the inquiries lead me to that belief.

713. *By Mr. Mann.*—When shippers take space and load the ships to fill that space, you never know who it is going to be consigned to until the shipper comes along for his bill of lading?—That is right.

714. At the first you would not know the destination of those goods when Mr. Angliss came on the 10th, and asked for bills of lading to be made up to his order?—How do you mean "the destination"?

715. The consignee?—No.

716. Your answer is you would not know them?—Not until the documents were received by us for signature. They make up their own documents.

717. You would not trouble your head about who the consignee would be until you got directions to make up the bill of lading?—They make up their own bills.

718. You would not know until you were asked to sign them?—That is so.

719. On the *A36* were there any other shipments except those by Mr. Angliss?—Some beef and veal.

720. From what firms?—That is on account of F. J. Walker, and I think also by Sims, Cooper, although taken up in Mullally and Byrne's name.

721. Consigned to?—Order.

722. That would indicate they took their bills of lading to order also?—Yes.

723. The manifests are made up from the bills of lading?—Yes, absolutely.

724. Turning to the *A37*, you told the Navy Office with regard to that that you had made arrangements with shippers to take up all the space available?—Yes.

725. Will you tell me what other shippers you had arranged with to take up space on the *A37* besides Angliss?—Borthwick, I think they had 10 trucks; Sims, Cooper, 2; and Paterson, 11 of rabbits, and the balance, I think, was filled up by Angliss and Company.

726. When we looked at the *A37* mate's receipt you pointed out to the Committee there was none shipped by either Borthwick or Sims, Cooper. You said Angliss was the only shipper in the *A37*?—Yes, so he was, because it was stopped.

727. You said that neither Sims, Cooper nor Borthwick shipped the stuff they had agreed to do?—The meat was seized.

728. So Borthwick, Sims, Cooper, and Mr. Angliss did exactly the same thing except that Borthwick's and Sims Cooper's stuff was seized before it got aboard, and only part of Mr. Angliss's was seized?—Yes.

729. *By Mr. Starke.*—When was this manifest made up. It is dated 9th June. The information would be in your possession before that date. The bills of lading would be issued. I suppose this is made up from the bills of lading?—Yes, I think I said the bills of lading were issued on mail day, which was the 9th, I think.

730. Were the bills of lading issued on the same day, on the 9th?—What day was the 9th?

731. Wednesday was the 9th?—They were issued on mail day.

732. What was mail day?—Mail day must have been the 10th.

733. The bills of lading were issued on or before the 9th to enable you to make up the manifest?—I think that must be wrong. I distinctly remember signing the bills on mail day.

734. You must have had a specific statement from Mr. Angliss that these goods were consigned to his order before the 9th?—Why before the 9th?

735. If the bills of lading are not made up you must have had specific directions?—We did not.

736. How did you consign to order?—That manifest is made up by the typist from the bills of lading.

737. It is dated the 9th?—That must be wrong. She must have put on the wrong date.

738. *By Mr. Mann.*—Would not that be the date of the sailing?—No.

739. *By Mr. Starke.*—It is specially dated and signed by Dalgety's—signed "Casey," with the date and everything signed. Either you had your

bills of lading issued on or before the 9th, or else you had particular directions on or before the 9th?—I am pretty well sure the bills of lading were issued on mail day.

740. Do you remember what the directions were which you had before that?—I do not know that we had any directions.

741. How did you get into that document "Consigned to order of Angliss"?—That must be a mistake—the typist must have made the mistake. I am telling you exactly what happened, and I can prove that by one of the clerks.

742. *By Mr. Mann.*—As to the instructions that only Liverpool meat was to go to Liverpool. I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, whether you meant to put it to the witness that that meant Liverpool meat in the sense that the meat men use that expression as to particular quality.

743. *The Chairman.*—I understood that.

744. *Mr. Mann.*—If that is so, I think there is a misapprehension. I think if you ask the witness he will say that he knows nothing about quality when he speaks about the meat.

745. *By the Chairman (to witness).*—You know nothing about technical terms in regard to London or Liverpool meat as to quality?—None whatever.

746. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You have no manifests made up yet of the *A37*?—No; it is not made up yet.

747. The bills of lading are not signed yet?—No; they have not been presented for signature.

The witness withdrew.

Robert Crowe, examined.

748. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—Exports Superintendent.

749. Is it in consequence of your report to the Agricultural Department that the attention of the Minister was drawn to the fact that Mr. Angliss was shipping meat on board the *A36* and *A37*?—Yes.

750. Had this meat been inspected by your Department as for the Imperial Government, or any of it?—30 trucks of that shipped by the *A36* were inspected.

751. Mr. Angliss might consider that passed for the Imperial Government?—Yes.

752. On what date was that put on board the *A36*?—On the 7th and 8th.

753. And was that London meat or Liverpool meat, according to the technical terms?—It was meat for the Imperial Government, and for Liverpool.

754. And this meat was on board before the notification took place that the State Government intended to stop export?—It was on board, and in process of going on board. The decision was arrived at on the 7th, but no announcement regarding the decision was made but that which appeared in the papers on the next morning—the 8th.

755. We can disregard the notification in the papers, because no notification was sent to the exporters by that date?—No.

756. Can you explain what took place between the time the decision was arrived at by the State Government and the notification that was sent to the exporters. There was a delay from the 7th until the 10th. In Mr. Angliss' case, it was posted too late on the 10th to reach him before the 11th?—I cannot explain the delay. As a matter of fact, I hold the opinion that no notification was necessary. If a law is passed, it is the duty of everybody concerned to make themselves acquainted with it.

757. Even when there is no law?—That is my view—until the Minister told me it would be advisable, and instructed me to send out a notification.

758. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you send that letter of the 10th?—Yes.

759. And, in the absence of Dr. Cameron, you were acting during that week?—Yes; in regard to that matter.

760. When did you first get official intimation that the Government had decided to prohibit the export of meat, on the 8th?—No.

761. Were you left to find it out from the newspapers, or were you told in any official way?—I was not told in any official way.

762. You got it from the newspaper, just like other people?—No doubt the first time I would have met the Minister, afterwards I would have talked about it. I am just trying to recall whether I met him on the 9th. The first time I met him after that was on the 10th, the date he gave me instructions to send out those circular letters.

763. You were not officially informed yourself until the 10th?—No.

764. You only knew what appeared in the newspapers?—Yes.

765. Dr. Cameron told us that one of the inspectors in connexion with your particular branch had reported that Mr. Angliss should have got the London quality?—Mr. Carnegie assured me that there would be no difficulty in regard to getting meat of London quality.

766. How did he suggest that it should be got?—Mr. Carnegie was the inspector at Angliss and Company's and at other frozen meat works from time to time, and he knew that parcels of meat are stacked separately. The Liverpool meat is put on one side of the chamber, and the London meat is put on another side of the chamber, or in what are termed "bays" in a chamber, and it is always possible to get at London meat or the Liverpool meat.

767. Does that statement apply when the stores are very full of meat; would it have been necessary to remove a quantity of the Liverpool meat out of the store in order to get at the London meat?—No. As a matter of fact, Mr. Angliss was taking meat from his stores in considerable quantities prior to that time. At the time of the meeting between Mr. Angliss, the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Cameron, and myself, before the meeting closed on the 27th May, I pointed out that there were ten trucks being loaded with meat on account of Angliss and Company, at the municipal stores, late the Government cool stores, for transfer to his own stores, and that if the loading of that meat was delayed a day or two, then it would be suitable to go on board the transport *A36* for London.

768. At this particular time he had obtained ten extra trucks?—More than ten. In addition to the ten about which there was no dispute, there were some regarding which a survey was to be made, in consequence of some damage, or alleged damage.

769. He did not remove the meat to his store, did he?—Yes. In addition to the ten trucks that he could have got, about which there was no question, other trucks were being loaded at the time. All this meat was in the municipal stores, in

process of being loaded into trucks, for transference to Angliss and Company's stores at Footscray, at the time he said he could not get the London meat.

770. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you personally go to the stores?—No; I am relying on my inspector, Mr. Carnegie. When objection was made to putting the meat on board the *Moldavia*, London meat was required. I knew that London meat is stored separately at the time of filling the stores.

771. *By the Chairman.*—I understand there was never any question about the two qualities being mixed, the only question being whether one quality was affected?—May I at this stage mention that neither of the inspectors nor the Department insisted upon Liverpool quality meat going to Liverpool alone, or London quality meat going to London alone. That matter was left entirely in the hands of the shipping companies. The Department concerned itself chiefly about the matter of weights, meat suitable for the Imperial Government as regards quality, and the payment for the meat on that basis. The shippers were asked to send their meat to London or Liverpool as in the ordinary course of business. That was the practice right through, and Mr. Angliss raised the question with regard to the *Moldavia*, and said that he would have to put Liverpool meat on that ship. He could not say how much, but he insisted upon having the right to send Liverpool meat in the *Moldavia*.

772. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Did he raise that question to you individually?—He raised it at the time of the meeting with the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Cameron, and myself.

773. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Did he give his reasons?—He gave as a reason that he could not conveniently get at the London meat.

774. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you dispute that statement then?—Yes.

775. *By the Chairman.*—I understand from what you say that, so far as the Victorian Government acting as agents for the Imperial authorities was concerned, it would raise no objections to Liverpool meat going to London?—If the shippers sent it as such in the ordinary course of business we would not question it. I mean by that if it were the practice of Jones, a shipper, to send London and Liverpool meat to London at times, and at other times to send the two qualities to Liverpool, we would not take exception to his continuing that practice.

776. You admit that, in the ordinary way, the Victorian Government would have allowed the meat to go to either port?—Provided Mr. Angliss did not raise the question that some of it was for Liverpool, or Liverpool meat. It was not the Department that raised the question.

777. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—What do you mean by saying Liverpool meat or London meat?—Liverpool meat is of poorer quality and smaller sizes and lower priced than London meat.

778. *By the Chairman.*—Then afterwards the State Government refuses to accept Liverpool meat shipped to London?—Yes.

779. Although I understand you to say that, in the ordinary course of business, they would not have raised any difficulty at all?—That is so. The fact that some of this meat was Liverpool meat, no objection would have been taken to it; but, having raised the point, we had our instructions that Liverpool meat was to be sent to Liverpool, and London meat to London.

780. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You say the Government has in the past allowed Liverpool meat to be sent to London, and London meat to be sent to Liverpool; but when the question is raised by one of the exporters, the Government objects to that being done. Why was that?—It was a Liverpool consignment, and the proposal was to send Liverpool meat to London.

781. We are speaking of the *Moldavia* shipment?—If it were made a London shipment, as long as the meat was suitable for Imperial purposes, no question would be raised.

782. *By the Chairman.*—It might be Liverpool meat and London meat, and both might be suitable for Imperial purposes?—Yes.

783. Why did the Minister refuse to allow Mr. Angliss to send Liverpool meat in a London ship?—Mr. Angliss insisted that it was Liverpool meat and was to go to Liverpool.

784. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—If Mr. Angliss had not been offended, there would not have been any trouble at all?—No.

785. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Why should you raise a difficulty when hitherto you did not think it was of any consequence to send Liverpool meat to London, or London meat to Liverpool?—We did; we relied on the shipper.

786. But you said you raised no objections before that, or you had not insisted previously to that?—We relied upon the shipper consigning Liverpool meat to Liverpool, and London meat to London.

787. How could you have that reliance without some understanding?—I believe there was an understanding. We received a cablegram from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated London, 1st March, 1915, asking us to send the ship's documents and a description of the meat shipped by each vessel and for each port, and that meat already shipped on private account need not be purchased, but all other frozen meat for export should.

788. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—That merely states that you were to let them know what quality of meat had been shipped, which implies that either quality of meat might be shipped on any ship?—The cablegram states, "Please advise of quantities and descriptions of meat."

789. Which implies, if the cablegram says nothing to the contrary, that either quality of meat might be shipped on any ship. Did they think it necessary for you to tell them whether the meat was London meat or Liverpool meat?—There is another cablegram dealing more particularly with that subject.

790. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Is it clear in your mind that the exporters were bound in this matter?—Yes.

791. Have you it clearly in your mind that you knew they were bound?—Yes.

792. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—What is the difference between Liverpool meat and London meat?—It is a matter of condition; Liverpool meat is of poorer condition—not so prime.

793. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Have you shipped Liverpool meat on a London ship, or had you shipped London meat on a Liverpool ship previous to the shipment on the *Moldavia* of London quality?—So far as I remember, only one mail-boat went to London with Angliss' meat. There were only two other mail-boats previous to the *Moldavia*. Nearly all the steamers went to London, whilst some went to London and Liverpool, and upon these boats a certain quantity of meat was shipped by nearly every shipper to London, and a certain quantity was also shipped by them to Liverpool, and we

took the quantity as representing what they would send to these ports in the ordinary course of trade, and forwarded the documents accordingly.

794. We have evidence that it had been customary on the part of Angliss and Company to send Liverpool meat to London, and then to send it from London to Liverpool by rail?—That is not the case with meat for the Imperial Government. If the meat were required for civilian use, and railed from London to Liverpool, the Imperial Government would have to pay additional costs.

795. The State Government did not raise the question, and I want to know how it was that, not having raised the question, they allowed these things to be done, and you then raised objection to Angliss and Company sending Liverpool meat on a London ship?—Because Angliss and Company were going to ship Liverpool meat chiefly, and would give no assurance about sending any London meat on the ship.

796. But before that you had never raised the question?—No.

797. *By the Chairman.*—Although you had thought from your own inspectors that that had been done?—Not to any extent. It so happened at times. We did not take any cognisance of it; we relied on the shipments as they came in on the bills of lading—so many carcasses of such a quality consigned to London and so many carcasses consigned to Liverpool.

798. Were there instances before this of Liverpool quality meat being sent to London, and *vice versâ?*—Yes.

799. Did you shut your eyes to it, more or less?—Liverpool quality meat had been sent to London under this agreement to a slight extent.

800. With the cognisance of your Department?—I would not say with the cognisanec of the Department. We did not regard it as very material to take exception to small parcels that were included in the bill of lading for London, nor *vice versâ* as regards Liverpool.

801. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Was it not a fair assumption that if a man had done it once he might do it again?—If he declared the parcel which he said he was prepared to ship by the *Moldavia* to be London meat, then the Department would not raise any question.

802. *By the Chairman.*—Would nobody look at the certificate of inspection?—Yes.

803. Was not that an official intimation to the Department that the meat was either London or Liverpool quality, as the case may be?—Yes.

804. And the certificate was apparently never looked at?—They were looked at. If there was a parcel of 15,000 carcasses in a bill of lading for the Imperial Government going to London, and there were included 100 which was of a quality which might go to Liverpool, no exception would be taken to it.

805. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Do I understand you to say that if Mr. Angliss had said this was London meat, the Department would have allowed it to go out as London meat?—Yes.

806. In spite of any certificate that might be given by your own man?—We were following the instructions given us by the Imperial Government. The ordinary course of business was to be followed. The exporters gave us the names of each consignee who would handle the meat in the event of it being required for distribution to civilians.

807. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Had you instructions to shut your eyes to small consignments of Liverpool quality meat going to London?—I did not regard it as shutting my eyes at all. If we are instructed to allow the meat to go through its usual channel, and the exporters send it through the usual channel, it was a matter which did not concern us very much.

808. What is the usual channel?—If it were the practice of Jones and Company, rather than waste time in looking for a few carcasses that the workmen put into the trucks going to the ship that was to carry the meat to London, and following it to the port, and bringing it back, they would let it go. We think that is perhaps unavoidable in connexion with the transaction of a business of this sort.

809. If the consignment was of the right label generally, you did not go in for special culling of individual carcasses—is that practically what you mean?—The inspector, as I said before, was to see that the meat was of quality suitable for the Imperial Government. The inspection took place at the time of loading at the different freezing works. The men had an idea of the quality of the various brands from each freezing works. They all have grade marks. Some marks would require a more extensive check than would other marks. The weights would also be checked. If the ordinary way of doing business was to send a parcel of Liverpool quality in a big parcel of London quality, we would not raise any objection.

810. Do you think the Imperial Government would raise much objection?—No.

811. Why do you think it was so wrong to send Liverpool quality meat to London. Why did the Government refuse to accept it at all?—It was insisted that it was Liverpool meat, and it would be composed chiefly of Liverpool meat, and as long as that point was pressed, then it made it all the more impossible to accept the parcel.

812. You have told us that Liverpool quality meat is not necessarily rejected by the Imperial authorities in London?—Not a small percentage.

813. It was merely a question of the size of the consignment?—Yes.

814. If a smaller percentage than 100 per cent. had been offered, you would not have worried very much?—No. In regard to Liverpool meat being tendered for a boat, there are two Liverpool consignments, Liverpool quality and Liverpool consignment. It is the Liverpool consignment that the Department takes exception to. If a ship is going to take meat, and it is declared that most of that shipment will consist of meat intended for Liverpool, it cannot be accepted.

815. Even if it were London quality it could not be accepted?—We would not know that until all the documents were sent in by the exporters.

816. But you would know it before the consignment left?—Yes.

817. *By the Chairman.*—You left the shipping companies altogether in ignorance. Shipments were going on all the time under the eyes of your Department, yet no notice was served on the companies that the export of meat was forbidden?—No shipments were being made at the time to the knowledge of the Department.

818. But shipping was going on on the 7th and 8th June?—The 7th was the date on which a decision was arrived at, and on the 8th it appeared in the public press.

819. But on the 8th, loading was still going on, and some of it, I believe, on the 9th, before that ship got away, and no notice, apparently, was served on the shipping companies at all. Can you account for that?—No.

820. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Dr. Cameron gave us to understand that you had led him to assume that Angliss and Company's shipment by the *A36* was in lieu of this *Moldavia* shipment?—Yes.

821. On what did you base your assumption that that was so?—I was at the conference at which Mr. Angliss promised to send the thirty trucks, which was not sent by him in the *Moldavia*, by a subsequent shipment.

822. Was that the conference of the 27th May?—On the 27th May and again on the 31st and 1st June. I am not sure that Mr. Angliss promised at the meeting of 27th May, but I know he did at the conference of 1st June. That was repeated by me to everybody in my office who was concerned with the shipment of meat, and it was generally known that Mr. Angliss would take an early opportunity to ship these 30 trucks at the old price that was ruling up to the 31st May. A message was received from Angliss and Company's offices on Saturday, 5th June, to the effect that Mr. Angliss would be making this shipment of thirty trucks.

823. Was it identified as the shipment of his promise?—Yes.

824. By whom was that message sent?—I do not know, but it came from Angliss and Company's office on the 5th June. Mr. Woodward was the man who received it, and he informed Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Carnegie informed my office, whose telephone happened to be down at the Government Cool Stores. Two men were told off to attend to the loading at Angliss and Company's premises on Monday morning, and two more relieved them while these thirty trucks were being inspected.

825. When did you first find out you had been mistaken in considering that promised consignment?—On Friday, the 11th, some days after it had been loaded.

826. What caused you to discover your mistake?—We rang up Angliss and Company, and asked them when they would be sending the shipping documents along. That was on the morning of the Friday.

827. *By the Chairman.*—Was that on the same date on which they received a notification that no more exportation of meat would be allowed?—Yes.

828. What was the answer to your Department?—They replied that they did not think they had any shipment for us, and that they would make inquiries. As a result of inquiries, they informed us that documents had been posted by them to London on the day before.

829. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Concerning your report to the Minister, was it on Monday, the 7th June, that the Government decided that no more meat should be exported?—Yes.

830. Then you say, it appears, that the shippers of lamb, mutton, and beef had now taken the matter in their own hands, notwithstanding their agreement to place their stock and resources at the disposal of the Victorian Government. Did it not strike you at that time that a discrepancy arose, that although the State Government came to this decision on the 7th, you did not send notice to Angliss and Company until the 10th, and, therefore, they would not be aware of that decision until the 11th, yet you knew at the time that this ship sailed on the 9th with this cargo on board, ostensibly for the Imperial Government, and then at that particular time the Government had decided not to send any more shipments?—It was considered that that meat was on board for that purpose, or in process of going on board before that decision was announced. It did not come into the decision that no more meat should be exported.

831. Are you aware that Angliss and Company asked the State Government whether it would take over that shipment?—I am not aware of that.

832. *By the Hon. F. G. Clarke.*—Whose business was it to send out the notification of the decision of the 7th June?—I could not say.

833. Would Dr. Cameron's next in seniority take on that duty?—I do not know whether it is usual to give notifications if a law is passed, for every individual in the community is obliged to make himself acquainted with it.

834. Do you not think it was necessary to send out a notice?—I did not think so at the time.

835. Have you read Mr. Angliss' statement which he made in the House, and which appears in *Hansard?*—I read it in the newspapers but I did not read *Hansard.*

836. On the 9th, Mr. Angliss asked Mr. Hutchinson if the Government were taking the shipment over, and the Minister replied, "No," and said that they had advised the Imperial authorities that no further shipments would be made at present?—I understand that is Mr. Angliss' version.

837. Do you know whether Mr. Angliss had actually got that shipment under offer to the State Government, notwithstanding that the Government had stopped shipments to the Imperial Government?—I have reason to think it was not, or the Minister would have told me.

838. *By Mr. Mann.*—When did you first learn that the Government here was not purchasing any more meat on Imperial account?—I learnt it from the daily newspapers of the 8th June.

839. If that was so, why did you demand from Mr. Angliss, on the 10th, documents for meat on board the *A36?*—Because it was put on board for the Imperial Government in lieu of the parcel which was not shipped on the *Moldavia.*

840. Are you speaking now of the thirty trucks?—Yes.

841. Of course, at that time, you had known a great deal more than that was to be on board?—Yes.

842. Do you want it to be understood, when you were asking for documents, you were only asking for documents for these thirty trucks?—That is all.

843. Did you make that clear?—Yes.

844. To whom?—Personally I did not ring up Mr. Angliss; it was Mr. Bainbridge.

845. You are only giving us something which Mr. Bainbridge told you?—In this case, yes.

846. You, of course, knew that more than thirty trucks had been put on board?—Yes.

847. And you knew, as to the balance, you would not be entitled to any documents, because your Government was not taking any more?—It was eligible for other meat to go on board which would be unsuitable for the Imperial Government, on private account.

848. But you knew there were more than thirty trucks of suitable meat on board that ship?—Not till Friday morning, the 11th.

849. Did you not take any note of what was going aboard?—No. As a matter of fact, it does not come under my notice until the papers in connexion with the shipment are presented.

850. So far as any meat outside these thirty trucks is concerned, you do not contend you are entitled to any bills of lading?—No.

851. As to the thirty trucks, is it your view that the Government here did or did not want

those to be consigned to the Imperial Government?—It is my view that the Government did want it.

852. And have always continued of that view?—Yes.

853. Have you consulted the head of your department on that point, or is this your own private view?—It has not been mentioned to me that these thirty trucks should not have been made available.

854. Do you know it has been made available, and should have been available at any time?—It was not made available, and that is all I know, because the bills that were asked for on Friday morning were not forthcoming.

855. The Chairman has asked you whether you are aware that prior to that Mr. Angliss had been told that the Government did not want them?—If he was told authoritatively, that would be an answer to it.

856. Do you remember *A37*, the second of these transports?—Yes.

857. Do you remember Sims Cooper ringing you up on the 14th, asking if they could send stuff forward for the *A37*?—No.

858. Will you swear that they did not?—No.

859. Did Sims Cooper inquire, in view of what they had seen in the press, whether they were at liberty to ship meat on the *A37*?—They may have done so; I have no recollection.

860. May you have replied, "Yes; send it along"?—No.

861. Would you swear you did not?—Yes.

862. You swear you gave no permission to Sims Cooper to send along meat to go aboard the *A37*?—Yes.

863. What other firm shipping meat in Victoria had meat on board the *A36* besides Angliss and Company?—Fred. Walker, and Sims, Cooper, and Company had meat, and others rabbits.

864. You knew of these shipments?—Not until after they were made.

865. When did you learn that they were aboard?—On Friday, 11th June.

866. Did you make application for their bills of lading?—No.

867. You did not ask for them?—When I saw what class of meat it was, and had inquiries made by the inspector, I found that none would be suitable for the Imperial Government.

868. And that is all that troubled you?—That is all. The meat by the *A36* went on board on the 7th.

869. You did not mind them shipping it on private account?—If it were shipped prior to the decision that no more meat should be shipped.

870. What date did the meat go on board?—On the 7th June.

871. You told us that you found out on the 11th that it was aboard?—Yes.

872. With regard to the *A37*, which loaded next, you knew there were other people about to ship stuff aboard that boat besides Angliss and Company?—Yes.

873. What firms did you know were about to ship aboard here?—Borthwick and Sons.

874. No one else?—No one else.

875. Not Sims, Cooper, and Company?—I did not know they were shipping at the time I made the report that shipments were taking place on board the *A37*.

876. Did you seize Borthwick's consignment before it got aboard?—Yes.

877. And you seized Sims, Cooper, and Company's before it got aboard?—Yes.

878. Apparently they were under the impression that they were fully entitled to ship on board the *A37*?—It would appear so.

879. As to this question of Liverpool and London, do I understand you to say that if Mr. Angliss had sent the meat most readily available in his stores down to that ship so long as it was up to the Imperial standard, and had said nothing about London or Liverpool, it would have gone away without question?—I believe it would.

880. That is so, is it not?—Yes.

881. And the reason was, as I understood you to say at first, that your instructions were to be sure that it was up to Imperial requirements, and, so long as it was up to Imperial requirements, that is all you had to concern yourself about?—Although he would have got it on board and filled the space, it does not follow that he would not have been taken to task afterwards, when he presented his papers showing the proportion that was for Liverpool and for London.

882. It does not follow that he would not have been taken to task?—That is so.

883. Then what is the meaning of your statement at the beginning of your evidence to-day that all you were told to concern yourself about was to see that the meat was up to the standard prescribed in the agreement?—That is so.

884. Is that all you had to concern yourself about?—Yes.

885. And for the rest you were content to let shippers follow their usual practice?—Yes.

886. If it were the usual practice for Mr. Angliss to send meat of Liverpool quality in a London ship at times when he had no other meat available, why did you not let him follow that practice without question on this occasion?—I suppose we would not, only that he raised and pressed the point.

887. Because he told you something that did not matter?—That is a query. If this particular ship could have been avoided for another day, and some stuff was sent later, it was patent that a higher price was going to rule.

888. So that, in your view, Mr. Angliss wanted to keep this meat back so as to get a higher price next day?—No.

889. What is the meaning of your observation, unless that is your opinion?—I held that view.

890. Do you hold it now?—I may have been wrong at the time; but that was the view I held.

892. There may be a question as to whether you have any animus towards Mr. Angliss in this matter. I am putting this question to see how fair you can be to him?—I have no animus against Mr. Angliss.

893. Do you think that he raised that question in order to make money out of the rise in prices?—To me it looked like it.

894. You know perfectly well that Mr. Angliss promptly offered to send the meat forward in the next ship, or some ship, at exactly the same prices?—Yes.

895. Will you suggest to me how he was going to make money out of that?—He would not make any money out of it.

896. And, in fact, he did send it forward in the next ship?—Yes.

897. Have you ever inspected Mr. Angliss's stores to test the truth of what he was saying about the difficulty of getting a particular quality?—No; I was relying upon my general knowledge of the way in which meat is placed for export.

898. Do you know what store his meat was in?—Yes.

899. Do you know where his store is?—At Footscray.

900. How long would it take to go down to have a look at it?—Half-an-hour.

901. You have suggested to this Committee that in that store he has his stuff stacked in such a way that he could get at several parcels at will?—Yes.

902. If it is sworn that you are entirely wrong in that supposition, and that there had been stuff there for over twelve months because he could not get at it, what would you say as to the reasonableness of his position?—I could understand that.

903. If you are wrong in your contention that one parcel could be got at without removing another, then Mr. Angliss' position in regard to the *Moldavia* was perfectly reasonable?—Not necessarily.

904. Why not?—I used this statement at that meeting. I was connected with the conduct of the Government Cool Stores for some nineteen years, and was dealing with Angliss and Company's meat in their own stores. They had only one client at the Imperial Freezing Works, at Footscray—and at the Government Cool Stores we had as many as nine, and during the whole of that time we had not occasion to refuse the shipment of any consignment on the grounds of its not being accessible.

905. Then you base your idea as to how the stuff is stacked and shipped in Angliss and Company's store from the way it is handled in the Government Cool Store, where you have small parcels?—Yes.

906. You have never been through to see for yourself?—I have been at Angliss and Company's stores, about twelve months ago.

907. Was there any quantity of stuff there then?—In some chambers; there was not a great deal in the place at the time.

908. Is this charge of misconduct about the *Moldavia* based on your opinion as to the truth of what Mr. Angliss has said about the condition of his stores. It all comes to this: that you do not believe him?—No.

909. You think that he could have got London stuff?—I do.

910. Supposing you are right, and he could have got his London stuff out, and could have put it aboard that ship, how do you suggest that it was going to be for Mr. Angliss' benefit to keep back the London quality and send away the Liverpool stuff, rather than keep back the Liverpool quality and send away the London quality—what was he going to gain?—Mr. Angliss declared that he was going to ship chiefly Liverpool meat to London.

911. Do you mean Liverpool quality?—Quality and consignments. That is to say, under ordinary circumstances, Liverpool meat which he intended putting on the *Moldavia* to go to Liverpool.

912. The question as to whom any of this meat was consigned was a matter entirely for your Department; any meat he put on the *Moldavia* you allowed to go on had to be consigned; you told him to consign it?—No.

913. He had to get bills of lading made out according to the Department's directions?—That is the case; the shipper consigns to Liverpool or to London, without any reference whatever to the Department.

914. He could not consign goods to Liverpool on board the *Moldavia?*—No.

915. I am talking about goods that were going on the *Moldavia* to London. Mr. Angliss told you that the only meat he had conveniently available was of the Liverpool quality; did he not?—Yes.

916. You say that he raised the difficulty?—Yes.

917. You have suggested that he raised that difficulty in some way for his own profit. Can you suggest how it was going to profit Mr. Angliss to hold back London quality meat rather than hold back Liverpool quality, if there was going to be a rise in the price of meat?—Yes; if the shipment of meat by that steamer going on the last day could be avoided, an advantage would be gained. Why was it not sent when the shipping company asked him to fill the space. The question should not have been raised at all.

918. Then, according to your view, Mr. Angliss was seeking to make money by not shipping any?—That is the view I held.

919. Then he said, "I will ship it in June, or any time later"?—Partly.

920. What do you mean by partly?—When the matter was made public, Mr. Angliss was pressed to ship, and if he could have avoided doing so without any attention being drawn to it, he would be all right.

921. If what could be done without attention being drawn to it?—The avoidance of the shipment during the period when the price of meat was at the old level.

922. Did he not, from the very start, say that he was prepared to ship meat on that steamer of what was called Liverpool quality?—Only after being called up to the Minister's office.

923. That is the first you heard of it?—I was told by the manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

924. I mean that is the first you heard from Mr. Angliss himself; that is the only communication you had from Mr. Angliss' own lips?—Yes.

The Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1915.

Present:

The Hon. W. S. MANIFOLD, in the chair;
The Hon. R. Beckett,
The Hon. E. J. Crooke,
The Hon. A. McLellan,
The Hon. J. K. Merritt,
The Hon. T. H. Payne.

Mr. Starke and Mr. Dixon, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Department of Agriculture; and Mr. Mann and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Pavey, Wilson and Cohen, appeared on behalf of The Hon. W. C. Angliss, M.L.C.

925. *The Chairman.*—Before we commence with the evidence of witnesses, I would like to read a letter which I have received from Mr. Fosbery, of Dalgety and Company. It is as follows:—

Dalgety & Co.,
461 Bourke st., Melbourne,
24th June, 1915.

SIR,

A36—Re Manifest put in for cargo shipped by this vessel, which was dated 9th June, in my evidence I stated that this was evidently an error. On talking the matter up with the manifest clerk, he states that the document in question was not made up until 15th June—the date mentioned above (9th June) signifying the sailing date.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. L. FOSBERY.

926. *Mr. Dixon.*—I understand that there is a gentleman here from Dalgety's who can confirm the statements made in that letter.

927. *The Chairman.*—Very well, we will have that evidence.

Frederick Casey, examined.

928. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—A manifest clerk for the White Star line—that is Dalgety and Company's agency.

929. Will you look through this letter and see if it is correct?—Yes; it is absolutely correct.

930. *By Mr. Dixon.*—How comes it that the date is wrong on the manifest?—That was an error on my part.

931. How did you come to make it?—Owing to the rush of business at the present time, and being in a hurry to get the documents away by that mail, I overlooked that date on the manifest, which was typewritten in another department.

932. Why did the other department typewrite a wrong date on the manifest?—The typist was new to the manifest work, and she was under the impression that the date the boat sailed should be put in them, whereas in the manifest it comes in in another part where they have to state the date the boat sails, and on what date the manifest was made out.

933. Did the boat actually sail on the 9th?—Yes; on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th.

934. How would the typist know that the boat sailed on the 9th?—She was informed by me.

935. Why did you inform her?—I desired the sailing date of the boat to appear on the manifest as the 9th; but where the 9th appeared it should be the date that the papers were made out.

936. Does it appear from the manifest that the sailing date was the 9th?—It did not at that time; but it does now.

937. You mean that she did not put in the sailing date?—She put it in in the wrong place. She put it down on the completion of the manifest instead of putting the sailing date of the boat—that space was left blank.

938. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Had you the bills of lading to make up that manifest?—Yes; it is made up from all documents produced by the shippers.

939. Had not the mails, which would include the bill of lading, gone on the 15th?—No; the mail went on the 16th. There was a mail on the 10th; but it takes a week to get all those documents in, and the freights completed, and everything checked. The manifest is made up from the bills of lading.

940. There is no question about the correctness of the manifest?—None at all.

941. *By Mr. Mann.*—The bills of lading that you would have before you from which to make up that manifest would be the agent's copy?—Yes, our captain's copy—they are exact copies of the originals.

942. The shippers would have had their bills of lading and would have been able to send them away on the preceding Thursday?—Yes, that is so; a good many of them would. Some did not have them, but any that were produced could be posted with the mail before.

The witness withdrew.

Robert Crowe, Superintendent of Exports, further examined.

943. *The Witness.*—I wish, first of all, to apologise for a statement which I made yesterday. That was in reference to a telephone message from Mr. Cooper. My mind at the moment was concentrated on Imperial meat, and I could not conceive of any message being received regarding that, and I said that I did not receive a telephone message. I might state that since Saturday last I have had a very bad cold, for which I have taken doses of quinine, and my head was in anything but a clear form. I hope that you will permit me to withdraw that reply.

944. *By Mr. Mann.*—That is the statement that you did not have a message from Mr. Cooper?—Yes.

945. Do I gather from what you have said that you now recall having had a message from Mr. Cooper, of Sims, Cooper, & Co.?—Yes.

946. Was it a message asking if they could ship meat on board one of those transports?—Yes.

947. Do you remember which transport is referred to?—*A37.*

948. What was your answer to it?—The meat consigned was veal and sundry meat, for which there was no demand or market here, and I considered that the restriction against exporting any more meat did not apply to that class of meat, and I told him so. However, I added that I had not the final say in the matter, and that I was going up to the other end of the city and would get the Minister to deal with it.

949. In the meantime, I believe you told them to send their trucks along?—No.

950. Well, there may be a conflict between you as to that?—No; I told them that I thought it would be pretty safe—that I was hopeful the Minister would approve of that class of meat being exported.

951. Being of that opinion, don't you remember saying, "In the meantime you had better send your trucks along"?—No.

952. At all events, they did send their trucks along, and they were seized by the Government?—Yes.

953. And consequently not loaded?—Yes.

954. That was on Monday, the 14th?—Yes.

955. Passing away from that, there are two other matters I want to ask you about. There were other shippers besides Angliss who failed to take up the space allotted to them in the *Moldavia?*—Yes.

956. Mr. Cameron, I think, has given their names, so I will not trouble you for them; but did any of those other shippers make the offer which Mr. Angliss made to fill up with meat of Liverpool quality?—No.

957. Or did any of the others, as far as you know, make the offer that Mr. Angliss made to send along the short-shipped meat in a June boat at the May prices?—Not that I am aware of.

958. Now, in the matter of that line of carcasses which you told us Mr. Angliss had in the City Council's store at the time the *Moldavia* was loading—did you mention yesterday as to how many thousands there were?—Yes, I said there were ten trucks that would be suitable.

959. Can you give us the approximate number of carcasses instead of trucks?—There would be about 5,000 carcasses of lamb.

960. The report in *Hansard* says 10,000—is that an error?—I must say that, unfortunately, there were two errors in that report. I cannot account for the mistakes, but the word "thousands" was

used in each case instead of "trucks." I reported that 30,000 carcasses were for Imperial use on the *A36*. I should have said thirty trucks.

961. When you said in the report that there were 10,000 carcasses in the City Council's store you should have said ten trucks, which would have been about 5,000 carcasses?—Yes.

962. That is not an error in the printing, but in the report itself?—Yes.

963. That is a very big and serious error?—Yes, I admit it; but I may say that I had an appointment at 11.30 that morning with the Minister and I wanted certain information and data collected. It was already 11.30, and I had not left my office, and so that letter or report was dictated under pressure.

964. Now, as to those 5,000 carcasses in the City Council's store—they did undergo an inspection with regard to deterioration about that time?—No, there were considerably more than 5,000 carcasses in the municipal store.

965. Belonging to Angliss?—Yes.

966. I am afraid you will be contradicted on that; but, apart from what the exact number was, Mr. Angliss's consignment in that store was undergoing an examination by experts for deterioration—it was for the purpose of a claim on the insurance people?—Portion of one chamber was.

967. I am instructed that that examination took over three days to make. Do you agree with that?—I am not in a position to deny it.

968. They were the three days on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May, or thereabouts. Do you know if that was so?—No.

969. You do not know that?—No.

970. In other words, you do not know when it was made?—No.

971. I suppose you are equally unaware that 1,293 carcasses were rejected as damaged?—I am not aware of that.

972. Nor can you say anything as to 3,980 carcasses being left as fit for export by the experts after the examination?—No, I am not aware of that.

973. Do you know that even of those passed for export a large number were what are called "staggy," and therefore not fit for the Imperial requirements?—I am not aware of that.

974. What is called "staggy" meat is rejected for Imperial purposes?—Yes.

975. Although it is habitually passed for export by the Federal authorities?—Yes.

976. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—What is "staggy" meat?—It is of coarse quality.

977. *By Mr. Mann.*—I think the great majority of that meat is composed of rams?—Yes.

978. The quality of "stagginess" is apparent about the neck of the carcasses particularly?—Yes.

979. *By Mr. Dixon.*—Yesterday you were talking about Liverpool and London meat and the position your Department took up. You said that the ordinary course of business was permitted to continue. What was the ordinary course of business in sending two types of meat to the two places?—Chiefly Liverpool meat was sent to Liverpool, and mainly London meat was sent to London

980. And the reason for that was?—The greater or better sale that existed for the respective classes in the different places.

981. Were there any exceptions, as far as you know, up till this question arose?—No.

982. When you say that this question was raised by Mr. Angliss and not by the Government, you mean that no one hitherto had sent Liverpool meat to London in large quantities to your knowledge, or *vice versâ?*—That is so.

983. You have never been faced with anybody trying to do it?—No.

984. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Between February and May, could you tell me how many of Angliss's shipments under this contract went direct to Liverpool and how many to London out of the thirteen shipments?—Yes, there was only one mailboat previously going to London alone carrying meat for Mr. Angliss; that was the *Orontes*.

985. All the others had gone to Liverpool direct?—To London and Liverpool, chiefly carrying both London and Liverpool meat.

986. But the port of destination was London in this case. I want to know how many went direct to Liverpool with Liverpool meat and how many went direct to London with London meat?—Only one mail steamer went to London alone. Nearly all the other steamers went to London and some to both London and Liverpool, and Mr. Angliss presented particulars of the amount of meat in those steamers which was for London, and the amount of meat which was for Liverpool.

987. In the same steamer?—Yes.

988. So the question of railage between London and Liverpool would not come up in those cases?—No, there may be an exception or two, but generally that was the way in which the bills of lading came in.

989. *By Mr. Mann.*—I have a return in my hand on that subject. I am told that the following ships went to London alone, viz., the *Port Albany*, *Miltiades*, *Benalla*, *Orontes*, *Ulysses*, *Thermistocles*, *Euripides*, *Ajana*, *A41*, and the *A37*. I understood you to say that there was only one that went to London?—Yes, one mailboat.

990. Will you look at this list then, please?—Yes. The numbers that went to Liverpool, and London, respectively, and to London and Liverpool, are being taken out, and, in the meantime, Mr. Mann has given me a statement which, I think, might be correct, and it shows quite a number of boats going to London alone.

991. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—You are only going by that statement?—Yes.

992. You do not know of your own knowledge?—No.

993. *By Mr. Mann.*—That is what we propose to prove hereafter, if the Committee thinks it material, in view of Mr. Crowe's statement that there was only one?—I had in view the mail-boat, looking at the list here, and the other boats appeared to be all London and Liverpool boats that usually go to those ports—hence my rash conclusion that quite a number went to both London and Liverpool.

994. *By the Chairman.*—In reply to a question of mine yesterday as to the qualities of meat being mixed, you said—"May I at this stage mention that neither of the inspectors nor the Department insisted upon Liverpool quality meat going to Liverpool alone, or London quality meat going to London alone. That matter was left entirely in the hands of the shipping companies. The Department concerned itself chiefly about the matter of weights, meat suitable for the Imperial Government as regards quality, and the payment for the meat on that basis. The shippers were

asked to send their meat to London or Liverpool as in the ordinary course of business. That was the practice right through, and Mr. Angliss raised the question with regard to the *Moldavia*, and said that he would have to put Liverpool meat on that ship. He could not say how much, but he insisted upon having the right to send Liverpool meat in the *Moldavia*." Apparently the Department did not care what amount of meat went on board the ships as long as it was up to the Imperial standard. Can you say why the Department suddenly changed round, and declined to allow Mr. Angliss to put Liverpool meat on the London ship, when the practice right through had been not to take any notice of that?—Mr. Angliss' contention raised at that stage was regarded as a bogey—that he could get the usual percentage of London and Liverpool meat for the *Moldavia*, as if he were sending it to London in the ordinary course of business.

995. Why should the Department suddenly alter its practice, and refuse to allow Liverpool meat to go in the London ships, when it had been the practice not to raise any question at all—not to care about it?—Well, it is a very difficult matter in regard to this Liverpool meat and London meat. There is Liverpool meat, or London meat that is regarded as Liverpool meat ordinarily, but is sometimes sent to London. The Liverpool meat which Mr. Angliss mentioned at that stage was taken to refer to the meat which ordinarily goes to Liverpool alone.

996. The practice of your Department was to take no notice of that up till that time, then suddenly you develop a keen anxiety. What was the reason for the change?—It was an endeavour to get Mr. Angliss to send to London meat that would go to London in the ordinary course of business, and not to send Liverpool meat chiefly to London, as that was not the ordinary method of doing business.

997. But why was the sudden change of practice made?—I do not think there was any change of practice. I pointed out that Mr. Angliss could get meat of the description which is usually sent to London, and we believed that to be the case at the time. Mr. Angliss pressed, and kept to the fore, the point that he could, or would, send in this boat, which was going to London, chiefly Liverpool meat.

998. You never looked into that question before?—No.

999. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Were you responsible for raising the question?—No.

1000. Who was?—Mr. Angliss was.

1001. *By the Chairman.*—There was no question about it. He was only conforming to what had been the practice permitted by the Department?—He did not do so at that meeting, at least, in the period during which I was present he did not say so.

1002. He did not say what?—That he would send the usual percentage of Liverpool meat in the *Moldavia*, or conform to the usual practice.

1003. Yesterday, you told us that the Department did not interfere in this sort of thing at all, but left it in the hands of the shipping companies?—Yes.

1004. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you think that Mr. Angliss was humbugging you?—That was the position.

1005. And you were going to try and beat him—was that the motive?—No; it was usual; in fact, might I read a cable here in reference to the subject?

1006. Yes?—It is a cablegram from the Agent-General, dated 17th March. It says:—

> Following information is for Imperial Government:—Respective number of forequarters and hindquarters beef, carcasses of lamb and mutton for each port, steamship *Shropshire*. Same information required all subsequent steamships.

Well, the matter of stating in connexion with each shipment, which meat was for Liverpool, and which for London, was left to the exporter.

1007. That was what you said yesterday, but why did the Department suddenly change round, and say that Mr. Angliss was not to ship Liverpool meat on a London ship?—Well, Mr. Angliss raised the point.

1008. That is to say, that he gave you the information that it would be Liverpool meat?—Yes.

1009. He did not raise any question?—(*No answer*).

1010. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—There is some contradiction between the evidence of Dr. Cameron and Mr. Crowe. Dr. Cameron said in his evidence—"When a ship was destined for London, it carried London quality, and when it was destined for Liverpool, it carried meat which would be sold on the Liverpool market, if it were not required for Imperial purposes." I gather that these ships took a lot of the quality of meat which belonged to the port to which they sailed. Mr. Crowe is putting a different aspect before us. He said just now that Mr. Angliss raised a bogey—that he could have sent the usual percentage by the *Moldavia*, and in examination just now he seems to have adhered to what he said before—that it was allowed in each ship to send a certain percentage of London quality meat, and a certain percentage of Liverpool quality meat to either port, so that there was a great deal of latitude allowed. I would like to know if there was the usual percentage, and, if so, what was the percentage allowed. Could we gather from information regarding the previous ships that went either to Liverpool or London, what actually was sent of each particular quality of meat. That would be a certain guide as to what was allowed?—I could not say offhand, but if I had until to-morrow morning I could find out for you.

1011. *By the Chairman.*—You spoke of the usual percentage—what was the usual percentage; what was the custom of the Department to allow?—The Department did not have any custom. It relied entirely upon the respective shippers conforming to the usual trade custom in declaring the meat that was to be shipped to London and to Liverpool.

1012. That is vague—you keep saying "the usual custom," or "the usual percentage," and we cannot get anything definite except that you seem to have allowed the shippers to do as they pleased, and then, all of a sudden you come down on them to do something definite?—Perhaps Mr. Carnegie will be able to enlighten the Committee as to the quantities; I cannot do so at this stage.

1013. *By Mr. Dixon.*—You have talked about the course pursued in the Department, and so on. Did this question ever arise as to London or Liverpool shipments in this way, before Mr. Angliss' case?—Only in this respect—the shippers asked early in the history of the arrangement whether they would consign to London or to Liverpool, and the question was also asked as to whether they could consign to "London, option Liverpool." They were in every instance advised

to ship their consignments in the usual way, as if they were conducting their own business, and we relied upon them. Under the circumstances, it was a compact with the Imperial Government to do what was fair and right in the matter, and it was a detail that the Department had not the machinery for, nor was it thought necessary to provide the machinery to check every carcase as to whether it was a Liverpool carcase or a London carcase, or a carcase that was suitable for either London or Liverpool. There are times when the London representative cables out and asks for a percentage of a certain class of stuff that, under ordinary circumstances, might go to Liverpool, to be shipped to London. There are business arrangements in connexion with the matter which are very involved and intricate.

1014. You say the question had not arisen previously?—No, it had not.

1015. Prior to the meeting of 27th May, had you, or any of your officers, as far as you know, told Mr. Angliss that he could not ship Liverpool meat by the *Moldavia?*—No.

1016. You were present at the meeting of 27th May?—During portion of the time.

1017. Were you present in the early part of it?—I was not.

1018. Prior to that meeting, did you know, and, if so, from what source, what Mr. Angliss had done about the *Moldavia?*—The Peninsular and Oriental Company rang up, and said that Mr. Angliss had refused to ship in the *Moldavia*. That was prior to the meeting. That was in the forenoon of the 27th.

1019. Then you heard that Mr. Angliss had been sent for?—Yes.

1020. Were you present at the commencement of the meeting?—No, at the end.

1021. You were not there at the commencment?—No.

1022. I will read some of Dr. Cameron's evidence to you. He said—"Mr. Hagelthorn opened up by intimating to Mr. Angliss that he (Mr Hagelthorn) had been informed that he (Mr. Angliss) had refused to ship meat by the *Moldavia,* and he asked him why that was so, and Mr. Angliss stated that he had not refused to ship by the *Moldavia*—that what he had done was this: He had refused to ship all London meat by the *Moldavia.*" Were you present when that conversation with Mr. Angliss took place?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Thomas Parker Hannah, examined.

1023. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—A tally clerk.

1024. For whom?—For Dalgety and Company, through Bridgeford, Sons, and Company.

1025. Did you tally for the transport *A37*?—I was in charge of the ship. The other clerks did the tallying. I looked after everything that came through, and received everything.

1026. You saw to all the tallying?—I saw that the men attended to it.

1027. How much had Angliss promised you for the *A37?*—The particulars were never supplied to me. All I had was the total number of trucks of mutton, lambs, and rabbits, and so forth. The actual particulars as to the shippers were not supplied to me at the time, nor since.

1028. How many trucks did you understand he would ship on the *A37*?—I could not say, because I had no information. I had a total of 76 trucks of mutton and lambs, 10 of beef, and about 5,000 crates of rabbits.

1029. *By the Hon. Robert Beckett.*—Who were the shippers of those quantities?—The information as to the shippers or quantities was never supplied to me.

1030. Have you discovered it since?—No.

1031. You do not know it now?—No.

1032. Well, do you know of any message being given to you as to any change in regard to splitting up the shipments or anything of the kind?—No.

1033. Did you ring up Mr. Fosbery?—Yes, when they told us to stop.

1034. Who told you?—Mr. Parkinson, of the Railway Department—it was through Room 10 they said. I got no telephone message myself. I understand the Customs Department sent round a clerk also from No. 16 shed to say that no more beef could go on board.

1035. Did you have any instructions in writing from anybody to stop?—No.

1036. You just got this telephone message?—Yes, through Mr. Parkinson, of the Railway Department.

1037. Did it come direct to you?—Through him, verbally.

1038. What were the instructions?—Just that the Government had seized the meat, and the loading was to be stopped at once.

1039. Did they say which meat?—All meat, and we were not to ship any more mutton, lamb, or beef, although there was no beef there at the time.

1040. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—At the time eleven trucks had been placed on the *A37?*—I think there were thirteen. They were just finishing the thirteenth truck when this information came.

1041. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—It was a very unlucky number?—Yes.

1042. Did you communicate with Dalgety's then?—I tried to get on to Mr. Fosbery at Dalgety's. It must have been about 5.20 or 5.30 p.m. then on the Monday. I could not raise him at the office, and I had to wait until I got him at his own house, which would be about 7 o'clock. I rang up and told him what had happened.

1043. Did you communicate with anybody else?—I had nobody else to communicate with.

1044. You did stop the meat going on board?—Yes, absolutely.

1045. How much did you reject?—None was rejected, but I stopped something like nine trucks belonging to Angliss, and three trucks of Borthwick's which were on the pier at the same time.

1046. What became of them?—They were taken by the engine and put into the cool stores.

1047. Was that the end of your connexion with the business?—Yes, so far as the meat was concerned.

1048. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—In regard to those quantities, the Minister stated that there were eleven trucks placed on the *A37,* but you say there were thirteen?—Yes, I could give you the numbers if you wish to have them.—[*Consulting book.*] Thirteen trucks is right, according to this book, and they contain 7,638 carcasses. There were nine trucks taken away by the engine of Angliss's and three of Borthwick's.

1049. *By Mr. Mann.*—What about Sims, Cooper's?—I had nothing in the way of mutton, beef, or lamb on account of Sims, Cooper.

1050. Had you any other meat such as veal, on their account?—No, I had none from them.

1051. Mr. Crowe stated that two trucks of Sims, Cooper's were seized—that must have been done before they reached the wharf?—Yes.

1052. You were doing your tallying on the wharf?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

William Brown Carnegie, examined.

1053. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—At present I am in the Agricultural Department supervising the grading of the lamb, mutton, and beef taken over for the Imperial Government.

1054. In carrying out your duties had you to inspect the various shippers' stores or did you inspect the meat as it came for shipment?—No, while they were killing I inspected the stuff as it hung in the hanging ground, immediately after it was killed, in order to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the qualities of the different lines. That was the place where you could see it better. I visited all the places from day to day, seeing that the different grades and different standards were kept by the firms.

1055. That was before the meat was frozen?—Yes.

1056. Then all the different qualities would be all mixed up together?—No; they are all kept separately.

1057. Even in that stage?—Yes, they are graded before they go into the hanging ground—they are graded and tagged.

1058. You did that in all the freezers' stores?—Yes, I really made peripatetic visits from day to day to see how they were keeping their general grades, and I made inquiries from the Commerce Act inspectors who were at the stores, and who passed that meat as being free from disease and fit to go abroad. I made inquiries from them as to whether the firms were keeping to their usual grades.

1059. Then a good deal of your information you get second hand?—No, I could see with my own eyes whether the stuff was up to the standard as set out by the prices; and at the same time the inspectors would inform me if there were any lowering of grades or anything like that.

1060. But these Commonwealth inspectors would only have to satisfy themselves as to whether the meat was fit for human consumption?—No, as to quality also.

1061. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Who graded that meat?—The firms all grade their own, but the Commerce Act inspectors have to see that the "Approved for export" stamp is placed on fair average quality or good average quality meat. Nothing below the fair average quality gets the "Approved for export" stamp.

1062. How many grades have you for export?—Different firms have different grades. In the first place it is classed. In each class there are so many grades, according to weight, in lambs and mutton, and beef the same way, but the Imperial grades are definite. For instance, lambs in first quality lambs are shown as "A" lambs, running from 28 lbs. to 36 lbs, frozen weight. "B" lambs are another grade, but of the same quality, and they range from 37 lbs. to 42 lbs. Then Imperial "C" lambs are of the same quality again, and they range in weight from 43 lbs. to 50 lbs. The "D" lambs are 51 lbs. weight and over. Everything is classed the same way. It is quality first, and then they are graded according to weight.

1063. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—What is the difference between Liverpool and London in these grades?—There is realy no difference as regards the gradings. Certain qualities are suitable for the London market. There are certain qualities regarding which it is really immaterial where they go.

1064. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You referred to grade and class, and now you are speaking of quality—what is the difference?—Well, class and quality are really the same thing.

1065. *By the Hon. E. J. Crooke.*—Quality means condition, I presume?—Exactly.

1066. *By the Chairman.*—You inspected the meat just after it was killed, and when it was hanging up?—Yes.

1067. Had you any occasion to go into the cool stores?—No, I had not.

1068. As a matter of fact, you did not go into the cool stores?—No.

1069. Then you would not be able to form an idea as to whether those cool stores were congested or otherwise, from your personal knowledge?—Yes, I was able to.

1070. Take Angliss' cool store—you say you did not go into the cool stores—how would you acquire the knowledge whether that cool store was congested or not?—From the fact that there was very little killing going on at the time, and really no export stuff had been killed for some time prior to that, and shipments were being made prior to that.

1071. If it had been put in evidence that Mr. Angliss had one parcel of 10,000 carcasses, which had been in his store for a long time, would that not help to congest his store, quite apart from any killing from day to day?—Well, it all depends on how the 10,000 carcasses were situated.

1072. Did you know he had 10,000 carcasses of mutton in reserve in his store?—No, I did not.

1073. At that rate, you could not have had a very great knowledge of what was in the store?—No, it was only based on the knowledge that there was nothing killed for some time prior, and that there were shipments going out from time to time, which must have been relieving the congestion inside.

1074. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—You have "A" grade Liverpool quality meat, and "B" grade Liverpool meat, and "A" and "B" grades for London quality meat in the same way?—Yes, but it is a different mark. That is not so as regards Mr. Angliss. I think you have only got "A" grade in the first-quality lambs. That letter really signifies a range of weights at a good quality. It is an Imperial "A." The Imperial mark signifies the quality.

1075. Were you sorting out London and Liverpool quality meat, and keeping them distinct?—No, the exporters did that.

1076. Do you know the distinction between the two yourself?—Yes.

1077. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—What is the distinction?—The distinction is this—that the first quality lambs and mutton, as a rule, go to London; but there are other intermediate lines.

1078. Which is the first quality, because you have mentioned "A," "B," and "C" grades?—Well, all the Imperials are for first quality lambs. That is the Imperial "A," "B," "C," "D," or "E." Then "Southern E" is the grade for old lambs, and "Southern H" is a first quality lamb.

1079. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Do you know anything about where the London meat was put, and where the Liverpool meat was put in Mr. Angliss' store?—It is the practice in all stores, and I know it is in Mr. Angliss' store, to separate them.

1080. But which would be the more accessible, the London meat or Liverpool meat?—They should both be accessible.

1081. But, as a fact, which were?—I cannot say, as a fact, which were the more accessible; but they should have been both accessible.

1082. You do not know which was, as a matter of fact?—No, I do not know, because I was not in the store.

1083. Dr. Cameron has told us that Mr. Angliss' store was continuously blocked since December—how do you reconcile that with your statement that the store was being continually emptied and very little killing was going on?—It was not continuously blocked right up to the end of May.

1084. Dr. Cameron has told us that it was?—I should not think it was.

1085. It appears to me to be an extraordinary position of affairs, that you, who have not been inside the store, should know whether it is blocked or not, and that you should know what the arrangement of the store was?—Well, I was inspector at Angliss' for three years before I went to the Agricultural Department, and I have been in the chambers times without number.

1086. For what period was that?—That was right up to the 8th March, 1915, when I was transferred over to the Agricultural Department, and I knew what the general practice in the store was.

1087. Could you say, of your own knowledge, that Mr. Angliss would have had a difficulty in getting the London meat out of his store in time for the *Moldavia?*—I do not think so; he should not have had.

1088. That is another thing; but do you know as a matter of fact?—No, I cannot say definitely that I know.

1089. Yet we are told that you reported to the Department that he could have got the meat. Is that not a fact that you reported to the Department that Angliss could have got the meat?—I was asked if I thought he could get his London meat, and I said, "In my opinion, yes."

1090. Did Mr. Crowe thereupon take it upon himself to strengthen what you then said to him, and say that Mr. Angliss could get the meat conveniently?—I do not know what Mr. Crowe did, but my statement was made to Mr. Crowe.

1091. That you thought he could do so?—That was my opinion; and I also said at the time that they were, at that time, transferring stuff from the City Markets to Angliss' store, which was principally London stuff, and they could get at that, anyway.

1092. That was a matter of ten trucks?—Yes; as a matter of fact, it was fourteen trucks altogether, but the fourteen trucks were not all suitable.

1093. *By the Chairman.*—From your knowledge of the killing that was going on, and Mr. Angliss' statement that he could not get at his London meat conveniently, do you think Mr. Angliss would have had to truck a lot of carcasses so as to get at the London meat?—I cannot say.

1094. Would you consider it a reasonable thing, if his store were blocked, to expect him to put a lot of the meat that was in the way into trucks, and shunt it up the line, so as to get at the London meat at the back of the store, and then, after that had been taken out, to unload the trucks again?—The stores are not blocked right to the doors—there is always a passage left, so as to be able to get at the brands.

1095. That is assuming the arrangement of the store was the same as when you were there?—Yes.

1096. And assuming that there was no extra blocking up?—Yes.

1097. We can sum up your replies to my questions in this way—that you were not inside the cool store at the time when the *Moldavia* should have been loaded, and you cannot say positively, of your own knowledge, that the London meat could be got at conveniently?—No.

1098. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Is there any one in your Department who would be in a position to say whether it was possible to get at the London meat?—No.

1099. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Was yours the only information given to Mr. Crowe on which he based his decision?—As far as I know.

1100. And you had not been in the stores since March, when you left Mr. Angliss' employment?—No.

1101. All your statement was, that you thought he could get at it?—That was my opinion.

1102. That was the whole of the material on which the decision was arrived at?—That and the other information which he had. Mr. Angliss was transferring stuff at that time from the City Markets to his own stores, and that was principally London stuff; that could be got at in any case.

1103. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You have no unfriendly feeling towards Angliss and Company?—Not the slightest. I had been three years in that place—all the time.

1104. As a Government inspector?—Yes.

1105. *By Mr. Mann.*—The whole question depends upon what was, in fact, the condition of affairs at Mr. Angliss' stores at Footscray?—Yes.

1106. There are other Government inspectors besides yourself?—Yes.

1107. If Mr. Angliss' statement as to the condition of his own store was seriously questioned by anybody, why was it that nobody took the trouble to run down and see what the condition of the store was at Footscray—you could have done it in half-an-hour?—I do not know why; I should have.

1108. That is to say, if any importance was really to be attached to the question of what quality of meat went out, and it was important enough to ascertain the actual facts, there was no difficulty about doing it?—No.

1109. You could have seen in a five-minutes' inspection whether the Liverpool meat could be got at readily?—Yes.

1110. If there had been any drawings of meat from that store week after week of the London quality of meat, that would tend, would it not, to an accumulation of the Liverpool quality meat as being the most available left in the store?—As the most available, yes.

1111. Your inspection for grading purposes followed the grading required by the Imperial authority, and was not a grading between what is called the "A" quality and the Liverpool quality?—Each firm had its own gradings.

1112. But the Imperial Government had a grading system of their own, which it was your business to look after?—No; we took the firm's grading.

1113. And those were the grades mentioned on that sheet before you?—Those are Angliss' gradings. We take each firm's own gradings. All we require of them is as to whether what is described by them is "A" quality, "good average quality," or "fair average quality."

1114. Whether that meat was afterwards going to Liverpool or to London was not a matter of concern to you at that time?—No, not at that time.

1115. I find that I may have been misled by the word "Imperial," which is Angliss' trade mark?—Yes.

1116. I did not realize that. When you talked of the "Imperial" grades just now, you meant Angliss'?—No; if you were speaking of the Imperial Government grades, I meant them. The Imperial Government grades were grades which the exporters themselves put up, and they were checked by us, to see that the quality was according to the price.

1117. As to the two markets, Liverpool and London, the custom was that London took the prime quality—the pick of the market?—Yes, they took the prime qualities—the good qualities.

1118. That was the best market for prime qualities, and Liverpool was for the less prime?—Yes, for not such good qualities—the poorer qualities and lighter weights.

1119. That was understood in the trade prior to the Imperial Government coming in at all?—Yes; that was the trade custom.

1120. *By Mr. Dixon.*—When you said that Liverpool meat would be the most available in Mr. Angliss' store, did you mean in quantity or position?

1121. *Mr. Mann.*—I think he meant accessible.

1122. *By Mr. Dixon.*—Did you mean accessible or available?—I do not understand you.

1123. Mr. Mann asked you if there had been a large lot of withdrawals of London meat, which would leave the Liverpool meat most available?—They should both be available.

1124. You said "Yes." Did you mean that it would leave the Liverpool meat most accessible—would there be any difference in the accessibility?—No, I do not think so; I misunderstood that.

1125. When you were there, in March, how was the store arranged in reference to London meat and Liverpool meat?—It has always been the practice in the stores to make the stocks of London meat and the stocks of Liverpool meat available in such a way that they could be got at as required.

1126. Would they be one behind the other, or side by side?—Probably side by side; they might take it from different corners.

1127. That was the situation in March—it was stacked that way in various parts of the store?—It would be all through.

1128. When the stuff was being transferred from the city markets into Angliss' store, did you yourself see it?—I saw some of it.

1129. Were you able to say how much was London stuff, of your own knowledge?—Yes. I may say that I made a mistake a little while ago when I said that I never went into the chambers. I had to go into the City Market chambers over certain stuff that was there, and I saw the London stuff.

1130. How much was there of London stuff?—As regards London stuff, there would be a little over 4,000 carcasses. There were ten trucks which were suitable for London stuff.

1131. With that being transferred, you say that Angliss' chambers were not congested?—If they were very congested this could not have been taken in.

1132. When were you asked about the possibility of Mr. Angliss getting at the London stuff?—About the 27th or 28th of May.

1133. Are you able to say whether it was after or before the conference with the Minister?—No, I am not in a position to say.

1134. Do you know the capacity of those stores?—Well, I have a rough idea, but I could not state it in actual figures.

The witness withdrew.

Frederick William Hagelthorn, Commissioner of Public Works, Victoria, examined.

1135. *By the Chairman.*—Will you kindly tell the Committee at what meetings between the meat exporters and the Agricultural Department you were present, dating from the first completion of this agreement, in February last, about the export of meat to the Imperial Government?—I do not remember very accurately the dates. I believe the meeting held in February was on the 11th. That is the meeting at which the Minister for Agriculture and myself were present, and at which we interviewed the exporters. I pointed out to the exporters present that the British Government had made a request that the Victorian Government should act as their agent, and send to the Imperial Government any surplus of frozen meat that was available. I pointed out to the exporters that the State of Queensland had an Act by which they could commandeer the supplies of meat. The New South Wales Government was just then about passing an Act, or had just passed an Act, to effect the same object; and I wanted to know from the exporters if they were prepared, without the passing of an Act, to act so as to enable the Victorian Government to do something of the same kind. They all agreed that there would not be the slightest difficulty about it, and that they would enter into any reasonable agreement, and that it was just a matter of fixing prices. That is all I know of the business. The Department of Agriculture took the matter up and made the necessary agreement, and I did not hear any more of it until a later date.

1136. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—How long was the agreement to last?—To the 31st May, I think—that is to say, the agreement was to last until the 31st May as to the prices, and the prices were then to be revised, not because the market may have gone up or have gone down, but because of the fact that it was known that the cost of keeping the meat in cool stores would be greater on that account.

1137. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Was the agreement to last for the whole period of the war at the prices fixed at the end of May?—I do not think so.

1138. On page 839 of *Hansard* appears a statement made by Mr. Hutchinson, which is very definite as to what was done at that meeting?—As to a good deal of what Mr. Hutchinson says I cannot say Nay or Yea. I cannot say what was in the contract. The impression I had of

the meeting was that the prices agreed upon should operate until the end of May, and that then there would be a revision of prices, but the contract would still go on.

1139. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—What did "the meat available" mean?—As there was not a scarcity of meat at the time in Victoria, that would largely depend on what the exporters had available, and what the Department of Agriculture would from time to time, in consultation with them, agree as to what could be spared.

1140. Were the engagements with the meat exporters to be broken?—The meat exporters in one or two cases indicated that they had entered into certain agreements, and where those agreements applied to these supplies of meat to any person or persons in Great Britain, they were not broken; but it was understood then that the meat exporters were not to enter into any fresh engagements without advising us. I think those who had engagements advised us straight away that they had done certain things.

1141. Did the agreement include lambs or exclude lambs?—The agreement was for beef, mutton, and lambs, so far as I know, that is obviously so, because the prices were fixed for the three. Therefore, we discussed with the exporters the prices of beef, mutton, and lambs. I do not know what they put in the agreement.

1142. *By the Chairman.*—Your impression was that the contract itself is a continuing contract, and that the prices only would be revised?—Yes.

1143. The last shipment under this contract would go in the *Moldavia* on the 31st May?—Yes.

1144. Then the exporters, on the 27th May, apparently notified the Department that they would not make meat available for shipment on the 31st May by the *Moldavia?*—Yes. Perhaps I had better tell you my own story. The Director of Agriculture came to see me in the absence of his own Minister, and in the absence of the Premier. That would be on the 27th May, or thereabouts. All I know is that the boat was to be loading here on the 31st May, and it was some two or three days before that, and was when the ship was at Sydney. The Director of Agriculture came in to say that the shipping company had rung him up to say that Angliss and Company said that they were not shipping any meat by the *Moldavia*, although the Department had notified Angliss and Company, and others, of the space that had been allotted to them on the *Moldavia*. It was the Peninsular and Oriental Company that rang up the Director of Agriculture. I decided that it would be better to see the principal of the firm, so I telephoned Mr. Angliss, and he came along. I made some bantering remarks when he came in, which I need not relate to the Committee. However, I said that it appeared that he, at all events was not prepared to carry out the agreement made between himself and the Department of Agriculture; in other words, he was endeavouring to break the agreement with the Imperial Government; and it looked particularly bad, because the prices of meat had risen so sharply; and I wanted to know what he was going to do in connexion with the matter. Mr. Angliss then offered to send Liverpool meat instead of London meat, and the excuse for being unable to send London meat was that the Liverpool meat was blocking his store up, and was in front of the other meat, and without expense and inconvenience, he could not ship the quantity required for London. I referred the matter to the Director of Agriculture, and wanted to know if Liverpool meat would do, and the Director said "No, it is no good to us; this is a London boat, and we want a London cargo." I am not too certain whether I asked Mr. Angliss, or whether he volunteered a statement; but he agreed to send London meat by a subsequent vessel at the May prices. That was, instead of sending thirty trucks of carcasses that he had been allotted space for in the *Moldavia,* he would send thirty trucks of carcasses by a subsequent boat. I do not know that my evidence beyond that is of much value to the Committee, but one or two other exporters then rang us up.

1145. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you accept that offer of Mr. Angliss to send thirty trucks of carcasses by a later vessel?—There was nothing said about that. We declined to send London meat by that steamer, and Liverpool meat was useless; and I said that the only thing we could do was to hunt round and try and fill up the space on the boat. I got annoyed about this business, more particularly as one or two other exporters rang up to say they also declined to send meat by the *Moldavia*. I therefore immediately decided to recommend the Government to ask Parliament to pass an Act to enable meat to be commandeered, as was done in New South Wales and Queensland, so that our agreement with the Imperial Government might be honoured.

1146. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—What was the attitude of Mr. Angliss when he came to your office, and when you chaffed him a little and told him about breaking the agreement, and that it was a serious matter to break an agreement like that. Did he, of his own initiative, put his case before you that if he did not ship by the *Moldavia* he was going to make it good?—He offered us meat some time during the discussion. I pointed out to him that it was an immoral proposition to refrain from sending meat, and that we could not send a cable message to the British Government that we could not supply this meat that they had been advised we could supply. We could not do that in face of the fact that prices had risen.

1147. Was it the outcome of the pressure?—I would not like to say that. It was during the discussion, and Mr. Angliss said, "Well, I will send it by another boat." He may have come up in the first instance to make that proposition. He did not make it at first. Of course, I do not want to put him in a false position, but he did not make the statement when he came; it was after my pointing out to him the awkward position in which the Victorian Government would be placed if they could not honour their contract, and that if we had to buy the meat and lose a lot of money on it, we would have to do it. Mr. Angliss suggested a way out of the difficulty so far as he was concerned. I then threatened, when I found that practically all the other shippers were taking up a similar position for one reason or another, that the only thing we could do was to commandeer the meat. I accordingly gave the press a statement that I would recommend the Cabinet to pass an Act to commandeer the meat, so that we could send it away.

1148. *By the Chairman.*—You mentioned in your evidence just now that Mr. Angliss offered, after some pressure had been put on him, to send Liverpool meat by this London ship. Are you aware that, up to that time, according to Dr. Cameron, the Department had not inquired into the question of Liverpool meat or London meat, all that the Department had inquired into was whether the meat was up to the Imperial standard. So far as we can learn, the question of shipping Liverpool meat on a London ship was never taken notice of by the Department. This is the very

first occasion, according to the evidence we have had before us, on which any difficulty was made whatever?—I cannot say as to that, except that Dr. Cameron and Mr. Crowe told me that Mr. Angliss made this proposition; and they said that that would not suit this London boat.

1149. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you pursue that point as to whether Liverpool meat would not be acceptable?—No. Dr. Cameron and Mr. Crowe were quite definite that it would not be of any use; and Mr. Angliss was also definite in his statement that he could not supply London meat.

1150. You did not inquire whether, on previous occasions, they had taken Liverpool meat to London as a matter of course?—I understood that Liverpool meat was not a part of the contract entered into between the exporters and the Government.

1151. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—There has not been any difficulty before as to Liverpool and London meat?—I have not any knowledge of it. I understood from the Department and the exporters that there has not been any difficulty of any kind in connexion with contracts entered into.

1152. Previously, if the steamer was going to Liverpool, there would be no difficulty in getting Liverpool meat, or *vice versâ?*—I do not know.

1153. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—It has been stated that Mr. Angliss pointed out to you that it was quite the usual thing, where they could not get at the meat in the cool stores, to ship Liverpool meat to London, and then rail it to Liverpool; and Mr. Angliss says he pressed the point with you?—I do not know that he pressed the point. I referred the matter to our experts, and they said the *Moldavia* was a London boat; and I did not go any further.

1154. *By the Chairman.*—From Mr. Crowe's evidence given before this Committee, it would appear that up to this date the Department made no difference at all, so long as the meat was up to the Imperial standard?—I cannot enlighten you as to that matter.

1155. If Mr. Crowe's evidence is true that the Department had never raised that question before, but when Mr. Angliss proposed to send meat by the *Moldavia*, he was met by the refusal of the Department for the first time to take Liverpool meat on a London ship?—I did not know that. I assumed that all cargoes for the Imperial Government for London meat contained nothing but London meat.

1156. In speaking about Mr. Angliss' refusal to ship meat as required, do you attribute it to a breach of his contract owing to the rise in prices here?—That is the impression I had, and it was confirmed by the fact that Dr. Cameron had had one or two telephone messages indicating that others refused to send meat. I said we thought we could depend upon them, and now we find that apparently they cannot be relied upon.

1157. In supposing the rise in prices locally had something to do with it, will you give the Committee your idea as to how, by keeping back meat which Mr. Angliss was under agreement to send forward, and which meat he promised to send forward at a later date at the same old price, he could have made any money?—He could not make any money.

1158. Then how could you attribute the alleged breach of contract to the rise in prices?—I cannot attribute it to that after he had made the other offer.

1159. That was your first impression?—Yes. I do not wish to suggest anything against Mr. Angliss, but a man who has entered into a certain contract, and wants to vary or break it by saying he will do so-and-so, it appeared to me he made a proposition that he would not have otherwise made.

1160. Did you inform the Committee that Mr. Angliss absolutely refused to ship any meat by the *Moldavia?*—I do not know anything about that. I asked Mr. Angliss almost as soon as he came in, and his first reply was, "I will send Liverpool meat." I think he said that it was all right, but Dr. Cameron said, "No; it was no good; it was on a London boat." The reply I got from Dr. Cameron was that Angliss and Company were not shipping meat by this boat. That is what caused us to send for Mr. Angliss.

1161. *By Mr. Starke.*—Is that why you threatened to commandeer the meat?—Yes, and the fact that others took up a similar position in regard to it. We had the other exporters up a day or two afterwards, and they all had excuses of some kind or other. Some may have been right, and others wrong. I concluded that the sharp rise in values had caused it. This was the only time there had been any difficulty in filling the boat. Some of them said they could not get the meat down because it was the wrong day. One firm absolutely refused, and not one of them came up to the mark.

1162. *By the Chairman.*—At this meeting, when Mr Angliss came to see you, did he give the excuse that he could not get at the London meat?—Yes.

1163. Did you accept that excuse?—It was like a layman discussing a technical matter with an expert. I did not know enough about the matter to know whether it was a valid excuse or not; but I pointed out to Mr. Angliss that it would cost money to do it, and cause some inconvenience, to effect his purpose, but he ought to do it, and that he ought to do anything reasonable.

1164. We have it in evidence from a departmental inspector of Imperial meat that he went up to Angliss' store practically daily and inspected the meat after it was killed, but before it was frozen, and that he was not inside the cool stores, and, therefore, could not, from his own knowledge, say whether those stores were blocked or not, but he went so far as to say that he had been in Angliss and Company's employ up to March of this year, and that up to that date the meat was always kept separate, and that each lot was accessible. However, when pressed on the point, although he reported to Mr. Crowe that Mr. Angliss' excuse was not a good one, he admitted that he had never been inside the cool store, and did not actually know what the conditions there were?—I cannot advise you on that point. I thought at the time that any reasonable sacrifice ought to be made to honour his obligation.

1165. From the evidence which we have had hitherto, in order to get this London meat Mr. Angliss would have had to put a quantity of Liverpool meat into the trucks, and run them up the line out of the way, then get at his London meat, and bring back the trucks with the Liverpool meat in, and put the meat in again. Dr. Cameron was asked whether that was a reasonable thing to expect a man to do, and he admitted it was not?—That was not admitted in my presence. The reply of Dr. Cameron to me was that this excuse of Mr. Angliss' was not a fair one. My action was based on Dr. Cameron's statement.

1166. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did you think at the time that it was a serious excuse or a piece of bluff?—I do not know whether I was very much

concerned whether the excuse was serious or a piece of bluff. I wanted to get stuff on the boat for the Imperial Government. I thought Mr. Angliss ought to have put it on the boat even at a sacrifice, however faulty their excuse was. I thought he ought to have hustled round and to have gone to any trouble rather than put this Government or the Imperial Government in a hole by failing in one single detail to meet his obligations to the Imperial Government. When the exporters came at first, I said to them, "Do we want to commandeer any meat?" and they said, "No." In face of that, they should have left no stone unturned to ship the meat, and thereby have left no reproach against them.

1167. *By the Chairman.*—In view of what has been made known to you now that Dr. Cameron's and Mr. Crowe's evidence was that it was immaterial to the Department what class of meat was shipped on board the vessel, and coupled with that fact that Mr. Angliss, after conversation with you, agreed to complete his contract at a future time, and in view of the fact that, by sending his meat afterwards and sending it on, he could not possibly make a penny profit, does not that alter your opinion?—You put me in a rather awkward position. Instead of Angliss and Company ringing up or advising the shipping company that they could not fill the space, they should have got a hustle on, and should have come to the Agricultural Department and have said, "We cannot do this. What can we do to help you?" Mr. Angliss simply advised the shipping company that he could not fill the space, and then left it. I do not think that was a fair thing to do. I thought these men were under more than an ordinary business obligation to fill that space. I do not think there are many men who would have done what Mr. Angliss did. Why should he wait until the Department rang him up to bring him to the Agricultural Department in connexion with the matter? That is what I blame him for. He offered to carry out a proposition, which probably involved him in some loss, by keeping mutton longer in the cool stores than he would have had to do if he had sent it by the *Moldavia*.

1168. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—That was on the Thursday. Mr. Angliss might have thought that the Minister might have done something between that date and the 31st May. It would be rather harsh to apply those ideas of yours without knowing what his intentions were?—All I knew about it was that Mr. Angliss advised the shipping company that he was not going to ship. That is my information from Dr. Cameron, who came over to see me, and who said he was aware that Angliss and Company were not going to ship. Dr. Cameron got advice from the shipping company to that effect.

1169. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Were you present at the Cabinet meeting when it was decided to prohibit the export of meat?—Yes.

1170. Whose duty was it to convey that opinion to those concerned?—The Minister of Agriculture.

1171. Do you know why it was not done until later on, and why it never has been done as regards the shipping companies?—There would not be any occasion to advise the shipping companies.

1172. Did the Government take the view that this contract continued in force after the Government had prohibited the export of meat?—Obviously one was a contradiction of the other. As regards the decision of the Cabinet, I think it was rather a bold announcement that no more meat would be sent. I do not think it was intended by the Government to refer to meat unsuitable for consumption here, or specially prepared for export, like tinned meat, or that we should injure the export trade by preventing that meat going out.

1173. Dr. Cameron has suggested that that agreement is still in force, although the export of meat has been prohibited. Does the Government take that view?—I think the Government would still fall back upon that agreement and hold them to it.

1174. *By the Chairman.*—As Mr. Angliss was notified that the Imperial Government was not to get any more meat, what could he do except bring his bills of lading out in his own name, if he had consigned to the British Government we have it in evidence that he would not have been paid?—That is a matter on which I cannot give any evidence; I know nothing about it.

1175. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—The statement made in the House seems to show that Mr. Angliss considered that the 30 trucks on the *A36* were at the disposal of the Government, and when he came into contact with you and mentioned the fact, he asked whether you were going to take it over or not?—I am not prepared to contradict the statement Mr. Angliss made, more particularly as I did not take very much notice of the statement. I said to him, "You see the Minister, it is not in my Department. If you want anything done that is the place to go. I do not like people coming here, as it puts one in a difficult position." As some dispute had taken place I was particularly careful to keep free of it. I know a conversation took place, but whether that was the nature of it I cannot tell, and I am afraid I cannot establish the fact to you. It is certainly true Mr. Angliss saw me, and it may be true he wanted to get that information. I was particularly careful not to give it to him, because it was not my job.

1176. *By Mr. Mann.*—With reference to what you said about the obligation of these shippers to make every effort to fulfil their undertakings, would you agree that it was equally incumbent on the Department to leave no stone unturned to have the obligation to the Imperial Government put through?—That is so.

1177. I gather from what you say that at the interview on the 27th of May this technical distinction between the Liverpool and London qualities had not up to that date presented itself to your mind at all?—I knew there was some distinction between one quality and another.

1178. Prior to that meeting of the 27th, this question as to Liverpool quality and London quality, which has assumed so much importance, had not arisen, or had not been put before you in any way?—No.

1179. I gather from what you said to the Chairman that you were under the impression that what was called Liverpool meat was something outside the contract with the Imperial Government, and that that is the impression you were under at that time?—I am not too certain about that. I thought all the Imperial meat had to go to London.

1180. You came to this conclusion, that you thought the suppliers of Liverpool meat were not doing what they had contracted to do?—Certainly Mr. Angliss in offering to send Liverpool meat on a London boat was evading something he had contracted to do; that was my impression.

1181. Have you learned since, or do you know now, that what is called Liverpool quality in

meat was meat of the quality provided for in the contract with the Imperial Government, and which Mr. Angliss had undertaken to ship?—I do not even know that.

1182. Do you think that if you had known as a fact that Mr. Angliss had contracted to send meat of certain quality, and that these qualities covered Liverpool meat just as much as London meat, you would have come to the conclusion that in making the offer he did he was wanting to break or vary his contract?—I should say that some meat goes to London, and other meat to Liverpool, and if Mr. Angliss was asked to send London meat he ought to send it, and if he was asked to send Liverpool meat he ought to send that, and not make the excuse that he could not get one class of meat because the other was in the road.

1183. It is one thing to say Mr. Angliss ought to have obliged the Department, and another thing to say in declining to do that, he was departing from his contract?—Yes.

1184. In fact, the meat that Mr. Angliss offered to ship on the *Moldavia* was meat of the kind he had contracted to supply to the Imperial Government, and the Imperial Government had never required that one lot should go to Liverpool and one lot to London?—I did not know that at the time.

1185. That is Dr. Cameron's own evidence. Do you not think it would have materially affected your impression of Mr. Angliss's conduct had you known that?—I am not blaming Mr. Angliss for doing anything. I think, under the circumstances, every reasonable sacrifice should have been made to oblige the Victorian Government and the Imperial Government. We are the agents acting on behalf of the Imperial Government for certain things to be done.

1186. If you are putting your criticism on the footing that Mr. Angliss ought to have obliged the Department, we can deal with it, but it is a totally different thing to say that Mr. Angliss ought not to have broken his contract and an honorable undertaking, because they are two totally different things. Now the 30 truck loads of stuff that Mr. Angliss promised to send forward in the June ship was put on board a June ship called the *A36*?—I heard that afterwards.

1187. And it was, in fact, Liverpool quality meat?—I did not know that.

1188. That ship, in fact, was bound for Liverpool, and Liverpool quality meat went aboard her, and that Liverpool quality meat was accepted by the inspectors, as in accordance with the Imperial Government's requirements. Do not you think that that puts a different complexion altogether upon Mr. Angliss's so-called refusal to ship meat on the *Moldavia*?—I think it shows that he was endeavouring to make good that which he had failed to make good previously. It was carrying out an offer he made to ship the meat.

1189. Does it not also mean when he offered to ship that same meat on the *Moldavia* that he offered to ship meat to the Imperial Government as required according to its standard?—The meat may have been there, but the Imperial Government may have wanted Liverpool and London meat, or may have wanted London meat shipped to London and not Liverpool meat.

1190. Can you suggest to me that the Imperial Government ever said anything of the kind?—No.

1191. If the Imperial Government has ever said so we must get it from Dr. Cameron?—Yes.

1192. Your somewhat indignant attitude towards Mr. Angliss was accentuated by the fact that you heard that other shippers were refusing to send meat?—Yes.

1193. It looked to you like a concerted movement?—Yes.

1194. Would that be very significant?—Yes.

1195. Did you personally get from the other shippers their reasons for not shipping?—I think we had them up some two or three days afterwards, and they all had reasons.

1196. Did any of them, so far as you remember, except Mr. Angliss, say, "We will put our full allotted space on board at the old prices"?—No, I do not think they did. I think one undertook finally to send his quantity by the *Moldavia* when she came back from Sydney.

1197. Do you remember Mr. Angliss suggesting at that interview on the 27th May that if there was nothing in this difficulty about Liverpool and London quality, a cable might be sent to the Imperial authorities to inquire whether it was of any importance to them?—I do not remember that. It may have been said, and I do not deny it. I relied on the statement of Dr. Cameron, who said, "We do not want Liverpool meat on a London boat."

1198. When Dr. Cameron said that, that was the conclusion of the matter so far as you were concerned?—Yes.

1199. Your impression was, when Dr. Cameron said that, that it would not have been in accordance with the contract to send Liverpool meat on a London boat?—I am dealing with a particular case. On the advice of Dr. Cameron upon that particular case, I took it that it was not doing the right thing to attempt to send Liverpool meat on a London boat.

1200. Not acting up to their undertaking?—Yes.

1201. That is the impression you gathered from Dr. Cameron's statements?—Yes.

1202-3. On page 817 of *Hansard*, of 15th June, 1915, Mr. Angliss is reported to have said:—

> "On Tuesday, the 9th inst., on meeting Mr. Hagelthorn, he asked the honorable gentleman what the Government had done in the matter of meat put under offer to them, as his firm had gone on loading one of the transports, expecting the Government to arrange to take over the shipment. Mr. Hagelthorn then told him that the State Government had decided not to make further offers at present to the Imperial authorities, but at the same time he advised him to see the Minister of Agriculture."

Is there anything wrong with that statement?—I should say there is not. I do not remember enough of the conversation, because it was not my concern.

1204. It was a fact at that time that the State Government had decided not to make further offers at present?—I think so.

1205. The fact was that you had so decided?—Yes.

1206. When Mr. Angliss states that, as part of that conversation, you told him so, and it bears the stamp of truth?—This is the point: The State Government, in regard to that cargo, probably would have said, "We will pass a general resolution saying we will not offer any more cargo to the British Government," and in regard to cargo that was partly loaded, and really arranged to be consigned, the Government would say, "Well, let it go." The Government did not say that,

because it had no knowledge; but obviously it was not going to interfere with a matter partly completed. They were not going to stop a thing like that going on.

1207. But all that Mr. Angliss stated in the conversation with you is this—"Mr. Hagelthorn then told him that the State Government had decided not to make further offers at present to the Imperial authorities, but at the same time he advised him to see the Minister of Agriculture." Have you any reason to say that that statement is at all inaccurate?—I think it is accurate; the statement that the Government had decided not to make any more offers to the Imperial Government is correct.

1208. Have you any reason to think that what I have read is not an accurate account of your conversation?—I cannot remember.

1209. I quite understand that you cannot recall the conversation word for word, but I want to know if you challenge the accuracy of it?—I do not challenge the accuracy of it.

1210. But Mr. Hutchinson told you afterwards that Mr. Angliss had, in accordance with your recommendation, gone to see him on the subject?—I do not recollect that.

1211. Did Mr. Angliss tell you?—I do not know. I have spoken so often at one time and another that it is quite impossible for me to say.

1212. *By Mr. Starke.*—When you saw Mr. Angliss on the 27th May after Dr. Cameron's communication to you, did Mr. Angliss in any way deny that he had refused to put meat on board the *Moldavia?*—No, he did not deny it. I do not know whether a question was raised about it.

1213. You complained that Mr. Angliss had refused to put meat on the *Moldavia*, and you made a hot attack upon him?—Yes.

1214. Did he in any way contradict that assertion?—No.

1215. Then he made another proposal to you?—Yes.

1216. What was the attitude of the Government conveyed to the meat exporters at the meeting on the 1st June?—I am afraid that my presence at the meeting was so short that I cannot tell you very much; I did not get the atmosphere.

1217. As to Mr. Angliss' speech, the suggestion, I take it, is this: that you were not going to offer any more meat to the Government of Great Britain, and therefore the exporters were at liberty to export it themselves; or was the position that they either had to send it to the Imperial Government or keep it in Victoria and offer it for Victorian consumption?—The decision of the Cabinet was that no more meat was to go out; but if any meat had to go out it was certainly to go to the Imperial Government, and no one else.

1218. Was this attitude taken up at this meeting in June and at others?—Yes. All the meat suitable for the Imperial Government's requirements had to go to the Imperial Government after our own requirements were satisfied. That is the British Government, in the first cable message, only asked for our surplus; they wanted the rest, and we were determined they would have it.

1219. *By the Chairman.*—Are you aware that the Government refused to take these thirty trucks of meat which were put on board the *A36*, although it was of Imperial Government quality?—I am afraid I cannot give you much information about that. That was an arrangement made between the Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Angliss that I know nothing at all about. I understand there is a conflict of evidence regarding that, but I have no knowledge of the matter.

1220. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Is there anything to show, when the Government decided against further export, that some undertaking was given to the shippers, or is it clear in your mind, that the exporters were not to send meat to private consignees?—I do not know. I think the Department only announced the fact in the newspapers, without sending notice to the firms concerned.

1221. Did the Government decide upon any direct information being given to them?—The Cabinet does not keep minutes and records of proceedings; it simply resolves that certain things shall be done, and the Minister in charge of the Department takes the necessary steps to intimate the fact to those concerned.

1222. *By Mr. Starke.*—The position, I understand, was that they were not to do as they liked?—That is so.

1223. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—How would Mr. Angliss be aware of that?—Most business people, when they see a paragraph in the morning newspapers affecting their interests, are pretty alert on the subject.

1224. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—With regard to the position of Mr. Angliss with the meat on the *A36*, he started—and we presume he did so under proper conditions: it was going to be sent to the Imperial Government—he asked for a permit for the Imperial Government, and went on loading his meat. The Cabinet came to a certain decision on the 7th, and he saw it in the newspaper on the 8th, but he got no official intimation until the 11th. He had got those thirty trucks of stuff on to the *A36*, and he said that he asked you on the 9th if you would take it over, and he also states that he asked Mr. Hutchinson on the next day if he would take it over, and Mr. Hutchinson said he would not. Therefore, he was in that fix. You said just now that the meat was either for the Imperial Government, or it must not be sent. Here was Mr. Angliss in that position—he had put those thirty trucks of stuff on the *A36*, and he says he spoke to you, but you do not verify that, and the Minister having said "No," what was he to do with that stuff? He had been to the expense of taking it there, and putting it on board. What do you think he should have done with it?—I do not know. What I was told about it was, either by Mr. Angliss, or emanating from him, that he intended that meat to go to the Imperial Government, got his permit out for that purpose, loaded it for that purpose, had it inspected for that purpose by the inspectors, and that he went to the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister declined to accept it, and to pay for it, and he thereupon altered his way bills. That is his statement, and the Minister's statement is in direct conflict with that.

1225. We cannot get the Minister—that is the difficulty we are in?—I can only tell you that the Minister says one thing, and Mr. Angliss another.

1226. Supposing what Mr. Angliss says is true—that the Minister told him on the 10th that he would not take it over, what could Mr. Angliss have done. Was he to be at the expense of taking it all off the ship again?—I should say the Department, in that case, would have allowed the meat to go, and I do not think there would have been any hesitancy about that, especially as it was going to Great Britain.

1227. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Something appeared in the press to the effect that the Government would see that it did go to the Imperial Government?—I am not too certain that steps had not been taken to use that space.

1228. *By Mr. Mann.*—Do you know that, although the bill of lading was taken out to Mr. Angliss' order, he promptly put it under offer to the Imperial Government, and it has, I am instructed, since been accepted by the Imperial Government?—I do not know that.

The witness withdrew.

1229. *Mr. Starke.*—Mr. Chairman, there were certain statements which you made to Mr. Hagelthorn during the course of his examination as to Dr. Cameron's evidence, and which Dr. Cameron thinks you have misunderstood him on the point. He does not agree with the view that he thought it was perfectly legitimate to put Liverpool quality on London ships.

1230. *The Chairman.*—When I first spoke of it, I was under the impression that I was looking at the evidence given by Dr. Cameron. I see I am looking at Mr. Crowe's evidence. The only thing I would like to point out is, it shows the extraordinary position—the head of the Department has one view, and the man who actually saw to the export (Mr. Crowe) holds quite another view.

1231. *Mr. Starke.*—I do not think any one in the trade would make any mistake.

Anthony Peter Case, examined.

1232. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—Acting Chief Clerk of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

1233. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Can you speak as to the *Moldavia*?—Yes.

1234. Is that within your knowledge?—Yes.

1235. Tell us what arrangements were made about the space?—The total space on the *Moldavia* was 65,560 feet, of which Melbourne was allotted 53,780 feet.

1236. How was it distributed?—I informed the Superintendent of Exports (Mr. Crowe) to that effect, and he gave me the percentage of meat in stock.

1237. He made the distribution of space, and reported to you?—He gave me the percentages. Mr. Angliss was shown to have 57 per cent. of that Melbourne space.

1238. *By Mr. Starke.*—Have you the letter showing that?—I have not got it with me.

1239. *By Hon. R. Beckett.*—Was that conveyed in a letter to you from Mr. Crowe?—To the Peninsular and Oriental Company, yes.

1240. Where was the *Moldavia* at this time?—She was at Sydney.

1241. When did she leave Sydney to come to Melbourne?—On Saturday, 29th, at noon, and reached Melbourne on Monday morning the 31st.

1242. Did you get an intimation from any of the shippers that they refused to utilize the space?—Yes.

1243. From whom firstly?—From Angliss, firstly.

1244. On what date?—The 25th. I wrote to Mr. Angliss, and told him what his proportion was.

1245. While the *Moldavia* was in Sydney?—Yes.

1246. You first wrote to the exporters?—Yes.

1247. Have you got a copy of that letter?—Not with me.

1248. Tell us the contents of it shortly?—I told him he had been allotted 30,000 feet—thirty trucks—of space for Imperial meat by the *Moldavia*, and the letter went on asking him to make some arrangements about loading it up.

1249. About what date was that sent?—It was dated 25th.

1250. You heard from Mr. Angliss in reply?—Yes.

1251. What date?—I went and saw Mr. Angliss himself on Wednesday morning. We heard by telephone that they did not think they wanted the space. I heard that before I went to see him.

1252. On what date did you get that message by telephone?—As far as I can remember, it was on the same day as I sent the letter, and I told him I was sending the letter. I think it was—I am not absolutely certain it was on that day—but to confirm it, I went to see Mr. Angliss himself on Wednesday morning.

1253. Give us the substance of what you were told on the telephone?—They did not think they would require any space.

1254. "We do not think we require any space"?—Yes.

1255. You took the message yourself?—No; I am not sure of that. I think I was told the message. I cannot remember.

1256. Was a reason asked?—No; I do not think it was then.

1257. You then went round, and had a personal interview?—Yes. I saw Mr. William Angliss himself.

1258. What took place at that interview?—He told me he would not require any space.

1259. Did you ask why?—Yes; and he told me, because he could not get at Imperial meat—meat for the Imperial Government.

1260. Was that the only excuse he gave?—Yes; that was all I was interested in.

1261. Did the conversation follow up any further?—No; that is about all.

1262. Did you ask him what you were to do with the space, to fill up the ship?—No.

1263. You accepted what he said, and left?—Yes.

1264. Did Mr. Angliss use the expression "Imperial meat." Can you remember now the exact description he gave, or did he say "London," "Liverpool," or "Government meat," or what?—It would not be Liverpool meat. It would be London or Imperial meat. I was only dealing with Imperial meat when I asked him to fill the ship, and gave him that space.

1265. That includes London and Liverpool?—As far as delivery was concerned, we would only accept London port.

1266. At this conversation we have just been speaking about, was London or Liverpool mentioned, or simply Imperial?—I am not certain. I think it was Imperial meat. That is what I went for, and what I should ask him for.

1267. Did you say nothing to him about filling up the space on the *Moldavia* if he was not going to ship?—No, I did not ask him.

1268. Who was going to pay for it if he did not fill it?—I did not go into that question.

1269. When you went back, did you communicate with Dr. Cameron?—No, I communicated with Mr. Crowe.

1270. On the same day?—Yes, on the Wednesday.

1271. Did you tell him the substance of the conversation?—I told him that Mr. Angliss had informed me that they did not want any space.

1272. Did you tell him the reason?—Because he could not get at his meat.

1273. You told Mr. Crowe that?—Yes.

1274. What did he say to that?—He said he would look into the matter, and see what could be done.

1275. Did Mr. Crowe say he could get at the meat if he liked?—No, he did not tell me that.

1276. You ceased to have any more to do with it then?—Yes.

1277. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—When you saw him and he gave the reason he could not get at his meat, did he make any kind of explanation why—that his place was congested?—Yes, blocked up.

1278. He did not give you any idea that he could get at a certain kind of meat, or any other kind?—No.

1279. *By the Chairman.*—You understand the technical terms "London" and "Liverpool" meat?—Yes.

1280. Both are Imperial meat, but it is a question of weights and qualities?—As far as we were concerned, I wanted to get meat for the Imperial Government for discharge at London.

1281. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—You did not care where it got to after it reached London?—No.

1282. *By Mr. Mann.*—He did make it clear to you that his meat was so placed in the store that he could not get at what was required for shipment?—Yes.

1283. Your recollection is, although you are not clear about it, he could not get at Imperial meat. Are you prepared to contradict Mr. Angliss if he says that what you were told was he could not get at London meat?—What I asked Mr. Angliss for was London meat.

1284. Yes, but you laid emphasis on "Imperial" meat?—Since I have had it explained to me that London and Liverpool are both Imperial meat, it does not matter to me.

1285. It is only important as to what he said. You have told us there was something he could not get at, and the position, he says, was he could not get at his London quality meat. Do you contradict that?—I am not certain. Mr. Angliss told me he did not want the space.

1286. And he gave you a reason?—He could not get at his meat.

1287. "Could not get at his meat" is perfectly true; but you added to your evidence the word "Imperial," and Mr. Angliss will add the word "London"?—The space was allotted for the Imperial meat, and therefore I should ask him to ship Imperial meat.

1288. And for London?—Yes, for discharge at London.

1289. Do you remember who it was exactly that sent the telephone message?—I do not think I took it myself.

1290. You do not know exactly which Mr. Angliss it was, or what officer?—No.

1291. *By Mr. Starke.*—Can you find out in your office what clerk took that telephone message?—I will try.

1292. Do you think it possible?—Perhaps so.

1293. Is that a copy of the letter Mr. Crowe sent to you?—Yes.

[*Copy of letter, dated 21st May,* 1915, *from R. Crowe to Manager P. and O. Company, put in. Exhibit H.*]

1294. And you communicated apparently to each of those shippers the substance of that letter?—No, I allotted them so much space.

1295. You will furnish us with those letters that you have copies of?—Yes.

1296. When you saw Mr. Angliss, the only thing that you were concerned with was that he should fill the space allotted to him?—Yes.

1297. And whatever language was used, he conveyed to your mind that he could not fill that space with any meat?—He told me he did not want any space.

1298. And you believe he said he could not get at Imperial meat?—Yes.

1299. I understand that you had some interview with Mr. Crowe?—Yes.

1300. On what date was that?—That was on the Wednesday.

1301. Before you saw Mr. Angliss, or afterwards?—Afterwards.

1302. What was the conversation?—I asked him what we were to do about filling the ship, because it was a matter of cooling down the holds in Sydney, and if the meat was not going to be shipped here, perhaps it could be filled in Sydney before the ship left on Saturday. That was what I was anxious about.

1303. It did not go further into the matter than that, pointing out the difficulties from your position?—No.

1304. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Was that a letter which you wrote to Mr. Crowe, or only a verbal message, they would not use their space?—Only verbal.

1305. *By the Chairman.*—The Committee would like you to send up to us copies of those letters to which you have referred—the letter from Mr. Crowe, and letters to shippers?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

William Charles Angliss, examined.

1306. *By the Chairman.*—What are you?—A meat exporter and connected with the meat trade generally.

1307. In February of this year you were asked with other meat exporters to meet the Minister of Agriculture in consequence of a cable from London. Would you tell us what occurred at that meeting?—A meeting of the exporters was called, and the Governemnt asked us to put under offer all the meat that we had in cold stores, all that we had bought untreated, and all that we were likely to buy during that period.

1308. What period?—The three months to the expiration of May, as it was then anticipated that the export season would be over and there would be no export after about the end of May.

1309. Did you understand that the contract entered into then did not go further than the end of May, or was it till the end of the war?—At that particular meeting I understood it was to the end of May, but at a subsequent meeting I considered it went on to the termination of the war. I think that was brought about afterwards, because it was found we were getting the meat away very slowly, and we would have stocks on hand at the end of the period; and, as far as my memory goes, that was the agreement entered into with the Government.

1310. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—To the end of the war?—Yes.

1311. *By the Chairman.*—In that agreement was any exception made with regard to existing contracts by the exporters?—The exporters were asked to name their contracts which were in existence with Great Britain and the allied countries, or neutral countries. There was then in existence no contract as far as I am aware, with any

outside countries, as all contracts had been cancelled by the Federal authorities. We all gave in the orders we had on hand at a subsequent date, and it was then understood that the Government would take, in the first place, all beef and mutton at a price which was at a later date fixed. A little later we learnt that they would probably want the lamb, and a few days later a price was also fixed upon the lamb which virtually took—with the exception of boned beef, veal, and sundries—the whole of our output—the exporters output and rabbits in Victoria.

1312. When you speak of the whole output, I presume there was a standard fixed for Imperial quality?—At that particular date there was no standard fixed except that meat which was approved of for export.

1313. It had to be passed?—Yes.

1314. What was to be done with any meat that did not pass?—That question was never raised. The meat that was not passed was not allowed to be exported, and never has been allowed to be exported—that is, meat not passed for export. There are many little reasons at times for it not being passed, such as cutting up a portion of the leg, or not trimming it, which makes it unsightly, and that goes into local use.

1315. Is it not the case, since this agreement was entered into with the State Government on behalf of the Imperial Government, that a good deal of meat has been allowed to be shipped Home on private consignment?—Yes, I think a fair proportion has gone Home on owners' consignment since this contract has been entered into.

1316. Then, when you used the expression, "Meat that had not passed for export would not be allowed to go," you were not referring then to the Imperial weights?—No; there were no weights, as far as I am aware, ever agreed upon. It was a question of quality.

1317. Merely quality?—Yes.

1318. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—There was meat passed for export which was not considered to be up to the Imperial standard requirements?—It is considered so since. I do not know that it was considered so at that time. It was generally thought by the exporters that the whole of their output would be taken, which did not prove to be the case.

1319. And the balance they considered they were at liberty to export?—Yes, and they always have done so.

1320. Had you an allotment on board the thirteen ships that preceded the *Moldavia?*—No; we only had allotments on those ships which the State Government obtained, and which were very few and far between, and which carried very little cargo—next to nothing.

1321. Did you deliver meat for the Imperial Government on those thirteen ships?—Yes, not by allotment, but by booking up the freight ahead, not through any allotment by the Government.

1322. You sent meat on those thirteen ships to London?—Yes, meat on every ship.

1323. What was the destination of those ships?—Nearly all London, on which we shipped in every instance meat to the Imperial authorities—in almost every case. There were exceptions.

1324. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Was that London quality?—No; in many cases Liverpool quality was sent to London, because had we not done that we could not have got the meat away at all. Out of those thirteen ships there were three ships for London and three for London and Liverpool, so there were six ships on which we could ship Liverpool meat.

1325. But not Liverpool meat on the London ships?—Yes; we were compelled to ship Liverpool qualities to London because we were quite unable to get at the London meat to ship it.

1326. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Was that afterwards forwarded from London to Liverpool?—We do not know what the Imperial authorities did, but we railed our own meat, because the whole of the meat which the Imperial or the State Government did not wish to take was of poorer quality, and which we sent on those London boats to London and railed from London to Liverpool. Unless we had done that we would not have got it away.

1327. *By Mr. Starke.*—Was that your own consignment meat?—Yes.

1328. It was not Imperial meat?—No; we could not have got it out, and we had to ship it.

1329. *By the Chairman.*—Was any objection raised by the Department as to any of those shipments which you are speaking about now of Liverpool quality being put on the London ships?—Yes, that is the trouble, and that is what has brought this climax about on the P. and O steamer. This matter has not been explained—

1330. There were certain qualities, or weights, or standards?—A certain standard of quality and weight that is always shipped to Liverpool.

1331. Had they a standard for acceptance by the Imperial Government?—The State Government established a standard, not the Imperial Government.

1332. It was established here?—Yes.

1333. And anything below that you could do what you liked with?—Yes, there was no objection to us shipping it.

1334. I would ask you the question as to whether the Department had during those thirteen shipments made any objection to your shipping Liverpool quality meat on the London ships?—Yes; but prior to that we had mentioned and asked them how we were to ship London or Liverpool meat, and they told us to conduct the business very much on the same lines as we were conducting our own, and that was done, and at times when Liverpool freight was not available we shipped to London our Liverpool qualities; but, owing to so much London cargo being shipped, we were placed in that bad position about the middle of May that we were surrounded by Liverpool cargo, which we could not get away as we wanted to do, so on the *Persic*, which was a London and Liverpool boat, we were allotted eighty trucks. As far as I can say from memory now, it was about the middle of May. It was the boat before the *Moldavia*. This is a statement from my brother in a letter to me—

> S.S. *Persic*. We loaded this steamer about the middle of May on Government account, with the exception of those grades which have been refused by the Government. We loaded altogether 107 trucks, being 27 in excess of our original allotment. Unfortunately, we were still unable to ship as much Liverpool meat as we would have liked to have done. I tried to get the Agricultural Department to take more Liverpool meat by this steamer, but when I rang them up I was told that instructions had been issued that all light-weight carcasses must go to Liverpool. I immediately stopped loading any light-weight carcasses for London, and transferred the meat to Liverpool holds, and, as the Liverpool freight was not nearly sufficient on this steamer, we had to go to considerable trouble to dig out London cargo.

That was the position on a prior steamer, and we were not aware until arrangements had been entered into with Dalgety's for two steamers that any allotment was going to be given to us on a mail steamer. We expected that the next boat to come along would be a Liverpool boat of Dalgety's.

1335. Is that the *A36*?—Yes; she was supposed to have loaded prior to the *Moldavia*, at an earlier date than the *Moldavia*, and we had arranged to ship on that boat the whole of our Liverpool cargo. She was delayed coming in, and did not start to load for some few days afterwards.

1336. *By the Chairman.*—After the *Moldavia*? — Yes. The question then of the *Moldavia* cropped up, and my brother rang me up to say——

1337. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—How did it crop up?—My brother rang me up, to say he had received word that the *Moldavia* would receive 30 trucks of meat, and might he put Liverpool meat on the *Moldavia*?

1338. Can you tell us when that was?—It was probably on the Wednesday.

1339. *By the Chairman.*—The notification of allotment was given on the 21st May?—As far as my memory serves me, it was on the Wednesday.

1340-41. *By Mr. Mann.*—That notification was to the P. & O. Company?—It was on the Wednesday that I received the first notification, or that I have any recollection of receiving it. My brother asked me then could he get consent to load the bulk of this Liverpool cargo on the *Moldavia*, and I told him then, after the decision the Agricultural Department had come to on the *Persic*, he had better not load without the consent of the Department. I did not want it to be said at a later period that we had received notice not to load a Liverpool portion of the cargo in a London hold. That was the result of that stoppage, to some extent, on the *Persic*, that I had given him instructions that, before loading any more Liverpool cargo on a London boat, he should get the consent of the Department, because I could see pretty plainly if anything went wrong in London at a later date that, after being pulled up about the Liverpool cargo, it might have been said we should not have altered those conditions without the permission of the Department; and that was the reason why the Department was notified that in shipping on the *Moldavia* we could only do so by giving them anyhow a portion of the Liverpool cargo.

1342. *By the Chairman.*—Was this notification of allotment on the *Moldavia* on the 21st May of 53,780 cubic feet the first notification that your firm received that you would be expected to ship on this London vessel?—The first notification we had was on the Wednesday when we had already arranged with Dalgetys to bring in two ships to clear us up with all the export meat. I had no notice of it until the Wednesday—that was the first intimation we had.

1343. *The Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—The 21st May was on a Friday——

1344. *By the Chairman.*—That is my mistake as to the date. That was the date of the letter sent by Mr. Crowe, notifying the P. & O. Company of the percentages of stocks held by everybody; and then the shipping company, subsequent to the 21st, notified the different exporters?—The first we heard about it was on the Wednesday.

1345. And you had already made your arrangements?—Yes; we had arranged with Dalgetys to bring several ships in to clear us out of surplus meats—on those two ships.

1346. We come to the 27th May. Did you then notify the Department that you would not be prepared to ship by the *Moldavia*?—No; I told Mr. Case, when he saw me, that we could not give him all London cargo, and would not ship until the thing was fixed up with the Department.

1347. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Did you not telephone to the P. & O. Company's office that you did not want the space?—No; he may have 'phoned out to the works. I am not sure about that. I heard nothing about it until I saw Mr. Case.

1348. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You heard Mr. Case say that he had a telephone message from your firm to the effect that you would not be shipping?—He would probably ring up the works, and the works would tell him, I expect, they could not ship it.

1349. He said he sent out a notification, and then he received a telephone message, "We do not think we require any space"?—It is quite possible, if he rang up the works.

1350. He did not ring them up; that is a reply to the letter he sent?—I had no knowledge of that. If that was given, it was probably given by my brother at the works, who had instructions not to ship Liverpool cargo on London boats without the permission of the Department. I told him I would take up the matter with the Department.

1351. You heard Mr. Case give that evidence? —Yes, I heard what he said.

1352. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—In your contract with the Government, was there any difference in price arranged between the Liverpool and London meat?—Yes; from ½d. per lb. on beef, and ⅛d. on mutton and lamb.

1353. *By Mr. Starke.*—Not on this Government contract?—Yes.

1354. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Did not you see Mr. Case and tell him you did not want space? —No; he saw me, and I told him then we could not give him all London cargo—in other words, we could not give him all London cargo; and he could not take Liverpool cargo; and we could not ship Liverpool cargo without the permission of the Government, after the stand they took with the previous boat.

1355. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—That was the *Persic*?—Yes.

1356. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—In connexion with the loading of the *Moldavia*, what would it have cost to get out the London cargo?—It would have probably taken, at the very least, two days. The cost was not a very great item. It might have cost £50, probably not more, but with a mail steamer coming in on the Monday and clearing out on a Tuesday, and if you have 15,000 sheep and lambs to handle, and perhaps another 20,000 to take away, it becomes impossible. If that boat was lying there, or would have taken any other meat but Imperial meat, there would not have been the slightest trouble in loading her in the time; but it is the limited time that a mail steamer is here, and we ourselves could never attempt to load a mail steamer in that time with that quantity of meat unless we could take it out as it came. It is an absolute impossibility. You must remember in picking this meat we are confined to London cargo, which would probably be not more than, I would say, at the outside, at that particular date, 25 to 30 per cent. of the meat in the store. If I had undertaken to put that meat on, it is more than likely we could not have filled the steamer with the quantity they required, and certainly not with London cargo, and it would have wound up by going away unfilled, and that

was the reason why, when I promised the Minister and saw him, I said, "We will do our best to give you all the London cargo we can conditionally that you will allow us to make it up with the Liverpool meat." We would have done it ourselves, and always have done it.

1357. *By the Chairman.*—We have it in evidence that the usual practice is in the cool stores to stock the meat according to grade, so that it can be picked out easily. Is that the practice that you follow?—The usual thing in the cold store is to stack it into separate grades. We have probably thirty or forty different grades of sheep, and lambs, and sundries, and, as a rule, they are stacked in grades, not by themselves, but in stacks in amongst other meat. I would like to give an instance of what that means. Fourteen months ago we stacked some beef into one of our chambers at the works, and for twelve months we have been trying to get at that beef, and it was only this week, after twelve months, that we were able to get at that meat. Of course, you could take the meat out of your chambers, and put it on to a paddock, and do a hundred and one things with it; but it is absolutely impossible to practically work a big cool store which is in a congested condition, and get at anything you would like to get at. Take a case in point. There were rabbits which should have gone away last September, but which we were unable to get at until, I think, either last week or the present week. I want to point that out because it is a mistaken idea to suppose that you can get at anything you like in a cool store which is managed by private enterprise. Usually the Government conduct their business differently. They would have twenty different owners, and they are supposed to be able to get at any of those owners' stocks at any time, but even they at times fail to do it. That matter was mentioned to me by Mr. Crowe, and he gave a case in point. He seemed to think that we were trying to block him in getting this meat, and he used as an argument, "If the meat was in our stores, we could get at it." Well, I pointed out to him just prior to that, only two or three weeks before that, that the Agricultural Department, who had meat of ours in cold store, was unable to get at some number of carcasses in their stores, which consequently were not shipped until two weeks after they were intended to be, and were put into another ship. I also mentioned, "You expect me to do even what you cannot do yourself," and I resented it—and I think I was justified in doing so. I resented the idea that we should be called upon to do something unreasonable when it made no difference whatever to the Government, and we could, and would, have filled the *Moldavia* space with meat, and whatever we were short of the Government's quantity we could have put on a later steamer, and I did not think, and I do not think now, we should have been expected to have gone to very great expense, and tried to do something which we would only have failed in in the end.

1358. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—With regard to some trouble you had on the prior ship—the *Persic*, early in May—you said owing to that trouble you did not feel justified in putting on Liverpool quality meat on a London ship without raising the question. We had evidence from Mr Crowe in which he appeared to be quite astonished that you raised the question of Liverpool or London quality at all, and when you had raised the question in connexion with the *Moldavia*, it was the first time it had been raised?—In the first place, the Department raised it, and I never should have raised it if they had not.

1359. He distinctly stated, and also Dr. Cameron, that you raised the question?—We raised it on the *Moldavia*.

1360. Yes; that is the evidence we got?—Yes; we did.

1361. It was you that raised that question of Liverpool quality meat being shipped on the London vessel?—Yes.

1362. And Mr. Crowe stated that up to that time it never had been raised?—We never did raise it.

1363. He said the Government did not raise it. He spoke about the usual percentage and usual custom, which, as far as a member of this Committee I am able to judge, was rather elastic?—We never raised the question until the Government raised it on the prior shipment, as far as I am aware.

1364. It was owing to their raising it, or in connexion with the *Persic*, you felt you must do so before you committed yourself to shipping on the *Moldavia*?—I had to do it, because it was reported to me, or at a later date some trouble might have arisen, and that is why I told my brother permission must be obtained to ship Liverpool cargo after having once raised the question. We never would have raised it, but would have sent it in the ordinary way.

1365. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—The discussion seems to hinge round the loading of the *Moldavia*. A suggestion has been made by the Hon. Mr. Payne that if we could get a plan of your store it might be of some value to the Committee, if it would show on it the position of the Liverpool, and the position of the London meat, and the method you have of getting at it?—I have not a plan but I can explain it here.

1366. *By the Chairman.*—Have you a plan of the works at all?—We can obtain it for you, but I can explain it even better than a plan. The position is this——

1367. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—We know the Government Cold Stores?—Well this is quite unlike those stores. The exporters freezing works have a way of their own as a rule. When the stock is killed the meat is run in on hanging rails on the top floor, and after being frozen dropped down from there into underneath chambers. They are stacked like a lot of bricks, one on top of the other, up to about 12 feet or 14 feet high, right to the ceiling.

1368. In an open floor like this?—No; chambers of about 30 feet by 60 feet, and as much as possible of it, of the different grades, is kept together, one above the other. Unless vessels can be obtained quickly to get that meat away, we may have stacked a number of A's, B's, or C grades somewhere else, as other meat will come in, and that is stacked down in front of that particular meat.

1369. Do you not have alley-ways. Would not you have a passage-way?—We do as much as possible have passage-ways to get to the different grades, but oftentimes when we get congested those passage-ways, as a matter of fact, have to be filled up, and wherever it is possible to do that we often do it; but even without that we may have a lot of Imperial lambs along here [*indicating*], and then we get a lot more second quality lambs, and cannot possibly keep a passage-way along each lot. As much as possible we leave the passage-ways wherever it can be done, but while you may get at the meat along the passage-ways you cannot get at the meat behind it, and so on. As a matter of fact, during the course of the last 12 months, while we have a fair idea of the grades of meat we have in the chambers, we do

not know exactly the position the meat is in until we pull down our stacks, so it is quite impossible for us to say whether A and B lambs are there, or whether in the next chambers.

1370. *By the Chairman.*—Would it be possible then to have this state of congestion in one part of the store and still leave room to bring other meat in?—No; we oftentimes have to utilize, and still utilize at the present moment, the freezing chambers which should not be used as stores, and that has only been done on account of the congestion that did exist until those two steamers went away.

1371. It is in evidence that at the time you said you were not able to get at the London meat on account of the block in the store you were removing frozen carcasses from another store of your own?—Yes, quite correct.

1372. And although there was room to put in those ten trucks of carcasses, yet there was not room enough to get behind the meat?—Yes, we held in our stores at that time the equivalent from 150,000 to 200,000 sheep and lambs, and the extra 3,000 was a matter of indifference; quite a matter of indifference. It was only, as the saying is, a matter of squeezing them in anywhere. We can hold considerably more than the number we had put away by passing them along somewhere where there was a bit of room to hold them, but that would not allow us to get at anything. It did not prevent us getting at anything we wanted to get at by taking those 3,000 in.

1373. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—They were available for the *Moldavia?*—They would have been shipped if they would have taken it, but I could not give that answer on the 27th. Those 5,100 odd sheep the insurance company had been notified had become damaged in the store, and an inspection had to be held, and when the Department asked me what number I could get out of those, I told them I could not guarantee any number until the insurance company had finished with them, and out of those 5,000 over 3,000 were ultimately passed as suitable for Imperial orders. Those 3,000 could have gone, but I was not in the position on Thursday to say how many of those 5,000 could have gone, but only that all those that were available might have gone if necessary. There was no difficulty about getting the number for London, but the difficulty was in getting in one day anything from 12,000 to 15,000 carcasses.

1374. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—What about the other 10,000?—I had not time to have them available. It is an absolute impossibility.

1375. It is said you had 10,000 which belonged to some special order?—No.

1376. There were two 10,000 lots?—I did not give the evidence.

1377. There was one 10,000 set apart for some special order, and another 10,000 subject to the insurance company's inspection?—It was said there was a 10,000 that might have been available for London, and those sheep, as a matter of fact might have been available, and we would have been very pleased to have made them available if they were London quality and placed in such a position that we could get at them. They came from our works in New South Wales, and there were something like 9,000 sheep and lambs, but by the order of the Commonwealth officers in New South Wales we were not allowed to export that, and that is a further 10,000 that we put on one side as they could not be passed out of the State; we were not allowed to export them. However, the whole of those 10,000 would have been used for local requirements. That is the 10,000 we referred to as being put on one side for our own use.

1378. *By the Chairman.*—Summing it all up, we understand that prior to the question of the *Moldavia*, you had made arrangements with Dalgety and Company to get rid of the whole of your stock for export on those transport ships?—Yes.

1379. I think on the 25th May you received a notification that you were allotted 26,000 odd feet of space on the *Moldavia*, and that vessel was to sail on the 31st, and between the time the ship arrived and left you could not have possibly got that London quality of meat aboard?—No, absolutely impossible.

1380. Of course, at the same time you had arranged for the whole of your meat to go away by those two transports which were then in the bay or coming in?—Yes.

1381. On the 27th May you notified the shipping company that you would not require space?—On the 27th, I think, on the Wednesday.

1382. Anyhow, on the 27th May it came to the ears of the Minister, and they sent for you?—Yes.

1383. What took place at that interview, and who were present?—I went up and saw the Minister (Mr. Hagelthorn), and he then pointed out to me that the Government had arranged for the P. and O. Company to bring this steamer in to load meat for Imperial use, and it placed the Government in a very awkward position, and as we had at different times urged the Government to try and do something to bring us in ships, he thought that the stand we took was not fair to the Department. We did not know at that time the Government had made arrangements with the P. and O. Company to bring its boat in.

1384. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Did you explain that to him?—No, because there was not any cause. As soon as he pointed out what the Government had done, I immediately offered to fill the whole of that space with meat, and pointed out that I would get as much London cargo as possible, and make up the balance with Liverpool meat.

1385. I think it has a great bearing on this matter, because Mr. Hagelthorn formed quite an unfavorable opinion, and if you had explained to him that until the 26th you had no knowledge of the *Moldavia* at all——?—Not the slightest.

1386. If you had explained that to him——?—I did not think it necessary to explain. I said that I was prepared to fill the ship.

1387. It seems a reasonable explanation?—I never expected the Government would have refused it.

1388. I am wondering now if Mr. Hagelthorn has that knowledge?—I did not explain all those things to the Minister because I did not think it necessary, and I did not want the Government to be put to any inconvenience.

1389. Not having explained that to him, he appears to have formed a conclusion rather unfavorable to you?—I think a good many conclusions have been formed unfavorable to me, and I have never had the opportunity of properly explaining them. It was too late when they had made arrangements not to come in, and I could not do any more than I did.

1390. You had committed yourself to the *A36* and *A37*?—It did not matter; we could still have put rabbits on the later steamers, and could have filled their spaces, and also the *Moldavia* too.

1391. We have heard this matter put to us, so far, in the reverse way to which you have put it,

and what has been in my mind all along is that the *A36* was something instead of the *Moldavia?* —No, that is not so.

1392. That has been in my mind, and now you put it the other way—you were committed to the *A36* long before you knew about the *Moldavia?* —We were committed to two ships by Dalgety's which we had to fill, and we expected to load the *A36* before the *Moldavia* came in at all. We would not have had the slightest difficulty in loading her, because the whole of the stuff was handy.

1393. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—On what date did you start to load the *A36?*—Midnight, on Sunday the 6th.

1394. And the *A37?*—We were supposed, and did, so far as I know, start to load her on the 8th, on the Wednesday—either Tuesday or Wednesday.

1395. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—I wish we could get some definite evidence with regard to the *Moldavia* and the *A36,* because Mr. Angliss' evidence now is quite opposite to what we have had before us up to this time.

1396. *Mr. Starke.*—I think Mr. Casey will bring up all the letters.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1915.

Present:

The Hon. W. S. MANIFOLD, in the chair;
The Hon. R. Beckett,
The Hon. A. McLellan,
The Hon. J. K. Merritt,
The Hon. T. H. Payne.

Mr. Starke and Mr. Dixon, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Mann and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Pavey, Wilson, and Cohen, appeared on behalf of the Hon. W. C. Angliss, M.L.C.

W. C. Angliss, further examined.

1397. *By the Chairman.*—Just when the Committee adjourned you had told us about your having been committed by having engaged space on board the *A36* and *A37,* prior to your hearing anything at all about the *Moldavia*—you heard first of the *Moldavia* on the 26th?—Yes, on the Wednesday. I think that was the 26th.

1398. Would you state to the Committee how you engaged the space on the *A36* and the *A37,* and through whom?—Through Dalgety and Co. —through Mr. Fosbery, at Dalgety's.

1399. When?—I was negotiating with him for some weeks prior to obtaining it, and I finally settled with him about the 24th or the 25th as to the actual quantities. I had arranged with him prior to that some few days about giving us two ships, and no mention was then made of the names of the ships. He told me he thought he could get two ships if we gave a fair amount of cargo.

1400. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You were not negotiating for some weeks for these particular ships?—No, no ships were mentioned.

1401. *By the Chairman.*—You were negotiating generally for space?—Yes.

1402. Are you quite sure that the *A36* and the *A37* were fixed upon before the 26th?—Yes, I am absolutely certain it was before the 26th, and I would like to tell you why.

1403. Have you any documents to show, in the way of receipts or anything?—No, I have no correspondence. The shipping companies will very rarely give you any acknowledgment of booking up of freight, because it is always understood that they may at the last minute have to cancel at a time like this any ships, and they refuse to confirm the booking of any space at the present time, and they have done so for many months.

1404. But you are quite positive that space was arranged for on the ships before the 26th?—Yes, I do not know the names of the ships, and I do not know them now, although I understand that one was the *Hobart.*

1405. We are speaking particularly of the *A36* and *A37?*—Yes.

1406. Did you explain that position of affairs, that you were committed to ample space on the two ships before your allotment was sent to you for the *Moldavia*—did you explain that position to either of the Ministers or the Department?—There was no need for me to explain it to anybody.

1407. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—You thought there was no need?—There was no need, because I had taken the ships, and it concerned no one else but ourselves.

1408. *By the Chairman.*—Pardon me, but I think it was due to yourself, at all events, to have explained why you did not want space on the *Moldavia?*—That was a duty to the shipping company, but I did not know the Government had engaged the *Moldavia*—I had no idea of that.

1409. *The Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—It seems to me that this is the crux of the inquiry.

1410. *By the Chairman.*—You heard of the *Moldavia* on the 26th?—Yes.

1411. And on the 27th you made it known to the shipping company that you did not require the space?—Yes.

1412. You were sent for then by Mr. Hagelthorn?—Yes.

1413. And you did not explain to him that you had already got space?—I did not need to, because I told him I could give him the meat at once. I never had an opportunity of saying it. As soon as I got there, Mr. Hagelthorn said, "Look, I hear you are not loading for the *Moldavia.* I said, "No, they want a London cargo and all Government meat, and we cannot get it out." He said, "You put us in a very awkward position." I said, "What is the position." He said, "The Government has arranged to bring the *Moldavia* around here to load up meat for Imperial use, and if you do not take your allotted space it may mean that the others will not take theirs up." I said, "There does not need to be any difficulty about that."

1414. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Mr. Angliss has just told us that there was no need for him to make any explanation to Mr. Hagelthorn as to his position about the *Moldavia*—that he only knew it on the 26th, when he was committed to other ships. It appears then from that as though Mr. Angliss, on his own initiative, loaded whatever ships he pleased, without taking cognisance of the ships the Government pleased, and the charge involved in this matter is that Mr. Angliss did

not execute his engagements. The statement originally made by Mr. Hutchinson, on 27th May, is the first particular reference to this charge.—[*Reading*]—"The last shipment of meat under this contract would go away by the *Moldavia* on Monday next." That seems to me to be the point of the whole matter. The Government say that they had this *Moldavia*, which was to conclude their shipments up to the time when the price was fixed—that is the end of May. The exporters then would not ship. That seems to me to be a most important matter. In Mr. Angliss's evidence just now he puts it in this way—that no matter what arrangements the Government made in regard to shipping, the arrangements he made were of more importance—in fact of primary importance, and that no explanation was needed from him about the *Moldavia*?—You quite misunderstand me.

1415. I asked Mr. Angliss a question yesterday as to whether he made this explanation to Mr. Hagelthorn, and the Chairman did also just now, and he has replied on both occasions that there was no need to. Why was there no need for him to make this explanation to the Minister if it were recognised that the Government found the ships and then called upon the exporters to fill them—that seems to me to be most important?—I was trying to explain that matter.

1416. You said yesterday in reply to my question that there was no need to do so, and you answered the same way this morning to the Chairman. It is extraordinary that there should be no need for you to explain this matter to Mr. Hagelthorn, when it seems to me a matter of the greatest importance.

1417. *Mr. Mann.*—Might I suggest that your question yesterday was why he did not explain why he booked freight in the *A36*.

1418. *The Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Yes, that is the whole point—did the exporters find the ships and carry on the whole business as they pleased, or was it for the Government to find the ships. Mr. Angliss has put it that it was for the exporters to find the ships and load the meat up, and take no notice of the Government ships.

1419. *Mr. Mann.*—I do not think that Mr. Angliss has ever said that the difficulty in regard to putting meat on the *Moldavia* was because he had secured room in the *A36*. His answer was that he never refused to put meat on the *Moldavia*.

1420. *By the Chairman.*—He offered to put on meat which they did not accept?—Yes. I refused the P. and O. Company, but I never refused the Government.

1421. *By Mr. Starke.*—That is a distinction without a difference?—There is a very great difference. I think I can explain the matter and make it clear. Here is a letter from the P. and O. Company to myself. It is dated 25th May, and it reads as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,

I have to advise your allotment of Imperial meat for shipment to London by the *Moldavia*, which vessel is leaving here on Tuesday the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., is 30,000 feet, viz., 30 trucks of 1,000 feet.

This vessel will arrive here at 7 a.m. on Monday next, and I shall be obliged if you will arrange to load, say, ten trucks on Sunday night, or more if possible, and have same alongside on the vessel's arrival at the Port Melbourne pier, and ten trucks alongside at noon; the balance not later than 5 p.m. on that day.

It is necessary that you supply me with a certificate from the State Government to the effect that all the meat you are shipping per *Moldavia* is entirely owned by the Imperial Government prior to loading.

I am, dear sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) LEWIS PLUMMER,
Agent."

1422. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—When did you get that letter?—On the 26th.

1423. At what time of the day?—On the Wednesday morning, as far as my memory serves me.

1424. About 10 o'clock?—It would come with the first post, and I would get it about 10 o'clock. In connexion with the shipment I may say that it was a most unusual thing for the Government to make any arrangements for freight, and as far as I can remember that only occurred in regard to two or three ships.

1425. *By the Chairman.*—Out of thirteen?—Yes, and had we not made our own arrangements for freight we would have never got our meat away. The Government recognised their helplessness in the freight business.

1426. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Are we to understand that the exporters arranged for the export of the meat?—Yes.

1427. Mr. Angliss has made a statement, Mr. Hutchinson has made a statement, and Mr. Hagelthorn has made a statement, and I would very much rather get at the matter by asking Mr. Angliss questions than for him to make further statements, because I keep getting such a lot of information from Mr. Angliss that I keep losing those points which I want cleared up.

1428. *By the Chairman.*—Yes, will you kindly confine yourself to giving direct answers?—Very well.

1429. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—I would like this point cleared up—during the whole course of these shipments, that is with the thirteen ships, was it the custom for the Government to engage those ships and advise the exporters as to what space was allotted to them, or was it the custom for the exporters to engage space and then tell the Government what they were going to do?—As far as my memory goes the Government only arranged for three small cargoes. I think one was an Orient boat, one was a P. and O. boat, and I think there was another small boat. I am not quite sure. They admitted their inability to us to obtain the freight, and we were to do the best we could to get the meat away as quickly as we could, which threw upon us the responsibility of engaging all the freight we could outside of them. We used to go to the shipping companies continuously, and deal direct with them, and arrange our freight with the shipping company, not through the Government at all.

1430. Supposing it had been left in the hands of the Government, are we to understand that all that would have been shipped by the Government would have been the cargo by the three ships—that is, if you did not come to their assistance and ship ten shiploads of meat to the Imperial Government?—That is as near as I can get to it, but it may have been more than three or less than three.

1431. You practically say that the Government has not taken in hand and fulfilled the promise to the Imperial Government regarding the meat—they were not doing what they promised to the extent that out of thirteen ships they were only

successful in securing three while you secured ten?—Exactly, and ours were big cargoes, while the Government cargoes were small.

1432. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—When you say "ours," do you mean yourself or the exporters generally?—That was the rule with all the exporters. We were all rushing round to get freight and dealing directly with shipping companies.

1433. You jointly engaged space?—No, each firm got as much as they could on each ship. It was a struggle all the time to get freight.

1434. *By the Chairman.*—I understand that the Government acquiesced in your sending meat away as rapidly as possible?—Yes.

1435. You were not limited to any allotment?—No.

1436. As long as you could get the space you could fill it up?—Yes, only the once they gave us an allotment, when the State Government arranged as they did with the *Moldavia.*

1437. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—As regards the *Moldavia* you said you were very anxious, and you were wiring Dalgety's or the shipping people to get space for some time beforehand?—Yes.

1438. It was about the 21st May when you heard of the *A36* and the *A37*—you did not hear anything then about the *Moldavia* until 26th May?—No.

1439. It strikes me as extraordinary, with your anxiety to hear of the space, although I do not doubt it for a moment, that you did not hear of the *Moldavia* when you were looking for space to load up to send meat to England. I take it for granted that both the Government and you were anxious to get space—yet the Government knew of the *Moldavia* and you did not?—We did know of it.

1440. I thought you said you did not know?—We knew the *Moldavia* sailed, but we did not know of the freight.

1441. You said the first you heard of the *Moldavia* was on the 26th May——

1442. *By the Chairman.*—That is the allotment; and in the meantime Mr. Angliss had engaged sufficient space on board the two other ships?—Yes, I may explain that. We wrote to the Peninsular and Oriental Company (I have sent down for a copy of the letter), asking them and begging them to give us space on the mail steamers, and they wrote back absolutely refusing to give us any space, and telling us that the allotment of all the space was left in the hands of a Sydney Committee, and therefore they could give us no space on their steamers. The next we heard was a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, some weeks after, wherein they said they had allotted us a certain space, so you can quite imagine my position then. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had already turned us down and refused us space. I made arrangements with Dalgety's to bring in two boats, and then the Peninsular and Oriental Company told me they had allotted me certain space. I could not go back then on the arrangements I had made with Dalgety's. I had no knowledge that that space was engaged by the Victorian Government, because I had had no notification of it, and I simply ignored the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to a certain extent, as they had ignored my application earlier. That is why I turned down the space in the *Moldavia* until such time as I knew the Government had arranged it; then I offered to fill it. As soon as Mr. Hagelthorn told me they were bringing the *Moldavia* in, I said, "I will fill that space." I said so immediately; and I never attempted to refuse, nor to explain the position. I was only too pleased to fill that space for the Government. I went further than that; I went down to see Borthwicks, and I asked them what they were going to do about the *Moldavia.* They said they were not going to take the whole of their allotted space. I said, "Why?" They said they did not consider it fair, and they asked me what I was doing. I said, "We are loading the lot of ours; you load the lot of yours, and give the Government no room to complain." The answer I got was, "I will not do anything until Mr. Borthwick comes. He is coming over from New Zealand to-morrow, and I will put the matter before him." I asked him then to see one of the other shippers, and he said they had told him they were not going to ship. I did all I could to get the other shippers to ship their full complement. I did not want to make any excuses. As soon as Mr. Hagelthorn explained the position to me I said, "You can have the meat."

1443. What were you going to load the *Moldavia* with?—With London and Liverpool meat.

1444. You could not get all London meat?—It was absolutely impossible to get enough in those few hours that were available—it meant 15,000 carcasses, which is almost the supply of Melbourne for a week. I was asked to go and pick out in those few hours certain picked carcasses, which I contend there was no necessity to have ever asked me to do.

1445. *By Mr. Starke.*—How many trucks did you load for the *A36* on the Monday and Tuesday?—Eighty odd trucks.

1446. *By Mr. Mann.*—That was all Liverpool meat?—They took everything as it came.

1447. *By the Chairman.*—When you made this offer to load the *Moldavia*, did you disclose to them that you intended to load it mostly or altogether with Liverpool meat?—No; I told them, in the first place, that the bulk of it, as far as I could see, would be Liverpool meat; and Mr. Hagelthorn said, "You go into the matter, and see how much London meat you can give us." I said I would go into it immediately, and I went back and went into it, and told him that, as far as I could see, we would not get more than half London meat, and the balance would be Liverpool. I had every reason to think the Government would have accepted it, because all along they had accepted a big proportion of Liverpool meat on a London cargo.

1448. You told him that you could load up that space on the *Moldavia*—would that have run you short for the other two ships on which you had previously engaged space?—Yes; I would have had to fill up with rabbits, which we did not want to ship until some six weeks later; but I would have done that rather than have gone back on the space I had taken up. We had arranged to get a certain quantity here, and the thirty trucks would have been filled with rabbits or sundries which were not wanted for local requirements.

1449. Would one of you legal gentlemen advise the Committee on this point: Mr. Angliss has spoken about engaging the space on these two transports prior to hearing that an allotment would be made for him on the *Moldavia*—would it be desirable for us to confirm that statement by recalling Mr. Fosbery?

1450. *Mr. Mann.*—I think Mr. Fosbery has already given the date in regard to that. It is on page 94 of the typewritten copy of the evidence. A little more than half-way down it reads:

> "Do I understand you to say that the total space booked for both the *A36* and *A37* was done at the same time?—There was a certain quantity booked in the first steamer,

and the Navy Office asked me could I fill the second steamer.

By 'booked' I mean by Mr. Angliss when he secured the available space in the two ships at the same time. Did he do so?—Yes.

Then you have told us that was about the 24th May?—Yes.

One ship for Liverpool and the other for London?—Yes."

1451. *The Witness.*—We had been negotiating some few days before they accepted our offer.

1452. *By the Chairman.*—As Mr. Angliss's statement is supported by the shipping clerk, there will be no need to recall him on that point. When you obtained the permits from the Federal Customs Department for the shipping of meat, was more than one of those permits for the Imperial Government?—No; I think there was only a permit for 28,000 carcasses for the Imperial Government. There was one permit for 28,000 carcasses of lamb and 12,000 carcasses of mutton for the Imperial Government.

1453. That is 40,000 carcasses?—Yes.

1454. I think you took out a further permit on the same day for the *A36*?—Yes, for 2,000 lambs and 8,000 carcasses of mutton for ourselves.

1455. Was that meat that would not have been accepted by the Imperial Government?—That was meat that was rejected by the Imperial Government; yes.

1456. I think Dr. Cameron or somebody admitted that private shipments were allowed?—Yes; that was allowed all along.

1457. Then you were perfectly justified in shipping those 10,000 carcasses on your own account?—Quite.

1458. Now we come to the *A37*—in whose name was the permit for the shipment?—The whole of the permits were got in our name—in fact, there was only one permit, I think.

1459. There were three applications for permits?—Not on the *A37*—on the *A36* there were three.

1460. And only one for the *A37*?—Yes.

1461. You took out the *A37* permit in the name of your own firm?—Yes.

1462. Why?—I was informed on the Tuesday that the Government had decided to ship no further meat to the British Government. I then gave instructions that in taking out the permits, they must not be taken out on behalf of the British Government in future, but in our own name, and then we could transfer them to whom we liked—they could be transferred either to the Government or to our own people.

1463. Were you told that?—Yes; I was told that in the office.

1464. In what office?—In our own office in Bourke-street.

1465. Was that on Tuesday, 8th June?—Yes; I was under the impression that it was a letter I had received; but I was told afterwards that it was not from a letter, but from something which appeared in the press.

1466. That you were told you could load on your own account?—No, I was not told that. I was told the Government were not taking over any more shipments for the Imperial Government.

1467. But at that time you must have also known that all export was stopped?—No, I was not aware that all export was stopped.

1468. Did you not see the paragraph in the paper on the 8th?—No; I do not know whether it was a letter or a paragraph in the paper. I never saw it myself at all, and, as a matter of fact, I have never yet seen it, although I have been told since that it did appear.

1469. Did you not hear that such an announcement had been made?—No; I only heard that no more meat was to be taken on behalf of the Imperial Government.

1470. Did you not see the letter of the 10th?—Yes, I saw that.

1471. Who was it that told you in your office no more meat could be exported?—I could not tell you whether it was one of the clerks, or my brother. I am not sure. I would just give instructions on what they told me.

1472. On what date were you told this?—On the Tuesday, as far as I can remember.

1473. That would be the 8th?—Yes.

1474. You commenced loading the *A37* on the 9th, I think you said?—No; I think there was some loading down for the *A37* on the 8th, as far as I know.

1475. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—That was your meat?—Yes; but that was returned back to the works, because the ship was not ready to receive it.

1476. You attempted to load on the 8th on your own account, and that was the date that this notice appeared in the paper, but you had no official notification?—No.

1477. How did you come to load on your own account, knowing that there had been this contract or agreement to ship all fit and proper meat to the Imperial Government?—I could not do anything else; if they were not going to take it, what could I do with it? I had no right to load it on the Imperial account until I knew the Government would take it. In the meantime, I was making inquiries. The Imperial Government would have had that meat, and it did not matter whose name it was in. In fact, on nearly every ship we have passed meat taken out in our name to the Imperial Government.

1478. In regard to the *A36*, you took out a permit as for the Imperial Government, and the Government Inspector understood that it was for the Imperial Government, and he inspected it for the Imperial Government?—Only a certain proportion.

1479. Up to the thirty trucks?—No, we took more than that. We took out sufficient for about sixty trucks, or, rather, eighty trucks.

1480. The thirty trucks were to complete the allotment?—Yes; they had to be kept separate, but the others did not have to.

1481. Were the rest of the eighty trucks inspected?—I am not sure; but, as far as I know, they would be. I could not tell. It was all put over the Government railway weighbridge, and we never do that with our own. I gave particular instructions that all meat on the *A36* was to be loaded for the Government. We did not know at that time that the Government had decided not to take it. That was on the Monday, and that meat was loaded and weighed for the Imperial Government.

1482. That was on the 7th?—Yes.

1483. Was any actually put on the *A37*?—Yes. I think the bulk of it was on board, because she sailed on the Wednesday.

1484. Was that run over the Government weighbridge?—Yes; everything was prepared for the Government, anticipating that they would have taken it. The bills of lading were not made out until some little time afterwards—not until the Thursday afternoon—we are nearly always late with the bills of lading.

1485. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—That would be the 10th?—Yes.

1486. *By the Chairman.*—Who prepares the bills of lading?—A clerk of ours, named Breach.

1487. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Would you go briefly through your reasons again for not shipping on the *Moldavia*—I understand that No. 1 is because the notice was too short?—No; the reasons were that we had made no arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and when they sent a note along to us, we did not want any more freight than we had already engaged. They did not tell me at the time that the Government had arranged that that boat had to be loaded.

1488. You did not object to the length of notice?—No.

1489. Then one reason was that you were busy loading the transports?—No; we were not loading them. The only reason was that we did not consider we had sufficient to fill the *Moldavia* besides the other freight we had taken, and there was no reason why we should have put ourselves to a loss as far as the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was concerned.

1490. Then your reason was that you did not have sufficient carcasses available?—Exactly.

1491. And that is a genuine reason?—Yes.

1492. If you had loaded the two transports, as you had arranged to do, what would you have had left for the *Moldavia?*—We would not have had anything left that we were going to ship, after loading the two transports. The two transports were cutting us out, and we would not have had anything at all left for export. It was the finish of our season with those two boats.

1493. Where does the question of London and Liverpool meat come in as an objection to loading the *Moldavia*—where does that point crop up?—It was never raised until the boat came into Melbourne.

1494. But I mean as regards the *Moldavia*—that point has come up about the Liverpool meat—do you present that as an objection?—I did not press it as an objection as far as the Government was concerned.

1495. Not from first to last?—No; there was no objection as far as we were concerned. We were pleased to get our Liverpool meat and London meat away. There was no objection on our part. The Government objection was that it could not take the Liverpool cargo on that boat.

1496. The Government raised that objection at first?—Yes.

1497. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—I understand the first objection was that Mr. Angliss did not want the space, and telephoned the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company?—Yes.

1498. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—You were using all your carcasses for the transports?—Yes; that was the reason given to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—that we had no more meat available then than what we required.

1499. That is a genuine reason, then?—Yes.

1500. That is apart from the Liverpool meat business—where does the Liverpool meat business come in; how does it affect it at all if you had not the carcasses—you see, we are trying to put ourselves in your position at that time. You accepted an honorable duty to load up when called upon by the Government, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company represented the Government for this purpose?—But I was not aware of that.

1501. You did not want to get away from your obligations?—No.

1502. What were your reasons for declining to load?—We told the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, when they told us that, that we had no meat suitable for London to go by their boat. We would not have offered to ship by them, only Mr. Hagelthorn asked me, as they were bringing the ship in, to fill it up, and we agreed to do so.

1503. Did you tell Mr. Hagelthorn that the reason was that all your available carcasses were going by the transports?—No.

1504. If that was the main and substantial reason, can you explain why you did not so inform him?—No, it was not the main reason; the main reason was that the meat in the chambers which we could get at was Liverpool meat. That was the main reason, in the first place. There was no need for us to raise the question of Liverpool meat if we felt quite certain the Government would have accepted Liverpool meat. As soon as they made known to us that they were bringing the ship in, we immediately offered to fill that space without any demur.

1505. Did the prices in the local market here have anything to do with it at all?—No, not the slightest. We arranged to load the two ships, and we never turned back from that.

1506. How do you account for the other shippers refusing to load?—I understand they were keeping the meat for local requirements. We did not want ours for local requirements.

1507. In your discussion with the Minister, was that point mentioned?—I had not the slightest idea what they were doing. After seeing the Minister I saw Borthwick's, and they were the first I saw of any of the other exporters.

1508. Did you hear the Minister say that messages were coming through on the 'phone from other exporters who were also refusing?—I did not notice him say that. He may have said it.

1509. Did he seem to be irritated?—He was very annoyed about it, and that was the reason I volunteered to fill our space without demur, as long as they would take the Liverpool cargo.

1510. Coming from then to 8th June, can you say why you gave those directions regarding the loading when you were told by your clerk that exports had been prohibited—why did you not then go to the Minister and say, "I have got so far with the loading; surely this prohibition will not apply against me"?—I saw the Minister on the Wednesday.

1511. That was the day after?—Yes; and it was for him to say then that it was not to go on, and it would not have done so.

1512. Still, in the meantime you continued loading?—Yes, as arranged with Dalgety's.

1513. Could you not have said to the Government, "But look at the expense I have been put to in this matter"?—It did not occur to me that there was any necessity, outside the Imperial authorities, to stop shipment.

1514. At what time of the day on the 8th did you start to load the transport?—I think it would be in the morning, as far as I know.

1515. It would be after you had heard the announcement?—Of course, I do not come into touch with the loading when once the orders are given. The loading would probably go on on the Tuesday, for that particular boat, after I had heard that the Government were taking no more on Imperial account. The trucks were there, and loading would have started.

1516. But you did not stop it from going on?—No, because I anticipated there would be no difficulty about filling the freight shipments.

1517. *By the Hon. T. H. Payne.*—Did I understand you to say that when you knew you had space in the *Moldavia* you would have filled it in any case?—When I knew the Government brought it in I said that we would have it filled for the Government, but not for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

1518. Why did you send a telephone message from your firm to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company that you did not want the space?—Because we had no negotiations for that particular ship with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and we did not want them to allot us space that we had not applied for when we had entered into arrangements with another shipping company. It was only when we knew the Government had brought the ship that we agreed to fill that space. On that point I have a letter here from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which I will read if you like. It is dated 8th April.

1519. Does that refer to the *Moldavia?*—No, to any of the mail steamers that they could give space on.

1520. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Is it anything to show that you tried to get space on these mail steamers and could not?—Yes.

1521. And they ran in the *Moldavia* just at the last?—Yes, when we had already taken sufficient space elsewhere to carry all the meat we had.

1522. *By Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Mr. Angliss has told us he had heard—the words he used were, "After I heard they were taking no more meat on Imperial account." That is referring to what he was told in his own place on the morning of the 8th. The reference to that in the newspapers on the morning of the 8th—the *Argus* report was to the effect, ". . . . In view of the existing shortage it was resolved to advise the Imperial authorities that the Government is unable to continue the exportation of frozen meat for the Imperial Forces." That was the result of the Cabinet meeting. It is evident from that that if they could not export for Imperial Forces they would not export to anybody else, and when Mr. Angliss was told this on the morning of the 8th, was he not told that it was owing to the shortage here they would not export to the Imperial Government. Did it not convey to him the fact that they would not export to anybody else, because that is the whole trouble, that there was no available meat for anybody outside our own State owing to the shortage. If Mr. Angliss was told that which appeared in that paper, why did he go on loading the *A37?*—I was not aware at the time that the Government was going to prevent us loading on our own account if the Government did not want it. As a matter of fact, I did not know of that extract you speak of.

1523. Did not it occur to you that as the Government refused to export for the Imperial Government, it was on account of the shortage of meat?—It never occurred to me the Government would not allow me to export any meat which I had no means of disposing of locally—never for one moment. The meat I was loading was far in excess—very much in excess—of what I would be likely to want for some considerable time for local consumption. I had no hope in the world of disposing of it—not the slightest. The other exporters had exported nearly the whole of their meat, and we were left with it on our hands.

1524. That is an important point, because, in the statement which Mr. Angliss made to the House, he referred to the quantity of stuff he had on hand, and said what a tremendous supply it was.

1525. *By the Chairman.*—You said you had seven years' supply of lamb, at a normal output, and two years' supply of mutton and ten months' supply of beef?—That was prior to shipping on the *A36*. Before we started to ship we had sufficient.

1526. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—And yet you did not have enough for the *Moldavia?*—Yes; we could have filled the *Moldavia,* but those two ships would have taken away all our surplus that we wanted to get away. The *A36* and *A37* would have taken all we would have shipped during this present season, and the balance would have been left for local requirements.

1527. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—And you thought that when the Government came to that decision on the 7th they were not treating you fairly, as they were leaving you with a tremendous lot of stuff which you could not dispose of locally?—I did not know that the Government intended that the surplus meat should be prevented from being shipped. I was not under the impression that the Government would have ever attempted to stop up from shipping that meat owing o the big surplus we had.

1528. I would like to know what Mr. Angliss's idea was as to the value of the stuff loaded on the *A36,* when the bills of lading were made out to order. That, of course, occurred after 31st May, and the contract, as far as price was concerned, expired on the 31st May. What was his value, or the price at which that stuff would stand when he applied for the permit for the Imperial Government, because there had been no prices arranged?—The 30 trucks would have gone at the May rates. Anything in excess of those 30 trucks would have been charged at a fresh price offered to the Government on the 1st June.

1529. That was the 30 trucks lot considered due by you for the Imperial Government?—Yes. The 30 trucks were weighed by themselves and kept separate, so we could be quite sure the thing would be kept correct.

1530. And you concluded the Government would agree to the proposed rate put before them some time in May?—Yes, I considered that, because they were very much lower than what the regular meat was worth at the time.

1531. *By the Chairman.*—You had an interview with Mr. Hagelthorn for the Minister of Agriculture on the 27th, when the *Moldavia* incident first cropped up. What subsequent interviews had you with either of the Ministers?—On the 1st June and on the Wednesday—I am not sure whether it was the 8th or the 9th.

1532. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—There is a mistake in your statement which I would like to point out. You spoke of Tuesday, the 9th. It should be Tuesday, the 8th?—It was on a Wednesday that I interviewed the Minister. It was Mr. Hagelthorn I spoke to on the Tuesday.

1533. It was really Wednesday, the 9th?—Yes, it was on the Wednesday that I saw Mr. Hutchinson.

1534. It says in *Hansard* that on the following day you saw Mr. Hutchinson?—Yes.

1535. *By the Chairman.*—What took place at this interview on the 8th?—It was with Mr. Hagelthorn on the 8th, and with Mr. Hutchinson on the 9th. I did not see the Minister on the 8th at all.

1536. Was it on the 8th June when you saw Mr. Hagelthorn that the discussion took place between you about not shipping by the *Moldavia?*—On the 8th I spoke to him about loading the *A36* and *A37*. I mentioned to him that I had heard the Government were not going to ship any more meat on Imperial account, and he mentioned that they had decided that on Monday at the Cabinet meeting. Then I said, "What are we going to do with the meat we are loading on these two ships." He said, "You had better see Hutchinson about that." That was all he said.

1537. Then you saw Mr. Hutchinson the next day?—Yes; I made an appointment with him. I telephoned to him making an early appointment. I had not then accepted the position that the Government would not take over our shipments. I mean that everything was assumed that they would have taken them up, and I wanted to see him to see what position we were in before giving any instructions about documents. He made an appointment as soon as he came to the office, as near as I can remember, and I met him by appointment, and I told him that we had shipped by the *A36*, and, as far as I knew, we were in process of loading the *A37*. I said, "What is our position? I hear that you are not taking any more meat on Imperial account." He said, "No; that has been decided." I said, "This meat I have shipped on Imperial account I shall have to transfer." He said, "We cannot take it; having come to that decision I cannot go back on what has been arranged at the meeting on Monday. I cannot go back on that, and you will have to do virtually as you please with it." "Very well," I said, "We will take and consign that to our own London house," and I then mentioned we were loading the *A37*, and, as far as I knew, we were loading her, and he raised no objection whatever, except he said it put him in rather an awkward position. That is all that was said, and I assumed—I could not help assuming—because I had nothing to the contrary, that the Government did not, in any instructions they had issued, apply to ships as to which arrangements had been made to load.

1538. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Did he not then tell you what the Government had decided?—He said the Government had decided not to load any more meat on Imperial account.

1539. Did he go further, and say that all export had been prohibited?—No; it was never mentioned. He did ask me this, to make no further freight arrangements, because, before any more meat was exported, he would like to go into the matter. He did say that much, and I said we were making no further freight arrangements without seeing him and getting his approval. He recognised, as far as I could see, that this arrangement which had been entered into would have to be honoured, and, apart from that, it was the wish of the Government that no further meat should be exported without the approval of the Government.

1540. Exported to anybody, or only to the Imperial authorities?—It was never mentioned.

1541. What did you understand?—I did not understand as to whom it should be exported to, because it was not discussed. We had not reached that stage. I assumed that when they gave us permission to export any further quantities it would be a matter for the Government to decide whether on private account or Government account.

1542. Did you tell him your meat would be going on private account?—I only told him that that meat would go on private account.

1543. Did he say that was against the decision of the Cabinet?—No; he did not say anything to the contrary.

1544. Neither one way nor the other?—No.

1545. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—Made no suggestion as to what you should do?—No; he said the Government had decided that no more meat was to go on Imperial account, and he could not go back on it.

1546. *The Chairman.*—I have now got the *Age* report of the Cabinet's decision of the 8th, and, so far as I can see, it is identically the same as that which appears in the *Argus*, and in neither report does the decision of the Cabinet go so far as to prohibit exports, and I presume the statement of the two papers, being practically identical, it was obtained from a Government Minister. It contains, neither one way or the other, a single word about prohibiting export altogether.

1547. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—Then you got this letter on the 11th June, and that made it quite plain there was a total prohibition of export?—Yes.

1548. Was that the first time it was brought clearly to you that you were not to export any meat on private account?—Yes, that was the first time.

1549. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—Mr. Hutchinson did not mention it at that interview?—He admitted that I could go on loading the *A37*. I did not apply the *A37* at all to that letter, because I thought I was to carry out the engagements I had entered into.

1550. *By the Hon. R. Beckett.*—When you got the letter of 11th, what did you do?—I did not do anything, because I told him I was loading on the *A37*, and he did not tell me to stop. I thought he would have issued instructions at once if he did not want me to load after telling him, and I never dreamt he would have hung up a ship then in process of being loaded.

1551. You say you had the consent of the Minister of Agriculture until 11th June for what you did?—No, I did not have the consent of the Minister—it was not necessary.

1552. Not in writing, perhaps; but you had his permission?—No, I would not say I had his permission.

1553. He had no objection against it?—No; I had no permission, because it was not necessary to get it.

1554. *By the Chairman.*—That occurred on the 9th, and the seizure took place, as far as I remember, on the 14th?—Yes.

1555. On the 9th you were actually loading the *A37*, and were you still loading that ship when the seizure took place?—Yes.

1556. And had you been notified of any change of opinion on the part of the Minister, or of this tacit consent, or tacit permission that you told us of on the 9th, until the seizure took place?—Nothing except that letter of the 11th. I never heard anything from anybody. I might mention that the meat that we were sending on the *A37* on the Wednesday was returned, as the ship was not ready to take it, and the first meat did not go aboard until the Monday—the 14th.

1557. *By the Hon. A. McLellan.*—You had not started to load?—No; we had loaded on to the trucks, but they were returned from the ship because it was not ready to take it. When I told him on the Wednesday what we were doing, we were then loading for her, but it was returned, and went down again on the Monday.

1558. *By the Chairman.*—You are quite positive you had a tacit acquiescence on the part of

the Minister allowing you to load?—I am quite clear. There was no objection raised at all—none whatever.

1559. *By the Hon. J. K. Merritt.*—In justice to Mr. Angliss, I would like to give him an opportunity of repyling to Mr. Elmslie's suggestion on page 842 of *Hansard* which says—

"*Mr. Elmslie.*—There is one piece of information I want to obtain. The Minister pointed out that W. Angliss Proprietary Limited made their request to the Collector of Customs on the 1st June to export meat to the Imperial Government. Was the meat which you exported under that permission included in the 37,000 carcasses that are going to a private agent at the other end, or did they carry out their implied pledge when they asked for permission to export for the Imperial Government? They exported 37,000 carcasses of meat. Did they, by a subterfuge, get permission from the Collector of Customs under the guise of exporting it to the Imperial Government? Did they carry out their obligation, or did they not?

"*Mr. Hutchinson* (Minister of Agriculture).—The original application was for meat to be sent to the Imperial Government, but the bills of lading have not been sent to the Imperial Government. They have been sent to a firm of agents in London.

"*Mr. Elmslie.*—That is the limit."

I want to give Mr. Angliss an opportunity of replying to that here to us, because there is a very grave charge embodied in that. Did Mr. Angliss, by any subterfuge, get permission by the Collector of Customs, under the guise of exporting it to the Imperial Government?

1560. *The Witness.*—No. It did not matter under whose name it was taken out; and we used no subterfuge at all. We got permission for 30,000 carcasses a week after that.

1561. You intended as originally to ship it to the Imperial Government through the State Government?—I had no right to do anything else.

1562. And when you heard they were not going to ship any more on Imperial Government account, you took it over without any subterfuge?—That is so. We had no refusal whatever by the Federal authorities to give permission to us to ship to whoever we liked, and after that date, on the *A37*, the whole of the permits were taken out for the firm, which goes to show there was no necessity for us to apply in the Imperial authorities' name at all, and never has been.

1563. *By the Chairman.*—Referring to the discussion in the Assembly, I think it was Mr. Elmslie who spoke about your refusing to ship by the *Moldavia*, attributing it to your desire to hold back the meat, so as to get an increased price which was then ruling, and contrary to your agreement with the State Government. I think he went on to quote the prices you were getting under the agreement of February as 34s. a hundred, and the meat was worth here in the local market 50s., and he practically said you were not carrying out your contract with the Government in order to get 50s. here instead of 34s. from the Imperial Government. With regard to the shipment on the *Moldavia*, and having in view your promise to carry out that shipment in June at the May price, was there any possibility of your making a penny out of it?—None whatever; and it was not 34s. a hundred, to start with. There was no meat sold at 34s.

1564. I think those were his figures?—Yes, but they were quite wrong. The lowest price we sold was about 36s. 6d. up to nearly 40s.; the lowest price sold to the Imperial Government was from 36s. 6d. to barely 40s.

1565. That was under the February agreement?—Yes.

1566. And what would similar meat be worth here at the time when the *Moldavia* left?—Frozen meat at the time the *Moldavia* left would be worth very much about the same price that we were getting then.

1567. The 50s. per hundred?—That is only for fresh meat; this was not fresh meat, but frozen meat. Fresh meat would be worth, at that particular time, somewhere from 40s. to 50s.

1568. What would frozen meat be worth?—Some of that meat which was sold to the Imperial Government was at a higher rate than the local rate, and some was just slightly lower; but, on the whole, it paid us better to ship that than take it back.

1569. *By Mr. Starke.*—You knew in February apparently that the Imperial Government wanted the whole of the beef and mutton available for export during the duration of the war?—Yes.

1570. A little later, in February, you knew that the Victorian Government wanted to secure, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, all frozen beef, mutton, and lamb now in store, &c., during the continuance of the war and available for export?—Yes.

1571. You knew that was required for Imperial purposes?—Yes.

1572. You also knew that the Imperial Government intended to use this meat not only for army purposes, but for civilian purposes, so as to keep the prices and the supplies steady in London?—I did not know that.

1573. Did you ever hear this. I am now reading the cable of the 17th February from the Secretary of State. It appears on page 8 of Dr. Cameron's evidence—[*reading the same*].—Did you not know at that time that the meat which the Imperial Government was taking was to be used not only for army purposes but for civilian purposes?—I received that letter, and I must have known when I read that; but, mind you, we did not sell the lamb to the Government at that time.

1574. The Ministers then saw you and the other meat exporters, when you arranged to sell the lamb to the Imperial Government also?—Yes, at a later date.

1575. But after that cable?—Yes.

1576. And you made certain concessions in price after that cable?—I believe we did, so far as my memory serves me.

1577. The next thing I want to ask you is: When did you know that the Imperial Government had decided to reserve all refrigerated space in steamers on Australian and New Zealand routes primarily for the transport of frozen meat?—I could not tell you, unless I referred to the correspondence. We had received such a letter from the Government.

1578. Can you tell me when?—Only by looking up the correspondence. It is very hard to remember the date.

1579. Was it early in March?—I will soon find out. I knew it to be so, but I cannot tell you the date.

1580. Did you get a letter on the 11th March from Dr. Cameron—sent to you amongst other exporters?—Yes. The letter is dated 10th March.

1581-2. This was written to you on the 10th March by the Director of Agriculture—

"Dear sir,

I beg to inform you that an intimation has been received from the Secretary of State that it is absolutely necessary, for the time being, to reserve all the refrigerated space in steamers on Australian and New Zealand routes primarily for the transport of frozen meat; but that, when the congestion at the stores is relieved, it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the conveyance of other refrigerated produce under normal conditions.

Ship-owners have appointed a committee to co-operate with H.M.S. Government in securing regular and sufficient supplies of tonnage, and are appointing committees of their representatives in Australia and New Zealand to settle details of shipping arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) S. S. Cameron,
Director of Agriculture.
per J.W.B."

Therefore, you knew that the whole of the refrigerated space was taken up by the Imperial Government, and without their permission you could have nothing?—I knew it was taken up by the Imperial Government.

1583. You had that intimation?—Yes.

1584. You knew that a committee was appointed in Sydney?—At a later date, but not on that date.

1585. What was the date on which you knew a committee was appointed to regulate all refrigerated space?—I did not know until I got word from the P. and O. Company in April. That was the first intimation I got that the committee was in Sydney.

1586. Have you their letter showing you that, so far as privately-owned boats, as distinct from transports, were concerned, the Imperial Government had taken up the whole of the refrigerated space, and had allowed a committee in Sydney of ship-owners, &c., to allocate that space. When did you learn that?—The first I learned definitely of that was in April.

1587. Who told you that?—The P. and O. Company.

1588. Did they write to you?—Yes, I have their letter here.

1589. That is the first you knew?—I knew a few days prior to that.

1590. This is a letter from the agents for the P. and O. Company to your firm, dated 16th April, 1915—

"Dear sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am now in receipt of a letter from the company's superintendent at Sydney, covering a letter received by him from the Chairman of the Imperial Government Frozen Meat Australian Export Shipping Committee, dated 15th April, as under—

'I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13th instant, covering copy of a letter from W. Angliss and Company, relative to meat shipments from Victoria The position seems to us to be that Melbourne, far from having reason to complain of their treatment, have had more favorable treatment than any of the other States up to the present—I am speaking of since the commencement of this year.'"

"As you will notice from the estimate of insulated space available for April-May, there is something like 875,000/900,000 cubic feet still to be allotted to Victoria during those months. It is quite hoped that even if the stores are not entirely cleared the position will be quite easy after this cargo has been lifted, whilst the communications from the Department of Agriculture, Melbourne, indicate that further supplies are anticipated to be only 30,000 carcasses per week, which the tonnage thereafter should be able to take care of.

We presume that from June onwards, as usual, supplies of meat available for export will materially decrease, if they do not almost cease, in Victoria."

At that date, at all events, you knew that the allocation of space on all boats but transports was in the hands of an Imperial Committee?—Yes.

1591. Did you know the way in which it was allocated was that the Committee assigned the space for Victoria—that the Department of Agriculture stated the proportion which the shippers here had available?—No, I did not know how they did it.

1592. Was the proportion which was allotted to you of the space available communicated to you from the steam-ship companies?—Yes, in cases where, as far as I know, the State Government arranged it.

1593. As in the case of the *Moldavia?*—Yes.

1594. Sydney allotted the space, and the Agricultural Department here apportioned that space amongst the shippers?—Yes.

1595. Just as was done in the case of the *Moldavia?*—No, I do not think we got any of that space, as far as I remember.

1596. Was that the practice followed?—No. I think in the earlier stages the only information we got was when we applied for space they allotted us so much space. We never got any space from any shipping company allotted to us, except that which we applied for, with the exception of the *Moldavia.*

1597. In April is it not a fact that you were complaining very bitterly of the fact that you were not getting any freight, and could not get your goods away?—Yes, we were complaining that we could not get our goods away.

1598. That you had a tremendous stock which you could not get away?—Yes, continually complaining.

1599. And that was so until the very end of the chapter?—No, not at the end, because we were getting cleared up.

1600. Up to the time of the *Moldavia* it was so?—No.

1601. When did the congestion cease?—About the middle of May.

1602-3. This is a letter from you to the Director of Agriculture, dated 8th April, 1915:—

"Dear Sir,

Freight Position. We are not quite sure as to whether you are aware of the unfortunate position we are now placed in again regarding freight. During the last couple of weeks here we have got very little relief in connexion with the shipping of frozen meat, and, much to our surprise, this morning we learned that the s.s. *Port Kembla,* which was booked to come in here to load frozen meat,

will not now call, and we understand that she is likely to load in Queensland. The *Beltana,* which was also booked to load here, we believe is also being loaded in Queensland.

We have been in communication with the Navy Office, and they have promised us the *Ulysses,* loading here about the end of next week; also the *A41,* about the end of the month; and the *Hororata,* which returns from Sydney to fill the balance of the space which was left over when she left there, about two weeks ago. The two first-metioned ships, with the balance we are putting on the *Hororata,* will not amount to much more than the space on one good refrigerator boat.

We do not know whether you have taken any steps to secure freight for this State, but the shipping companiés tell us that the freight is now being taken entirely out of their hands here, and that it is all being settled in Sydney, which, we are afraid, means that the interests of Victoria are not likely to be recognised as we would like them to be.

The writer understands that all ships outside of the transports have been taken over by the Imperial Government for shipment of frozen meats on their account, and the Committee appointed are distributing the freight amongst the various States. Beyond making representations to the different companies here, we have got no further; but it seems pretty clear that unless very strong representations are made here by the Government, we shall find ourselves, as we have done during the last few months, with a very much smaller proportion in comparison to what Queensland and New South Wales received.

The position at present is most acute, and in our own works at Footscray we are compelled to stop killing to-morrow night, having no more room in the freezing chambers. We have every reason to believe that other freezing works are in a similar position to ours.

At a time like this, when so much stock is coming forward, it means that unless same can be treated, and quickly, it must deteriorate very greatly in value, and in a very short time become absolutely useless for killing purposes. What we require is freight, and that very quickly.

The following steamers were given us by the Navy Department some few weeks ago, as sailing in April-May:—

Suevic,	*Borda,*
Persic,	*Hororata,*
Ajana,	*Ceramic,*
Ayrshire,	*A36* (Transport),
Port Macquarie,	*A37* (Transport),
Berrima,	*A41* (Transport),
Themistocles,	*A42* (Transport),
Ulysses,	*A43* (Transport).

In all, sixteen boats. Out of these we have so far been promised the *Ulysses* and the *A41,* &c."

With regard to the transports mentioned there, they had the sole control of where those transports went to, what they took, and where they took it?—Yes, as far as I know.

1604. That congestion, as you call it, occurred, and you wished to get more freight, so as to ship those surplus quantities of stock—when did that congestion cease?—About the middle of May, when we got all our meat away from the outside chambers—practically all, with the exception of some which was damaged and which we could not ship. We had been renting some chambers.

1605. That brings me to May, and before I come down to the *Moldavia* I want to ask you about a trade practice. I presume that the main grades of meat you had were what has been called Liverpool and London grades?—Yes.

1606. And the other was simply for local consumption?—Which other?

1607. The stuff that was not Liverpool or London grade?—No.

1608. What were the grades of meat?—We had practically very little in our chambers.

1609. Speaking generally?—I am speaking generally. We had practically very little in the chambers that was not suitable for either Liverpool or London, except that which came from New South Wales.

1610. Your main grades were Liverpool and London?—Yes.

1611. And practically entirely that?—Not entirely—with the exception of what came from New South Wales.

1612. Was that a negligible quantity?—About 10,000 carcasses.

1613. Was not that good enough for export?—It was quite good for export, but was not allowed to be exported.

1614. That would have to be for local consumption?—Yes.

1615. What is the difference between Liverpool and London grades?—Quality and weight.

1616. And I may take it it was the trade practice that Liverpool grade—it does not matter whether you sent it direct to Liverpool, or to London, and then railed it to Liverpool—was intended for Liverpool and the surrounding district; and the general practice was to send it to Liverpool direct?—Yes, if you could.

1617. And London meat to London direct?—Yes.

1618. And that was the ordinary business practice amongst meat shippers?—Our practice, yes.

1619. I now come to May. What was the total quantity of frozen meat that you had in store in Victoria—in all your stores—and what grades were they?—At what date?

1620. Supposing we take 25th May—the date on which you got notice of a letter?—It would take a long time to read you all we had in the store at that date.

1621. What was the quantity of London grade in store?—That is prior to the *Moldavia*?

1622. The date on which I think you got notice of the allocation—the letter is dated 25th May?—Yes, and we never heard anything about it until the 26th. There was about a little over 8,000 London-quality lambs in the stores on 21st May—that means London-quality lamb—and between 12,000 and 13,000 London-quality sheep.

1623. Any beef?—Yes, there would be about 4,000 quarters.

1624. What was the Liverpool grade at that date in all your stores?—I am speaking of all the stores.

1625. What was the quantity of Liverpool grade in your stores suitable for export?—Does that include what we had outside the Imperial authorities as well?

1626. All you had in stock or in store in Victoria at that date of Liverpool grade?—About 93,000 carcasses of sheep and lambs, except what was damaged—New South Wales meat.

1627. That was available for export?—Yes.

1628. You have given me the London grade available for export. How much did you have which you say was not available for export of the London grade?—I did not have anything.

1629. You had meat in your store that was damaged?—I am giving you the whole of the London grades.

1630. Liverpool quality—what was in stock and store available for export, but would not have passed?—I cannot say to a few thousand.

1631. You have given us the whole of your stock available for export as on the 25th May in all your stores in Victoria?—I would say about 15,000 sheep and lambs were not available for export for reasons already given.

1632. *By Mr. Mann.*—Would that be in addition?—No, taken from those figures.

1633. *By Mr. Starke.*—Take them out in detail?—There was meat of the London grade which would not be allowed to go.

1634. How much?—I think there were 1,200 carcasses from the cool stores which were London quality, but which were rejected on account of being damaged.

1635. Were those lambs?—No, sheep.

1636. Take the Liverpool grade?—I cannot give you the particulars exactly of unsuitable meat because it is a matter of survey which is still being held, and until the insurance people have done with it I cannot give you the figures as to what we would not be allowed to export—probably 2,000 or 3,000; not more than that, besides the 10,000 carcasses of New South Wales meat.

1637. Was that the whole stock you had under your control in Victoria?—Yes.

1638. And that was all available in Melbourne?—Yes.

1639. What stores do you use?—The Government Cool Stores, City Cool Stores, Bourke-street Cool Stores, and the Footscray Cool Stores—four of them.

1640. On the 1st June I have a return prepared which purports to be prepared from some information you delivered. It gives on 1st June, "Angliss and Company, beef quarters, 9,000"?—Yes, over 9,000.

1641. Lamb carcasses, 34,000?—Yes, correct.

1642. Mutton carcasses, 58,000?—Fifty-nine thousand, to be correct.

1643. That is what you had on 1st June. Does that include the 10,000 carcasses in the cool stores which were damaged?—Yes, it will show it includes that.

1644. Did it include it?—Yes.

1645. And it includes the New South Wales meat?—Everything we had.

1646. And 10,000 carcasses of mutton unfit for export?—Yes.

1647. And how much New South Wales?—It is included in those 10,000.

1648. The rest were all fit for export on the 1st June?—Yes. The stocks, of course, had to some extent been reduced by then. That return was dated 21st May. They were available on 21st May.

1649. To what extent had they been reduced by 1st June. I am told that those figures were supplied as for 1st June after the meeting on the 1st June?—The figures you have there are not identical with these which I have.

1650. I am told that at the meeting on the 1st June with the Ministers you were asked to supply the stocks in hand?—Yes.

1651. And I am told that the information supplied by you as to the stocks in hand on 1st June, was that which I have just read out. Substantially was that correct?—The figures are very similar—very little alteration. Only about 100 lambs.

1652. On 3rd June you wrote to Mr. Crowe as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

We beg to advise you that the stocks of meat in our chambers for export for the week ending 29th May were as follows:—

2,000 quarters beef.
30,000 carcasses lamb.
40,000 carcasses mutton.

We also have a quantity of meat on hand in our chambers for local use. With regard to the latter, we are not quite sure of the exact quantity, so we are now getting towards the end of our supplies; we invariably find at the end of the season that we have not got the stocks in store shown by the figures on our sheets."

What became of the 9,000 quarters of beef on the 21st May that had got down to 2,000?—They were still in the chambers—nothing came of them.

1653. Why did you make a return on the 1st June of only 2,000?—Because we were asked for a return of surplus meat which we would be likely to have for export, and we made that return.

1654. That was the surplus available for export?—Yes. We intended to use the other for local requirements.

1655. The fact was that on the 1st June you had available in your stores 9,000 quarters of beef, 34,000 carcasses of lamb, and 58,000 carcasses of mutton in round numbers?—On 29th May that balance-sheet shows that that is correct.

1656. And I suppose that had been standing at that figure for some time before that?—No, since about the middle of May.

1657. There is not the slightest doubt, therefore, that you had ample stocks to load the *Moldavia* with?—What do you mean by ample stocks.

1658. Ample lamb cargo and mutton cargo?—I never denied that we had not, and I do not deny it now.

1659. You had ample to load?—Yes, in quantity.

1660. Have you any book in your possession or under your control which will show where this meat was stored, and the manner in which it was stored?—There is no book except this sheet which you see here—no other statement. There is nothing in all our books, and never has been, which distinguishes London from Liverpool cargo. Our grades show that, and nothing else.

1661. You say in your chambers you used to stack London grade in one heap, and Liverpool grade in another heap?—I did not say that. I said we kept every brand as much as possible separate.

1662. That means grade?—Yes.

1663. I suppose you had little stalls, and divided the chambers into stalls?—No, that is quite wrong. We have cooling stores, where we store the meat.

1664. In one big room?—No, it is divided off into 30 feet by 60 feet.

1665. Is there any record in your business to show how the meat of London grade and of Liverpool grade were respectively stacked?—No.

1666. You never had any record of it whatever?—Never the slightest; not necessary.

1667. And you did not know where it was stacked?—No, not until you get at the meat in front of it.

1668. You did not know where the London meat was—whether that was in front of it?—We knew the London meat was not in front because——

1669. You did not know where the London meat was?—Not until we got the stuff away. We did not know even in which chamber it was.

1670. You had not the slightest idea in your stores where the London meat was stacked and where the Liverpool meat was stacked?—No, not while the Liverpool meat was in front of it—not the slightest idea. This meat has been in for twelve months, and no one can tell you what is just behind that——

1671. And you never had any records or any business arrangement, whereby you could easily get at one grade or the other?—We did it whenever we had the room; but when we got jammed up for room it was impossible.

1672. I understand you were very heavily stocked at the time?—Yes.

1673. And you had no arrangement for separating the grades, and did not know where the London and Liverpool grades were?—We simply stacked our chambers as the meat was frozen. As each particular brand came down, one might be stacked in front of the other.

1674. I am quite right in what I say: You had not the slightest idea where you could put your hands on London or Liverpool grade?—We knew where we could get at the Liverpool grade, because we had been pulling it out for London grade for the last three months, and we were surrounded by the Liverpool grade.

1675. You had 8,000 carcasses of lamb of London grade, but you had not the slightest idea where it was stacked?—No; and I think you must admit that I ought to know something about it. It is a very common thing for us to take meat out of the chambers which we did not know we had in there, according to our statements. If you knew the congested state we have been in for the last twelve months, you would at once see how it is that we cannot get at what we want.

1676. Look at this return, and kindly tell me whether that is London grade or Liverpool grade?—Those grades were the ones we always packed for Liverpool.

1677. All Liverpool grades?—We always packed that for Liverpool, and always consigned it to Liverpool if Liverpool freight was available.

1678. Where would this be stacked in your store?—I could not tell you.

1679. No idea?—Not the slightest.

1680. That was the meat stacked on the *A36*?—I could not tell you. I never saw the heading of that document—[*perusing document*]. Yes, that is the *A36* on Imperial account.

1681. The next thing I want to come to is this: On the *Moldavia* you got word on the 26th that you had space allotted?—Yes.

1682. Did you tell Mr. Case you were not going to ship, or did you not?—I told him we were not going to ship unless they could take Liverpool cargo.

1683. Is Mr. Case in error?—I could not say. I do not remember his evidence.

1684. Mr. Case did not care a brass farthing whether he had Liverpool or London meat, as long as he filled the space?—That is quite correct.

1685. Did you tell him absolutely you were not going to ship, or did you tell him, "Mr. Case, we are going to ship Liverpool meat"?—I did not tell him we were going to ship Liverpool meat.

1686. Is his statement incorrect?—I cannot remember all he said.

1687. His statement was that you absolutely refused to ship any meat, and he knew nothing of grades, and all he wanted was his chambers filled?—I told him we could not ship unless we could ship Liverpool meat.

1688. Did you tell him you wanted to ship Liverpool meat or not?—I could not tell you.

1689. Did you tell him you wanted to fill that space up and ship meat of Liverpool grade?—No; as a matter of fact, I did not want to fill it.

1690. Tell us exactly what you said to him?—I told him we were not likely to have the space, as we only had Liverpool meat available.

1691. His view is quite in error as to what was said?—It may be. I am not contradicting any statement he made.

1692. What was the London price of Australian sheep about the 22nd May published in Melbourne on the 24th May?—I could not tell you. I do not remember all those details.

1693. I am looking at the newspaper of the 24th May. It says 5⅞d. What is that equal to as to London grade?—First quality would be London grade, 5⅞d.

1694. How did that compare with the Imperial Government rates that you were getting?—There would be very little in it between that rate and the rates we were getting.

1695. How do you make that out?—On account of the many charges. There is the marketing, war insurance, marine insurance, and exchange, and by the time you deducted all that, and put it on to ours, there would be little enough.

1696. How much more a pound?—Very little in it.

1697. You cannot tell me?—No.

1698. In addition to that, on the 25th May, is it not a fact that the price of fresh meat in Victoria had a most abnormal jump?—I could not tell you. There was one week, a few weeks back, when an abnormal jump did take place.

1699. Did it not go to 10d. a lb.?—Yes, good sheep, fresh meat, was worth 10d. per lb.

1700. I presume that when meat gets to that price it is just as likely as not that frozen meat will have to be sold in Victoria?—To a certain extent, yes—to a very limited extent.

1701. Those were the circumstances under which you told Mr. Case you were not going to ship on the *Moldavia* unless you could put Liverpool meat on?—I do not know the circumstances at the time.

1702. They were the circumstances in fact?—I could not say what the existing prices were at the time.

1703. Then Mr. Hagelthorn sent for you at once?—Yes.

1704. You heard Mr. Hagelthorn's statement that he protested very strongly against your refusal to ship meat on the *Moldavia*; and that you never disputed that you refused to ship meat on the *Moldavia* to start with. Is he accurate or inaccurate?—Do you call that a refusal if I offered to fill it up?

1705. I do, because he said, "You will do it, or we will very quickly take the meat out of your hands?"—Excuse me, nothing of the kind occurred, and there was no threat and no pressure; there was neither.

1706. Is Mr. Hagelthorn's statement accurate or inaccurate that you came up and never suggested that you would refuse to ship until after he very strongly protested to you against your action, and, I think I am right in saying, suggested the Government would take action?—There was no threat, and there was no pressure, and there was no need of either, and it was not made.

1707. Did you dispute at the first you had refused to ship on the *Moldavia?*—I had not the opportunity to dispute it. I had no opportunity of disputing it at all, because as soon as Mr. Hagelthorn put the matter to me, I said, "I will ship the meat." As soon as he told me it was a Government ship I said, "We will put the meat on," and did not attempt to dispute it.

1708. We have heard his account; do you say it is accurate or inaccurate?—I would not say it is inaccurate. I do not remember his statement.

1709. You were here?—Yes; but I do not remember him saying that I refused to ship.

1710. You think his account was accurate?—As far as I know, yes. I did not notice anything in his statements.

1711. The evidence he gave to the Committee you are prepared to accept as accurate—that which you heard?—Yes.

1712. In regard to the meeting on 1st June. At that meeting you knew it was definitely raised as to whether there was an exportable surplus or not?—Yes, I did.

1713. And that the Ministers were discussing with the shippers as to whether anything could be exported?—Yes.

1714. Some of the shippers said that the Government were very well advised not to let any more meat go out of the State?—Yes, those were the ones who had not any.

1715. The question was raised whether the Government should not prohibit the export of all meat owing to the shortage of supply—I am speaking of the 1st June?—I am not quite clear on that. It was discussed as to what would be available, but I have no recollection of that.

1716. Anyway, the minute is in?—I will not deny it.

1717. You agreed that no beef should be exported at all?—No, I did not agree. I said, in my opinion, with the beef in store it would be advisable to keep it for local requirements.

1718. And as to mutton and lamb you thought there was a certain quantity available for export?—I knew there was.

1719. And the Government was to get returns from the meat exporters to see what meat should be taken?—Yes, and that was the return I sent in.

1720. That was the 1st June—to enable the Government to determine its action?—Yes.

1721. On 8th June you were told the Government had prohibited all Imperial export?—No; I was not told that. I was told the Government was taking no more on account of Imperial account.

1722. From the meeting on 1st June is it not perfectly obvious you knew that that was the result of that conference where the question of shortage of supplies cropped up. You heard on the 8th June that the Government was not going to ship any more on Imperial account?—Yes.

1723. Is it not perfectly obvious, because it was wanted for local requirements?—On 8th June?

1724. Yes?—No, to me it was not. It was obvious to me that the Government considered at that stage it was better to hold up the exports until such time as they would see what surplus was available.

1725. You knew that on the 8th June?—No, not necessarily.

1726. You assumed on the 8th June they would hang up the export temporarily to see what was to be done?—Yes.

1727. With regard to the *A36* and *A37*, when did you proceed to load the *A36?*—On the 7th.

1728. And how much did you load on the *A36* after you had got that intimation from your clerk?—I did not know that anything was loaded. I assumed it was, but I was not in the position to say so. I knew it was all away by Wednesday.

1729. Was all the meat on the *A36* to be for the Imperial Government?—No; the bulk of it was—all except 5,000 or 6,000 carcasses.

1730. After you got that intimation from your clerk, did you load any more on the *A36?*—I could not tell you. I took no steps to stop it.

1731. It is obvious, on the *A37*, despite that intimation, you proceeded to load it up?—I do not know that it is.

1732. How much did you put on the *A37;* when did you commence to load her?—At midnight on Sunday, the 6th. In answering this question I was under the impression it referred to the *A36*.

1733. How much did you put on her after the 8th?—That was Tuesday. We would not put anything on on the 8th, because the boat went away on the 9th.

1734. I am dealing with the *A37*. When did you commence to load her?—On the 14th June. We loaded the trucks prior to that, though.

1735. On the *A37* you did not start loading until the 14th June, although the intimation you had on the 8th had led you to believe the Government were going to hold up the export temporarily owing to short supplies?—Yes.

1736. I want to recall your recollection of what took place at Mr. Hutchinson's interview. You have heard Mr. Hagelthorn's account of the 8th June interview, and substantially you agree with that?—As far as my memory serves me. I cannot remember all his evidence.

1737. I now come to Mr. Hutchinson's interview on the 9th June, and I want to suggest to you a version of what took place. You called on him?—Yes.

1738. Did you say this: "I thought I should tell you we are shipping meat now by a couple of transports"?—Yes.

1739. Mr. Hutchinson said "When." You said "Now. We commenced loading on Sunday night. The first boat has already gone. I think she sailed yesterday afternoon"?—No; I would not have said that.

1740. This was on Wednesday, the 9th?—No; I would not say that she sailed yesterday.

1741. Mr. Hutchinson said, "I am surprised to hear it, in view of the definite decision of the Government that no further export should take place"?—There was no definite decision when I started to load that ship.

1742. Did he say that?—No, certainly not.

1743. Did Mr. Hutchinson say that, or anything like it?—No, certainly not. No definite decision of the Cabinet was announced.

1744. Did Mr. Hutchinson say, "How did you get a permit, and when"?—No.

1745. You said, "I got it last week from the Commonwealth, just as I have been doing all along without any reference to the Government, for under-sized carcasses and for other meat that would not come into your contract?—No.

1746. Did Mr. Hutchinson say, "I am sorry you have come so late. As far as this Government

is concerned, there is only one position we can take. Having published yesterday the definite decision of the Cabinet that there was to be no export, and having, at the same time, cabled to the Imperial Government that we had no surplus meat, and therefore could not export, the Government cannot, under any circumstances, consent to any exports taking place"?—Quite incorrect.

1747. You said, "I know that is your position; but you know you have not yet communicated that decision to us"?—That is also incorrect.

1748. Mr. Hutchinson said, "You all know"?—No.

1749. You said, "Yes, of course; but no written intimation of the Government's decision has been received"?—No; I have no recollection of making that statement.

1750. Mr. Hutchinson said, "Surely, under the circumstances, that cannot be regarded as necessary; but if you think any of the trade require such an intimation, I will see they all get it"?—No.

1751. You said, "I think it would be a good thing to do, and that none of them would export in face of such an intimation; but I am sure later on the Government will have to allow export, unless they want to see a lot of our mutton and lamb go bad, and find its way to the rubbish heap or the boiling-down works"?—I am not likely to make use of such an expression "rubbish heap." I have never used such a term.

1752. Did you then go on to say about retailing meat at Richmond?—Yes.

1753. That you were opening up a shop next week?—I told him we were going to try and get rid of as much as possible that way.

1754. You have told the Committee that, on the 9th June, Mr. Hutchinson gave you permission to ship?—No, I did not.

1755. That he tacitly consented to you shipping on the *A36* and *A37*?—I do not know that he gave me permission. I never asked for it.

1756. He tacitly consented, and you say that in spite of the fact the Government had on the 7th prohibited export?—I can only tell you——

1757. Is not your memory greatly inaccurate, as in the case of Mr. Case?—I have told you exactly what took place, to the best of my memory, between the Minister and myself, and the conversation you have mentioned was quite wrong.

1758. You say that such a conversation never took place?—I do not say such a conversation never took place; but that conversation you have read out is not correct. There are phrases there which I never used.

1759. I suggest to you that that conversation took place—did it or did it not take place?—No; it did not take place.

1760. You will remember Mr. Hutchinson told us in the House—at page 841 of *Hansard* he says:—

> "I indicated to him (Mr. Angliss) that, in the face of the very definite declaration of the Government, it was impossible for any consent to be given to any exportation so far as Victoria was concerned."

Is that statement of the Minister's correct?—He indicated to me that no further exportations would be consented to.

1761. When?—On the 9th. He told me not to make any further arrangements.

1762. And on the 14th you shipped?—Yes, because I had already advised him what I was doing.

1763. How much did you ship altogether on the *A37* of London and Liverpool meat. How much did you actually intend to put on, and how much had you actually got on?—The balance of 160 trucks.

1764. How much did you get on?—Fifteen trucks.

1765. And you were going to put on 160?—No, that was for the two ships—about eighty-six trucks for the *A37*.

1766. After you knew of the definite prohibition?—Yes; and after the Minister knew what I was going to do, he did not raise any objection.

1767. You said that after the Cabinet decision he tacitly consented to you putting on eighty-trucks on board the *A37*?—I assumed he would not prevent me from carrying out the obligations into which I had entered.

1768. Obligations you had entered into?—Exactly.

1769. Were not those things consigned to your own order?—Up to the present time we have none consigned at all.

1770. Were they not going to be consigned to your own order?—Yes.

1771. Would they not have been available for sale in London?—If the Imperial Government did not want it.

1772. You had not arranged to dispose of them in London to any one?—Decidedly not.

1773. After you put them on you were able to take advantage of the London market when they got there?—I was not able to do anything of the kind if the Government wanted it.

1774. The position in London is this: Anything the Government wanted, they would have had to pay for at the market price of the day?—No.

1775. When you said, "To fill your contracts," you had no contracts at all in London, and you were going to ship on your own account?—Yes.

1776. *By Mr. Mann.*—When you said just now you had to fulfil your obligations, you were speaking about the freight obligations?—Exactly, any obligations I had as regards freight.

1777. *By Mr. Mann.*—Would you say what were the comparative prices as between the London values and the Victorian values for meat?—At the most a difference of ⅛d. per lb., at which no shipper would have taken the risk of shipping.

1778. As to the question of freight, what were the first two vessels to load after the agreement of February with the Government?—The *Shropshire* and the *Anchises*.

1779. Did the Government take over the meat as arranged in either of these two ships?—No.

1780. What did you do with the bills of lading?—We had to consign the whole shipments to our own house in London.

1781. Were they passed and shipped aboard for Imperial purposes?—We shipped the whole of the cargo that was suitable for Imperial purposes.

1782. Were they big shipments?—The *Shropshire* shipment was the biggest shipment that ever left Victoria. I think the *Shropshire* sailed on 8th March, and the *Anchises* on 5th March.

1783. What was the first shipment that the Government did take over?—That of 11th March, by the *Port Albany*.

1784. Including the *Port Albany*, how many ships left here with meat on Imperial account from that time until the time of these transports of your meat?—Fifteen, including the last two boats. Excluding the *Shropshire* and the *Anchises*, there were fifteen altogether, and those fifteen included the two transports, the *A36* and *A37*.

1785. So, without those two transports, there were thirteen ships in which your meat was shipped for Imperial account?—Yes.

1786. Out of those thirteen ships, on how many of them was space allotted by this Committee that we have heard of in Sydney?—So far as my memory goes, not more than two or three; but I cannot definitely state. They only allotted boats that were not troopships. From the prepared lists I have here, there were four out of the thirteen.

1787. Would you name them?—The *Port Albany*, the *Miltiades*, the *Nestor*, and the *Orontes*.

1788. Out of these was the *Orontes* the only mail boat?—Yes.

1789. Are you sure, as I am instructed that on these other three space was allotted by the Committee?—I do not think the *Port Albany* was allotted by the Sydney Committee. I am including her, but I may be in error if I excluded her. I think the *Port Albany* was allotted in Melbourne, and before the Sydney Committee was in existence. I think I am quite correct in saying that it would only apply to the *Miltiades*, the *Nestor*, and the *Orontes*. I do not see any other boat in this list that could be allotted by this Committee.

1790. Could any one besides yourself give a definite answer to my question?—My brother could.

1791. As to all the remaining boats, do I understand that you applied for and got the space entirely on your own account?—Freight was applied for by our firm on every ship in the list; but in one instance, perhaps it may have been two, after applying for that space we were told that we would receive word what they could do later on. The *Moldavia* was not in this lot.

1792. Then the *Moldavia* was the only ship as to which you got allotment of space without first applying for space?—The *Moldavia* was the only ship ever since I have been connected with business that ever allotted us space without our applying for it. There has never been another instance in my career where space has been allotted without applying for it. It is most unusual for any ship to allot space without that space being applied for. It came like a thunderbolt to me to be told that the *Moldavia* had allotted us space, as we had not applied for it.

1793. Were all the transports under the control of the Navy Office in Melbourne?—Yes.

1794. Have they full control of all these transports?—Yes.

1795. Did the Committee in Sydney, which represented the Imperial Government's interest, at any time ever pretend to allot any space in any of the transports?—Not to my knowledge. At first we dealt direct with the Navy Office, and they used to tell us what ships they would give us. We would then apply for space to the Melbourne shipping offices, not Sydney.

1796. Will you listen to this extract from the evidence of Dr. Cameron (page 71 of typewritten copy of shorthand notes)—

> And am I right in saying that the course of procedure was for the shippers to make their own arrangements for space to ship meat for the Imperial Government to the Imperial Government, and then to present to your Department the bills of lading and get payment for it?—Practically that was the course adopted.
>
> So that if Mr. Angliss or any other shipper wanted to get rid of his meat, and saw an opportunity of clearing supplies for London, it was then expected of him to clear those supplies, and put them on board ship?—Yes.
>
> And having done that, then the Department's part in the matter would consist in making payments upon the document?—No, first of all, we would have to see that the meat referred to in the documents was of the weight and quality represented.
>
> That is up to the requirements.—Yes, and that things were in order.
>
> That was chiefly done, I presume, by requiring that the meat should go over the Government weighbridge?—Yes, as to weights.

Do you agree with that?—That is quite correct.

1797. When you secured the space on the *A36* and *A37*, on the 24th May, was that space secured on Imperial account?—Yes.

1798. For meat to be shipped on Imperial account?—Yes, and any other surplus we had. When these ships were first engaged, they were engaged for Imperial purposes, and any other purpose.

1799. On the 24th May, when you booked that space with Dalgety and Company, did you take it for the purpose of sending meat to the Imperial Government?—Yes, that is quite correct.

1800. You have told us, as regards the meat that went on to the *A36*, that the whole of it was put on the ship with the intention of sending it to the Imperial Government?—Not the whole of it; there were about 6,000 carcasses that were not up to the grade.

1801. *By Mr. Starke.*—On the 1st June, you applied for the allotment of space to ship on the *A36* to Liverpool 2,000 carcasses, and 8,000 carcasses of mutton?—Which we did not ship. The permits are correctly set out in *Hansard*.

1802. *By Mr. Mann.*—As to the stuff that was shipped on Imperial account ultimately, you got the bills of lading made out on the 11th to order?—Yes.

1803. You have already explained why that was done?—Yes.

1804. Do you agree with what Dr. Cameron said that, had you taken out the bills of lading for that meat as for the Imperial Government and had presented them, you had no hope of getting paid?—I do not think I had the slightest hope. I think I would have been placed in a most extraordinary position, and I would have been told that it was no good applying.

1805. Having made out the bill of lading to order, what steps did you next take as to disposing of the cargo?—I have not taken any steps.

1806. As to the cargo on the *A36*?—None at all.

1807. Did you place it under offer again to the Imperial Government?—I arranged that the whole of it should go to the Imperial authorities.

1808. What did you do?—I saw Mr. Tudor, the Minister of Customs, and said we were going to discharge the *A37*. He said, "No, I want you to place this meat at the disposal of the Imperial authorities." I said, "I will do that with pleasure," and it was understood the whole of that cargo was placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government. No attempt has been made to sell it, nor ever has been.

1809. Have you yet had a reply as to whether they want it or not?—We have not had a reply, as particulars have not reached him, but London is advised that this meat is to be at the disposal of the Imperial authorities.

1810. Does that offer apply to both transports or to one?—To both.

1811. *By Mr. Starke.*—Did Mr. Tudor or the Department threaten to take the meat if you did not put it under offer?—No.

1812. *By Mr. Mann.*—As to the *Moldavia* in particular, you know the reference that is made in the report of Mr. Crowe to the 5,000 carcasses in the cool store, and another reference to 10,000 carcasses in your own store?—Yes.

1813. When were those 5,000 carcasses in the cool store cleared from inspection by the insurance people?—The last of it arrived on the 29th. It would all be cleared on the 28th or early on the 29th.

1814. Out of that meat, how much was passed as fit for export to London?—3,300 and some odd carcasses out of 5,200 odd, which could have been exported to London if required.

1815. On the 27th, when you had your interview with Mr. Hagelthorn, was that inspection by the underwriters still going on?—Yes.

1816. Had you any idea how much of it would be passed at that time?—No. I was told by the Minister that we had 10,000 in there, but I was not in a position to contradict him. I did not know, but I told him I did not think there was anything like 10,000 there, and that I could not give the number until they could be thoroughly gone through.

1817. If your offer, on the 27th, to ship what meat you could lay your hands on could be accepted, would so much of those 5,000 carcasses as were passed by the underwriters have gone?—Certainly.

1818. What were these 10,000 carcasses that you had in your private store, and which were not available for export, and why were they not available for export?—They consisted of some 9,000 and some hundreds of lambs and sheep from Forbes, in New South Wales, which, owing to the congestion which existed in those works, were railed right through to Melbourne, and the authorities in New South Wales refused to give us permission to export them from here, and they removed the exportage from them.

1819. So that, whatever their quality, you were not permitted to export them?—That is so. There were also some damaged sheep which made up the 10,000.

1820. Did Mr. Crowe or his assistants ever trouble to make inquiries about those 10,000 carcasses and the circumstances connected with them?—No. I do not think they were aware of it; so far as I am aware, they did not inquire.

1821. You told my friend that it had been your ordinary business practice to send meat of Liverpool quality on Liverpool boats, and London meat on a London boat, when you could?—Yes.

1822. Were there any exceptions to that practice?—Very often exceptions were made.

1823. What were they?—We used to send Liverpool quality to London when we could not get freight, and rail it to Liverpool, and pay the freight.

1824. Did that happen frequently?—It happened very often.

1825. Of the ships that went away before the *Moldavia*, how many of them were for London alone?—Out of the thirteen, eleven were for London only.

1826. So that you have had a very heavy drain on your London meat?—Yes. We have been practically dug out, and the meat pulled about to the last carcass we could get for London.

1827. In those eleven ships had you to send some Liverpool meat to London?—Yes, on nearly every ship we sent Liverpool meat, but I have not any figures available.

1828. What took place between you and Mr. Case when you told him that you did not think you would want the space, as Mr. Case, in his evidence, said (page 181 of the typewritten notes, in reply to questions by myself)—

> He did make it clear to you that his meat was so placed in the store that he could not get at what was required for shipment?—Yes.
>
> Your recollection is, although you are not clear about it, he could not get at Imperial meat. Are you prepared to contradict Mr. Angliss if he says that what you were told was he could not get at London meat?—What I asked Mr. Angliss for was London meat. . . . . .
>
> You have told us there was something he could not get at, and the position, he says, was he could not get at his London quality meat.

Is that true?—It is substantially correct.

1829. Was there any profit to be made by you by sending what is called Liverpool quality meat in the *Moldavia*, rather than London quality meat?—Absolutely none. It did not matter whether it went to London or Liverpool, so far as we were concerned; the prices were fixed; there was a difference between the London and Liverpool value; the London value was higher than the Liverpool value, and if we had shipped to Liverpool we would have got a lower price, and if we had shipped to London we would have got a higher price.

1830. So far as your conduct was concerned, it would not help you to ship Liverpool quality rather than London quality?—No.

1831. When you filled up the transport *A36*, you have told us, with the exception of one small line, it was allotted for Imperial account?—Yes.

1832. You did not know, when you did that, what prices you were actually going to get for that meat from the Imperial Government?—No. I assumed we would get the fair market rate ruling at the time of the shipment, whatever it was.

1833. It was pressed upon us by Dr. Cameron that you had agreed to send your surplus meat forward to the end of the war, although prices had only been fixed to the end of May. Do you agree with that?—Yes.

1834. As to what took place before Mr. Hagelthorn, I will read Mr. Hagelthorn's account of it (page 164 of the typewritten notes)—

> Did you inform the Committee that Mr. Angliss absolutely refused to ship any meat by the *Moldavia*?—I do not know anything about that. I asked Mr. Angliss, almost as soon as he came in, and his first reply was, "I will send Liverpool meat."

Is that correct?—Quite correct. I never refused the Government, or any member of the Government. As soon as I found it was a Government ship, I immediately said I would load her.

1835. *By Mr. Starke.*—You knew that every ship was a Government ship?—I did not know anything of the kind.

The witness withdrew.

Albert Henry Angliss, shareholder in the firm of Angliss and Company Proprietary Limited, Melbourne, examined.

1836. *By Mr. Mann.*—As to this matter of freight, does it come more particularly within your department?—Yes.

1837. In how many ships prior to the *Moldavia* did Angliss and Company receive their allotment of space from the Sydney Committee?—So far as we definitely knew in our office, we were not supposed to know that the Sydney Committee fixed the freights. At all times we applied to the Melbourne shipping companies for space, and all dealings were done direct with the company, and not with anybody else.

1838. You know that with the *Moldavia* the space was allotted without application?—Yes.

1839. Did you get notice of allotment?—Yes, from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

1840. On how many other ships did you get notice of allotment without yourself applying for space?—One boat, the *Orontes.* She sailed on the 12th April, and it would probably be a few days before that.

1841. How many mail boats were included in the list of ships on which the Imperial meat went?—Just the *Orontes,* before the *Moldavia.*

1842. Of course, a great many mail steamers have gone out from Melbourne between February and June?—I should say six or eight.

1843. The *Orontes* was the only one in which you were allotted space?—Yes.

1844. Of all the other ships in which meat was sent, how many were transports?—Without the *A36* and the *A37,* nine; with them, eleven.

1845. To whom did you apply for space in every case on these transports?—In the first place the information we got was from the Navy Office, and then we applied direct to the shipping companies.

1846. You have given me transports and one mailboat; what was the character of the other boats?—They were mostly passenger steamers.

1847. In those also did you apply to the shipping companies for freight?—Yes, in every instance.

1848. *By Mr. Starke.*—You know the arrangement with the Sydney Committee was only made on the 11th March?—Personally, I am not well acquainted with it.

1849. You got a letter on the 11th March saying that the Imperial Government made the arrangement?—That may have come in at the time, and if it came in I probably knew.

1850. How many boats after the 11th March were there apart from transports?—Three without the *Moldavia,* the *Miltiades,* and *Nestor*—I am not sure about the latter, but I think she was not a transport, and the *Orontes.*

1851. The *Nestor* you are not sure about, but you got notice of the *Miltiades,* the *Orontes,* and the *Moldavia?*—From the shipping companies.

1852. Are you the gentleman wha had the telephone conversation with Mr. Bainbridge on 17th May?—I dare say; I had a dozen conversations with Mr. Bainbridge, and I cannot say I remember one on the 17th.

1853. Your brother, the Hon. Wm. Angliss, gave evidence that he was told that the Government was not putting on board any more meat for the Imperial Government, on the 8th June, or something to that effect. I am referring to the telephone message, when you or somebody rang up the Government offices about 8th June. Did you do it?—No.

1854. Going back to the 17th May, did you ring up any one but Mr. Bainbridge?—I cannot say that I remember ringing up anybody.

1855. The message was that you stated you had on board lambs, such as were usually shipped to Liverpool, and you asked that they should go to Liverpool instead of London?—It was not I.

1856. You were told the practice was for firms to ship to London and Liverpool if on their own account?—It was not I. It probably would not be the Bourke-street office.

1857. Who would it be?—It would more likely come from the works.

1858. Would it be correct?—I do not know what the works do.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Starke was heard to address the Committee.

Mr. Mann was heard to address the Committee.

The Committee adjourned.

APPENDICES.

EXHIBIT A.

DECODE OF A CABLEGRAM RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, DATED LONDON, 17TH APRIL, 1915, 6.50 P.M.

With reference to your telegram, April 10th, following is text of Order in Council as passed, begins :—

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the thirteenth day of April, 1915. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas a state of War exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey :

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be his prerogative duty, as well as his prerogative right, to take all steps necessary for the defence and protection of the realm :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that *it is essential to the defence and protection of the realm that in the exercise of his prerogatives as aforesaid, he should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in British steam-ships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the* Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and in the exercise of his prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers him thereunto enabling to order, *and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces in British steam-ships usually engaged in trading between any British port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom shall be, and is hereby until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand :*

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively, to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say :—

(1) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steam-ship, if such owner be in the United Kingdom ; that the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steam-ship, if such owner be in the Commonwealth of Australia ; and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steam-ship, if such owner be in the Dominion of New Zealand ; and that if there be a charterer of any such steam-ship, that such charterer shall be served with notice of requisition in the same way, according to whether such charterer be in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand :

(2) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steam-ship if such steam-ship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the United Kingdom ; and that the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steam-ship, if such steam-ship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Commonwealth of Australia ; and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steam-ship, if such steam-ship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Dominion of New Zealand, but that it shall not be necessary for more than one such notice of requisition to be served on any such steam-ship :

And His Majesty is further pleased by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of notice of requisition on an owner shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual owner by being addressed to such individual owner and left at his last known place of business or abode ; and in the case of joint owners, by being addressed to such joint owners and left at the last known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners ; and in the case of a company or corporation, by being addressed to such company or corporation and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation ; or in any of the aforesaid cases, by being addressed to the managing owner, ship's husband, or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law intrusted by or on behalf of the owners at the registered or other last known address or place of abode of such managing owner, ship's husband, or other such person, as the case may be, and that service of notice of requisition on the charterer (if any) of any such steam-ship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected, as regards such charterer in manner similar to that prescribed for service on the owner, and that service of notice of requisition on any such steam-ship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served on board such steam-ship, or the master of the steam-ship, or other the person for the time being in charge of such steam-ship, or by affixing a copy thereof to the mast or some other conspicuous part of such steam-ship :

And His Majesty is further pleased by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any notice of requisition which the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose, either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade, or the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, as the case may be, ends.

Will telegraph as soon as possible with regard to detailed action to be taken.

EXHIBIT B.

DECODE OF A CABLEGRAM RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, DATED LONDON, 19TH APRIL, 1915, 11.55 P.M.

Private Secretary's Office,
State Government House.
Date recd. : 22 Apr., 1915.
Date ansd. :

April 19th.—Following is form of notice to owners and charterers which will be used here stop Charterers to be served as well as owners with separate notice stop begins stop.

Notice of requisition given under and by virtue of an Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of April 1915, stop To (here insert name of owners in notice to owners and name of charterers in notice to charterers) stop Take notice that the whole of the insulated spaces in the steam-ships set out in the schedule hereto of which you are the owners (charterers) is requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the Dominion of New Zealand stop Dated this day of 1915 stop Signed stop Authorized by the President of Board of Trade stop The Schedule stop Names of Ships stop Official number stop ends stop Following is form of notice in respect to individual ships which will be used here stop begins stop Notice of Requisition given under and by virtue of an Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of April, 1915 stop To the owners and charterers (if any) of (insert name of steam-ship and official number) stop Take notice that the whole of the insulated space in the above-mentioned steam-ship is requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand stop Dated this day of 1915 stop Signed stop Authorized by the President of Board of Trade stop ends stop.

EXHIBIT B—*continued.*

Would be glad if Ministers would arrange to have similar notice in respect to individual ships served on all refrigerated ships usually trading to the United Kingdom now in the territorial waters of Commonwealth and if you will inform me by telegraph when this is done giving list of names of ships stop (if Ministers see no objection to refrigerated ships in territorial waters of Commonwealth now requisitioned by Commonwealth Government as troopships they should have similarly formal notices served on them in respect to insulated space similar action would be taken if Ministers agree as to any of such ships which may be or arrive here stop.

Will telegraph later—

(*a*) list of ships in United Kingdom waters on which requisition has been served;

(*b*) further list of steamers at present on outward voyage on which requisition should be served on arrival Australia;

(*c*) further list of steamers now on homeward voyage on which requisition will be served on arrival here stop.

It would be convenient if service in Australia could be in triplicate, one copy being kept by Minister of Trade and Customs, and one sent to me for transmission to Board of Trade.

Fahrasen service should be indorsed in all cases by person effecting it on duplicates retained and sent to United Kingdom and duplicates should be accompanied by declaration on oath, stating that true copy of notice has been served by declarant on the steamer owner or charterer as the case may be and describing how service was effected stop.

Declaration should be sworn so as to comply with *Commissioners of Oaths Act* 1889, section 3 stop.

Similar duplicate and declaration will be made here and transmitted to you and for this purpose I would be glad to be informed as soon as possible, by whom oaths should be administered in various parts of United Kingdom respectively for use in Commonwealth as New Zealand S.S. Company is incorporated in Dominion will be glad if Ministers will arrange to have notice to owners in appropriate form served on this Company stop.

Notice on all other owners and charterers will be served here.

The word underlined is not in the Code Book.

⅞—A "repeat" has been asked for.

EXHIBIT C.

Melbourne, 19th June, 1915.

Received on board the s.s. *A 37* "(Hobart)" in good order and condition the undermentioned goods :—

Shippers.	Marks.	Description.	Destination.	Remarks.
Wm. Haughton and Co.	115 M.A.J.	Bales, sheepskins ..	London	
T. C. Plante	120 K	,, ,, ..	,,	
T. C. Plante	40 ,,	,, rabbitskins ..	,,	
Ostermeyer, Kreglinger, and Fernan ..	70 O K F	,, sheepskins ..	,,	
Noe Puech	411 G & S	,, ,, ..	Mazamet	
Morris and Ladwig	29 M & L	Bales, rags, &c. ..	London	
British By-Products Co.	74 E	Casks, casings	,, ..	Secondhand casks
British By-Products Co.	11 E	Cases, D gut	,, ..	Secondhand cases
T. Borthwick and Sons	3 T.B&S	Bales, horns	,,	
Aronson and Co.	13 R A & C	Casks, jewellery sweepings	,, ..	Secondhand casks
Vacuum Oil Co.	1	Case, oil samples ..	,, ..	Repacked
Vacuum Oil Co.	1	Case, containing empty drums	,, ..	,,
Joshua Pitt	15 J.P. N	Bales, leather	,, ..	Unprotected
Joshua Pitt	10 J J.P. N H & Co	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Joshua Pitt	13 MERRI	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Thos. Broadhurst	10 T.B. P	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
A. E. Kane	10 Add/ J. Worland	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Wm. Haughton and Co.	10 K M	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
A. E. Kane	10 AWA	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Vary Bros., pr Kane	9 A	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Zwar Bros. and Co.	26 <Z B & Co>	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Hackett Bros.	9 T & H W	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Lloyd and Maginnis	10 <L B M>	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Vary Bros.	5 S.B	,, ,, ...	,, ..	,,
Ullathorne, Hartridge, and Co. ..	15 D.H&Co	Cases, ,, ...	New York ..	Eleven repacked, four *ex Borard*
T. Borthwick and Sons	280 <T B & S>	,, meats	London	
Wm. Angliss and Co.	50 WA	,, ,, ...	,,	
W. H. Woolnough	2 <W H W>	,, personal effects ..	,,	
Alexander and Paterson	23 <J Q R>	Hogsheads, wine ..	,, ..	Secondhand hogsheads
Alexander and Paterson	1 ,,	Pipe, wine	,, ..	Secondhand pipe

EXHIBIT C—*continued.*

Shippers.	Marks.	Description.	Destination.	Remarks.
Burgoyne and Co.	96	Hogsheads, wine ..	London ..	Secondhand
Mullaly and Byrne	2 B Y & H	Cases, household effects ..	,,	
Mullaly and Byrne	1 J T & C	Package, compo. belting ..	,,	
Wm. Angliss and Co.	7638	Carcases, mutton and lamb	,,	
Wm. Angliss and Co.	1191	Crates, rabbits	,,	
Wm. Angliss and Co.	4000	,, ,, ...	,,	
F. Walker and Co., *ex* Sennitts ..	1000	,, ,, ...	,,	
Sennitts	400	,, ,, ...	,,	
Victoria Dock	500	,, ,, ...	,,	
T. Borthwick and Sons	1536	,, ,, ...	,,	
City Markets	3523	,, ,, ...	,,	
Jas. Patterson	980	,, ,, ...	,,	
Melbourne Cool Stores	1172	,, ,, ...	,,	
T. Borthwick and Sons	70	Various bales, Wool ..	,,	
Victorian Producers' Co-op. Co. ..	20	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
T. W. Irving	296	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
F. O Sharp	306	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
I. Biggin	727	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Hick, Kettlewell, and Co.	1168	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Fred. Hill	706	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Hy. Caullierz	169	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Wm. Haughton and Co.	441	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Ostermeyer, Krelinger, and Fernan ..	97	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
O. R. Flecker	287	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Younghusband, Row, and Co. ..	102	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Laycock, Son, and Co.	233	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Goldsborough, Mort, and Co. ..	44	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
Dalgety and Co. (Parker and McMillan)	48	,, ,, ,, ..	,,	
	4714			
Rosella (Jam) Preserving Co. ..	7500	Cases, jams	,,	
Mullaly and Byrne	1 V FaS E L C	Case, lamp caps ..	,,	
	35650	Thirty-five thousand six hundred and fifty packages.		

(Sd.) R. M. BROWN.

EXHIBIT D.

15th June, 1915.

The Naval Secretary,
Navy Office,
Department of Defence, Melbourne.

DEAR SIR,

"*A*" 37.

Before this steamer arrived in Melbourne we were asked by the Commonwealth Shipping Agent as to whether we could obtain sufficient meat to fill her. We at once made inquiries and advised him in the affirmative, and consequently booked sufficient to fill; but, unfortunately, yesterday the State Government stepped in and prohibited the export of any further frozen meat, and although we have nothing official from them on the matter, we understand that there is no likelihood that the shipments arranged for will be able to go forward.

We have, however, bookings of rabbits equalling about 12,000 odd crates, thus leaving about 60,000 feet of space to be filled.

With regard to her general cargo holds, we have engaged sufficient cargo to fill her.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DALGETY & Co.

EXHIBIT E.

Department of Defence,
Navy Office, Melbourne,
8th May, 1915.

*Transport A.*36 ("*Melbourne*").

SIRS,

I am desired to inform you that arrangements have been made to take 500 tons Blister Copper from Albany to Liverpool by the above steamer, due to arrive at Albany about 22nd inst., and you are requested to instruct your agents there to make all necessary arrangements for prompt handling, so as to prevent delay to the vessel.

You are also requested to note that the vessel will be serving Liverpool requirements on this voyage, and your bookings of cargo, both insulated and general, must be made for that port.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. G. E. SCOTLAND,
for Naval Secretary.

Messrs. Dalgety and Company Limited,
461–471 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

EXHIBIT F.

31st May, 1915.

The Naval Secretary,
Navy Office,
Department of Defence, Melbourne.

Transport "A" 36.

DEAR SIR,

We are in receipt of your C.S.A. 3402 of the 29th instant, with regard to the movements of this steamer, and observe all you write with regard to the shipment of cement for discharge at Newcastle, which will have our attention.

With regard to deadweight, we also observe that it is, at the moment, uncertain how much bullion she will retain on board for her own use, and that you will advise us later on with reference to this position, also in so far as the question of homeward loading port for general cargo is concerned.

Refrigerated Cargo.—We observe what you state in regard to this position and confirm our telephone conversation with the Acting Commonwealth Shipping Agent this morning, to this effect that we are advised by local shippers that they will be able to fill this steamer's space with cargo. We hope to have a conference with the Commonwealth Shipping Agent later on in the day to further consider the homeward loading position.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) DALGETY & Co.

EXHIBIT G.

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED.

Manifest of the s.s. "*A 36*," from Melbourne to Liverpool. Sailed 9th June, 1915.

B/Ldg. No.	Marks and Nos.	Quantity.	Goods.	Shippers.	Consignees.	Measurement. Ft. in.	Weight. Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Rate.	Freight Paid. £ s. d.	Freight to Pay. £ s. d.	Remarks.
							General.								
1	BE/C	3,031	Bags, antimony ore	Mullaly and Byrne Pty. Ltd.	Order	..	175	1	2	0	..	25/—+20%	..	262 10 0	
							Refrigerator.								
1	Western ..	4,413	Carcasses, lamb	Wm. Angliss and Co. Pty. Ltd.	Order	..		..			139,019	11/16+5%+20%	593 0 1		
	Eastern ..	212	,, ,,												
2	T T T	4,000	,, mutton	,, ,,	,,	..		..			158,000	3/4+5%+20%	622 2 6		
3	Various	5,015	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			197,841	,,	779 0 0		
4	,, ...	4,654	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			253,250	,,	997 3 5		
5	T T T	3,244	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			128,171	,,	504 13 5		
6	Northern ..	4,000	,, lamb	,, ,,	,,	..		..			89,894	11/16+5%+20%	383 9 1		
7	,, ..	9,354	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			88,850	,,	379 0 0		
8	X X X	2,958	,, mutton	,, ,,	,,	..		..			88,545	3/4+5%+20%	348 12 11		
9	Y Y Y	1,497	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			48,153	,,	189 12 1		
10	Various	2,083	,, lamb	,, ,,	,,	..		..			76,173	13/16+5%+20%	324 18 6		
11	,, ...	1,161	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			39,201	,,	167 4 4		
12	,, ...	100	Quarters, veal	,, ,,	,,	..		..			7,167	3/4+5%+20%	28 4 6		
13	49 Regulus Butts	248	Butts, beef	Mullaly and Byrne	,,	..		..			11,040	11/16+5%+20%	39 16 10		
14	6 ..	114	Quarters, beef	,, ,,	,,	..		..			8,422	,,	30 7 11		
15	45 ..	728	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			50,999	,,	184 1 4		
16	Various	55	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			4,136	,,	14 18 6		
17	Quandrant R.V.L.	259	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			29,464	15/16+5%+20%	145 0 4	..	Through to Glasgow
18	Mansion	90	Packages, meat sundries	,, ,,	,,	..		..			8,676	3/4+5%+20%	34 3 2		
19	Argyle Boneless Beef Bull	466	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	..		..			37,261	,,	146 14 2		
20	Various ..	99	Sides, veal ..	,, ,,	,,	..		..			8,820	,,	34 14 6		
21	46 Regulus Beef Veal	270	,, ,, ..	,, ,,	,,	..		..			17,994	,,	70 17 0		
22	47 Mansion Veal	185	,, ,, ..	,, ,,	,,	..		..			13,955	,,	54 18 11		
23	John Paterson ..	511	Crates, rabbits	John Paterson ..	,,	828 4		..			..	65/-+5%+20%	84 16 0	..	Set A
24	,, ,, ..	511	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,,	828 4		..			..	,,	84 16 0	..	,, B
25	Lachlan	510	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,,	913 8		..			..	,,	93 10 8		
26	,, ...	551	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,,	915 2		..			..	,,	93 13 10		
27	John Paterson ..	300	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,,	493 4		..			..	,,	50 10 1		
28	,, ,, ..	500	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,,	820 0		..			..	,,	83 18 11	..	Set A
29	,, ,, ..	500	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,,	820 0		..			..	,,	83 18 11	..	,, B
30	CHEF	500	,, ,,	Mullaly and Byrne Pty. Ltd.	,,	816 10		..			..	,,	83 12 5	..	,, A
31	,, ...	500	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	816 10		..			..	,,	83 12 5	..	,, B
32	,, ...	500	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	817 0		..			..	,,	83 12 10		
33	S V N. & Co. ..	366	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	596 6		..			..	,,	61 1 3		
														6,959 16 10	
														7,222 6 10	

E. & O.E.

(Sd.) F. CASEY,
DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED.

Melbourne, 15th June, 1915.

EXHIBIT H.

Melbourne,
21st May, 1915.

The Manager,
P. and O. Co.,
Melbourne.

DEAR SIR,

In response to your telephone message informing me that the *Moldavia* had 53,780 cubic feet allotted for Victoria, I have pleasure on behalf of the Meat Exporters' Committee to advise you that the percentage of meat stocks held are as follows :—

Angliss, 57 per cent. ; Borthwick, 26 per cent. ; Cooke and Co., 9 per cent. ; Sims Cooper, 5 per cent. ; Nevanas and Co., 2 per cent. ; Walker and Co., and Joubert and Joubert probably one truck each.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. CROWE,
Exports Supt.,
J.W.B.

EXHIBIT I.

2128.

Premier's Office, Melbourne,
23rd June, 1915.

SIR,

I am directed by the Premier to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding two excerpts from the *Argus* and *Age* newspapers respectively relating to the export of meat from this State, and asking, on behalf of the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to inquire into the statements made on that subject, as to the accuracy of the representations contained in those extracts.

In reply, the Premier desires me to inform you that they are substantially correct.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. SHORT,
Secretary to the Premier.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council,
State Parliament House,
Exhibition Building.

[*Extract from "The Argus,"* 15*th June,* 1915.]

SEIZURE OF MEAT.—EXPORTATION STOPPED.

STATE INTERPOSITION.

With the authority of the State Government, twelve trucks of meat which was being shipped to London was seized at Victoria Dock yesterday. A cargo of over 37,000 carcasses had been sent away some days previously by the same consignor (W. Angliss and Co. Proprietary). The seizure was made in consequence of the determination of the Cabinet that no more meat should be allowed to leave Victoria, because of shortage of supplies here.

About a fortnight ago complaint was made by the Minister for Public Works (Mr. Hagelthorn), who was acting in the absence of the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Hutchinson), that a meat exporter had intimated his inability to make a shipment of meat available for carriage by the steamer *Moldavia* under the agreement to supply the Imperial Government with stock. The explanation of the exporter for his action was that he could not obtain supplies for the London market without disturbing the arrangement of his stock at the Cool Stores. When, subsequently, the commandeering of all stocks of meat by the Government was threatened, the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Public Works had a conference with the exporters. The result of that meeting was communicated to the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, 2nd June, by Mr. Hutchinson. He stated, in the first place, that the exporters had decided to make available to the State whatever was deemed the exportable surplus of frozen produce. Representations were also being made to the Imperial authorities, with the object of having all the meat then in the State retained for Victorian consumption. By this arrangement, Mr. Hutchinson added, the Government had been able to secure practically the whole of the frozen meat in the Cool Stores for the benefit of the community generally at a reasonable price.

The Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday week, decided that no more meat should be sent abroad by exporters, who were notified of this decision last Thursday. It now seems that last Wednesday W. Angliss and Co. Proprietary shipped over 37,000 carcasses of meat to London. They were arranging for another consignment yesterday, when the Government interposed. Twelve trucks of meat was seized at Victoria Dock, and the authorities are now considering what shall be done with a further quantity of twelve trucks which was placed on the steamer. Consideration is also being given to the consignment of over 37,000 carcasses of meat which left Melbourne last Wednesday. When questioned last night on the subject, Mr. Angliss, M.L.C., senior partner in the firm of W. Angliss and Co. Proprietary, stated that he had done no more than he was entitled to do in exporting the surplus of mutton and lamb held above the requirements of the State.

After the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the Premier (Sir Alexander Peacock) made the following statement :—

" Practically the whole of the time of the Cabinet to-day has been occupied in discussing a matter which has arisen out of a report submitted by the Minister for Agriculture to the effect that 37,000 odd carcasses of mutton and lamb had been early last week shipped away to London, in defiance of the Government's orders that frozen meat in stock was to be kept for local consumption. It is understood that this meat was to have made up the short shipments which should have left by the steamer *Moldavia* last month for the use of the Imperial authorities. At the end of last week it was learned that none of this meat was available to fulfil the Imperial contract, but that it had been shipped on civilian account. The Cabinet decided last Monday that no more meat should be exported to fulfil private requirements. It now appears that Messrs. W. Angliss and Co. have taken the matter into their own hands, notwithstanding an agreement on the subject, to place all stocks and resources at the disposal of the Victorian Government. All exporters were informed on Thursday last of the decision of the Government, that no more meat should be shipped, so that this action by this particular firm is in defiance of the expressed wish of the Government. The Cabinet discussed the matter fully to-day, and decided to take drastic action, after consultation with the Crown solicitor (Mr. Guinness), and the Chief Commissioner of Police (Mr. Sainsbury). Before the Cabinet rose the Railway Commissioners advised us that twelve trucks of a further shipment, which was being loaded on behalf of Messrs. Angliss and Co., had been seized and removed from the ship's side and placed in the Government Cool Stores. Seven other trucks which were on their way to the steamer were sent back to the

consignor. There is a balance of twelve trucks on the ship, and these will be dealt with to-morrow after the Crown Law Department has looked into the position. Whilst the Government has cabled to the Imperial authorities intimating that no more meat could be supplied to them from Victoria at present, here is a cargo being sent away for private use. With respect to the 37,000 carcasses which left Melbourne last Wednesday, and are still in Australian waters, I intend to consult the Federal authorities to-morrow."

Mr. W. Angliss made the following statement on the subject last night :—" The Government had no right to seize this meat. The only undertaking I gave when the exporters met the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Hutchinson) and the Minister for Public Works (Mr. Hagelthorn) was that all surplus stocks would be made available to the Imperial Government and the State Government. Early last week our firm was notified by the Government that it was not intended to buy any more meat on account of the Imperial Government. What we were sending away was the surplus stock above requirements to pull the State through until the next season. Enough meat wanted for local requirements is being kept back. Our advertisements in the press show that we are offering to the trade, frozen beef, mutton, and lamb at prices considerably under those ruling for fresh meat. We were not shipping away any beef, having agreed to keep it in the Cool Stores here."

[*Extract from "The Age," 15th June,* 1915.]

THE MEAT SCARCITY.—PROHIBITION OF EXPORT.

The Order Defied.—Government steps in.

Decisive Action.

There was an interesting development yesterday in connexion with the situation as to meat supplies. By order of the State Government, quantities of meat which were in process of shipment for private exportation were suddenly seized and were "interned" in the Government Cool Stores. It will be remembered that towards the end of last month a certain section of the meat exporters refused to supply for shipment to London certain meat which they had contracted with the Imperial Government to export. The State Government, which was acting for the Imperial authorities in arranging shipments, remonstrated with the exporters. The remonstrances were ineffectual, and the Government then threatened to introduce legislation which would provide for seizure of all meat supplies and the placing of them under Government control. This proposal created much alarm among holders of frozen meat, including the firms which had refused to honour their contracts. In a state of perturbation they hastened to interview members of the State Ministry, and at once agreed to make up the short-shipped meat (which should have left by the steamer *Moldavia* some days previously) and send it on by a later vessel.

Whilst accepting this promise, Ministers stipulated, on account of the scarcity and high price of meat locally, that there should be no further exportations of meat made on private account, and that the exporters should agree to a scale of wholesale prices, which were not to be reviewed until the end of the current month. Ministers, therefore, were much surprised yesterday at hearing that, despite this arrangement, and in defiance of it, 37,000 carcasses were last week exported by a well-known firm, and that active preparations were being made to send a further shipment by a vessel which is to leave within a few days. The matter occupied practically the whole time of the State Cabinet, which met subsequently, and culminated in action outlined in the following statement made by the Premier last night :—

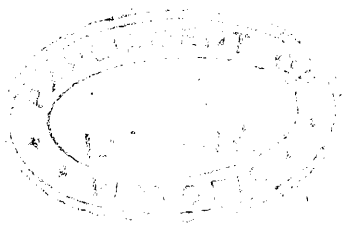
" Practically the whole of the time of Cabinet to-day has been occupied in discussing a matter which has arisen out of a report submitted by the Minister of Agriculture. This was to the effect that 37,000 odd carcasses of mutton and lamb had been early last week shipped away to London, in defiance of the Government's orders that frozen meat in stock was to be kept for local consumption. It was understood that this meat was to have made up the short shipments which should have left by the steamer *Moldavia* last month for the use of the Imperial authorities. At the end of last week it was learned that none of this meat was available to fulfil the Imperial contract, but that it had been shipped on civilian account. The Cabinet decided last Monday that no more meat should be exported to fulfil private requirements. It now appears that Messrs. W. Angliss and Co. have taken the matter into their own hands, notwithstanding an agreement on the subject to place all stocks and resources at the disposal of the Victorian Government. All exporters were informed on Thursday last of the decision of the Government that no more meat should be shipped, so that this action by this particular firm is in defiance of the expressed wish of the Government.

Cabinet discussed the matter fully to-day, and decided to take drastic action. After consultation with the Crown Solicitor (Mr. Guinness) and the Chief Commissioner of Police (Mr. Sainsbury), instructions were given as to what should be done. Before Cabinet rose the Railway Commissioners advised us that twelve trucks of a further shipment, which was being loaded on behalf of Messrs. Angliss and Co., had been seized and removed from the ship's side and placed in the Government Cool Stores. Seven other trucks which were on their way to the steamer were sent back to the consignor. There is a balance of twelve trucks on the ship, and these will be dealt with to-morrow, after the Crown Law Department has looked into the position. Whilst the Government has cabled to the Imperial authorities intimating that no more meat can be supplied to them from Victoria at present, here is a cargo being sent away for private use. With respect to the 37,000 carcasses which left Melbourne last Wednesday, and are still in Australian waters, I intend to consult the Federal authorities to-morrow."

Statement By Mr. W. Angliss.—" Perfectly Sound Position."

Asked whether he desired to make any statement in connexion with the seizure of his firm's meat, Mr. W. Angliss (of the firm of W. Angliss and Co.) last evening expressed astonishment at the action of the Government in seizing the shipments. " Our position is in my opinion a perfectly sound one," he said. " We arranged two weeks ago for our ships to come in to take delivery of the consignments, and we saw no reason to change our arrangements. We had applied for and were granted permits from the Federal Government to ship the meat, and these were granted in the ordinary way." Asked whether the permits were granted since the new agreement with the State Government that no more meat would be shipped to the Imperial authorities, Mr. Angliss said he could not say, as he did not know from memory the date of the permits. Mr. Angliss added that the meat consisted of surplus stock, mainly lambs, which, if kept here for local consumption, at the rate it was being disposed of, would have lasted three years. It was originally intended for the Imperial authorities, but since the agreement of the State Government it had been decided to ship the meat to the firm's London head-quarters.

By Authority : Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEG. COUNCIL SESS. 1915.