

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 31, 1963.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. L. H. Densley) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS.

PARKSIDE AND NORTHFIELD HOSPITALS.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Has the Minister of Health had his attention drawn to an article in this morning's *Advertiser* attributed to Dr. L. M. McLeay, Medical Officer at the Northfield Hospital? The doctor was addressing a meeting organized by the Student Christian Movement at the University of Adelaide. Without going into the details of the report, there are two aspects to which I should like to draw the Minister's attention. The doctor described both the Parkside and the Northfield Mental Hospitals as antique hospitals, but the part of the report with which I am more concerned is the penultimate paragraph after that mentioning that so many children in every hundred would be mentally retarded. The paragraph to which I would draw the Minister's particular attention reads as follows:

This child will need care all its life and is a community responsibility. Twenty-five years ago England was looking after the mentally retarded better than we in South Australia are doing today.

Can the Minister inform me what works, if any, are being carried out to improve the conditions for the inmates of Parkside and Northfield Mental Hospitals? Further, has the Minister any comments to make on the truth or otherwise of the statement of Dr. L. M. McLeay as reported in this morning's *Advertiser* regarding the care of the mentally retarded in South Australia?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The honourable member framed the question in his introductory remarks and then put it in two parts. I can answer his first question—"Has my attention been drawn to it?"—by saying "Yes; it has been drawn by the person alleged to have made the statement", who is shocked at the report and says it is a complete misrepresentation, and denies any association with it. That being the position, it does not require any further comment other than that last

Friday I had the Director of Mental Institutions in conference for a period and he expressed himself completely satisfied with the progress made. We discussed certain problems such as the availability of professional staff and he has other proposals which I think are completely practicable and will be put into operation for the development of an outside or domiciliary service rather akin to our probation service—although probation is, of course, associated with criminals—so that where people receiving treatment are enabled to return to their homes there may be some assistance for the family to be reconciled.

If a person is an inmate of a hospital for a period and returns home, you have the position of closing the ranks of the family to a certain extent, and it is just as necessary to help and assist the rest of the family as the patient concerned. I think that is a practical approach to the problem. I have complete confidence in the Director in what he is doing to bring our mental hospitals and institutions up to top rank. He knows as well as I that one cannot change the world overnight, but he is satisfied with the assistance which he is getting from the administration and from the Public Buildings Department, and he is quite satisfied that in time we shall not only be equivalent to the best that is offering but will lead in our mental administration.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Following on the reply given to the Hon. Mr. Shard, I desire to direct a further question to the Minister of Health concerning the article in the *Advertiser* which mentions that Dr. McLeay is the medical officer in charge at Northfield. Has that doctor, as medical officer of the institution, submitted any report to the department concerning the matters raised in the article?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The only report that I have was made to me by my Under Secretary this morning. He reported that the officer involved was concerned at the report and has made certain explanations. I have not received anything in writing other than through that source, but I do not doubt that what was reported to me from the Under Secretary is the true position so far as that officer is concerned. I do not think it is a case where an officer can be accused of speaking out of turn, but one where something has been put into a different context, suggesting something entirely different from what was intended by the speaker and referring to a position which could have existed a hundred years ago rather than now.

SALE OF 1080.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: My question concerns the sale of 1080 in the form of oats in this State. In parts of the South-East there is a consensus of opinion that if 1080 were allowed to be sold, mixed with mashed carrots, a great saving could be effected in the pine industry by virtue of the fact that rabbit-proof fencing in some cases would not prove to be necessary. In view of this highly important aspect of rabbit poisoning will the Minister representing the Minister of Lands ascertain whether the Government is amenable to considering this question of the sale of 1080 in mashes other than oats—in this case, carrots?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I shall be pleased to refer the matter to my colleague and obtain a detailed report.

REFLECTORS ON GOODS TRAINS.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I direct my question to the Minister of Railways. On railway crossings where there is no warning signal, occasionally goods trains are stationary across the road and this constitutes a hazard to motorists. Is it possible to have a red signal placed on each side of a goods train that would flash when caught in the high beam of a motor car's lights directed on it?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I shall need more detailed information, but at first hearing it would appear that the honourable member does not realize that some of our goods trains are half a mile long. It may be that the central portion is across the road and the remainder in the township. I want detailed information on what the honourable member is suggesting.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I do not think that the Minister needs a detailed statement from me, as I thought I had made myself explicitly clear. When a goods train is stationary over a road crossing, would it be possible to have danger reflectors placed on both sides of the trucks so that motorists would see them in the glare of their high beam? I do not believe that needs technical information.

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: The honourable member has made himself clear to me. I shall be happy to ask for a technical report on the matter, but it appears somewhat impracticable.

EDUCATION FEES.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I have received from the Education Department a booklet entitled "A Student Guide to Adult Classes". It has been brought to my notice that the cost to a young student who is endeavouring to improve his academic knowledge and advance his position, whether in the Public Service or in industry, is considerable. He may just be beginning to earn his living. If a student takes three subjects, one each night for three hours, the cost is £12 15s. a term, and if he takes two hours a night the cost is £10 10s. a term. I know that many of these classes are attended by adults, some of whom treat them as a hobby course, but in this case I am referring to the young student who is endeavouring to increase his knowledge for the purpose of advancement. Will the Minister consider the following:

(1) Reducing the class fees for individual subjects of adult education classes where a student enrolls for two or more subjects, and

(2) Reducing the fees for individual subjects where the student is under the age of 21 years?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I shall be pleased to submit this matter for the consideration of my colleague, the Minister of Education.

POINT GILES.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: My colleagues of the Midland District and I have received a letter from the District Councils of Warooka, Yorketown and Minlaton regarding a deep sea port near Edithburgh. This project is very important to the economy of primary producers at the bottom end of Yorke Peninsula and we are keen to see the survey completed so that it can be investigated by the Public Works Standing Committee. Will the Minister of Local Government obtain from his colleague the latest information on the result of the survey work being done on the sea-bed at Point Giles, near Edithburgh?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I am not in a position to give the information but will undertake to get a report from my colleague.

MAIN NORTH ROAD LIGHTING.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Now that the Road Traffic Board has agreed to increase speed limits on the Main North Road from Gepps Cross to Gawler, can the Minister of Roads say whether the Highways Department or the appropriate authority has given any undertaking to brighten the lights on this road, particularly that section through Elizabeth?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I believe the matter is being considered by the Highways Department, the District Council of Salisbury and the Housing Trust. I will obtain further information for the honourable member.

RATING ASSESSMENTS.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my question of July 23 regarding rating assessments?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: One of the terms of reference of the Land Valuation Inquiry Committee, which is currently taking evidence, is to inquire into and report on the method of assessing land used for primary production and any other land for the purpose of land tax, council rates, water rates and probate. I understand that the committee has accepted this reference to mean that it should consider what action could and should be taken to obtain uniformity in such assessments and that it has taken a certain amount of evidence and heard several submissions on the matter. When the Government has received a report from this committee it will consider any recommendations it may make. If the honourable member has any information to submit, the committee will be pleased to hear from him.

PENOLA TO VICTORIAN BORDER ROAD.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: Can the Minister of Roads indicate whether any funds will be made available this year towards the completion of the road from Penola to the Victorian border?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: The distance from Penola to the Victorian border is 11 miles and the estimated expenditure on this work is £130,000, of which £60,000 has already been spent and a further £40,000 is allocated for expenditure this year, which means that more than two-thirds of the total should be completely constructed and sealed by the end of the year. I have no doubt that the work on the road will continue to the end of the year and will be done over a two-year period. I should advise the honourable member that while people in this area may feel that this road should be completed in one year, it is not the only road leading into Victoria. On the Kalangadoo-Penola Road, £19,000 of the total of £40,000 has been spent and £13,000 is allocated for this year. For the Kalangadoo-Glencoe Road the councils have a total of £170,000, of which £90,000 has been spent and a further £80,000 is provided to complete the construction this year.

YORKE PENINSULA WATER SUPPLY.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Yesterday I raised the matter of a water supply for Yorke Peninsula. On perusing the report I notice that the recommendations of the Public Works Committee say that the maximum amount of water to be supplied to the district will be what the pipeline can carry. I understand that the Mines Department is carrying out investigations in the area to see whether what is known as the bottom end of the peninsula can be supplied with an adequate supply of water from a basin known as the Warooka basin. Can the Minister of Mines give any information as to the investigations and the results?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: The honourable member refers to the search for water to supply areas that are not at present being served, or have a possibility of being served in the future, by the existing reticulation system. The Engineering and Water Supply Department is interested in any possible supplies that may be obtained that would provide a service on a more economical basis than an extension of the reticulation system. The Government has provided a sum of money for the Mines Department to carry out investigations in the area. The honourable member referred to a basin, but I prefer not to use the word "basin". We have a basin on Eyre Peninsula, and I do not think anybody would optimistically suggest that such a basin exists on Yorke Peninsula, but there may be possibilities of exploring and locating useful supplies. I think it is more in that direction that the possibility lies, but the whole matter will be examined by the department and test drilling carried out to ascertain what useful supplies of water may be available.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Hon. F. J. POTTER: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. F. J. POTTER: Last year in a debate in this Council I drew attention to the high incidence of bankruptcies in South Australia and endeavoured to make the point that it was not unconnected with the operation of a provision in our South Australian Mercantile Law Act in conjunction with a provision in the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act. At the time the Attorney-General said he would be pleased to look into the matter. Has he in the interim

looked at it and, if not, will he do so in the near future and inform the Council of any action that the Government thinks might be necessary?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I have looked into the matter and reached certain conclusions with regard to it. I have not submitted the matter to Cabinet for consideration, but I shall do so and let the honourable member have a detailed reply in due course.

MOUNT GAMBIER COURTHOUSE.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I was under the impression that the location of the Mount Gambier courthouse was finalized some time ago, yet in the last issue of the *Border Watch* a certain amount of doubt as to the location was expressed. Can the Attorney-General give any information to the Council on the matter?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: Numerous representations have been made to me with regard to what should be the exact site of the courthouse, where the Government buildings should be erected, and so on. I would like to obtain a detailed report on the matter so that I can be sure that I give the honourable member the exact facts. I shall do that and try to let him have a reply, possibly tomorrow.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 30. Page 177.)

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH (Central No. 1): I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply and associate myself with the condolences expressed by other members to the relatives of former members of this Council and another place who have died. I do not need to add more to what has been said about them. Their work in Parliament, and their activities on behalf of their respective districts, are a sufficient memorial to their self-sacrifice in coming to Parliament for the purpose of assisting people in their districts. My remarks today will have no other purpose than to be constructive. I want to preface my remarks in this way because I am always being accused when I speak here of bringing politics into the matters discussed.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: Not always.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I am always accused of it. I compliment the mover and seconder of the motion, and was interested in the matter of decentralization raised by the Hon. Mr. Hart and the matter of local government brought forward by the Hon. Mr. DeGaris. In connection with local government matters,

I will express my views in conformity with Labor policy.

Mr. President, you and I, as members of the special committee of inquiry into decentralization, know that difficult problems are faced and that it would be difficult to arrive at a comprehensive report satisfactory to the various country districts and city business interests. I do not intend to enlarge on that, except to say that soon a report will be submitted to Parliament from that special committee. I associate myself with the kindly references made about our Governor and the monarchy of Great Britain. This brings to mind a famous statement made many years ago by Prime Minister Disraeli of Great Britain. He said:

No matter the exultations of the public mind, no matter what the strife of factions, there has always been in Britain, around which all classes could rally, a monarchy representing the fountain of truth and the guardian of every person's right.

I think that symbolizes the attitude of the people of South Australia in particular, and Australia generally, in their respect for the monarchy under our system of government. I commend the judiciary of this State. We are fortunate in having men of such calibre and integrity to interpret the laws passed by Parliament. As a Parliament, we are grateful to them for the way in which they discharge their duties. I want also to compliment the heads of departments right down to the most humble members in the Government service, for it is a well-known fact, not only admitted by the Government itself but also acknowledged by people outside this Parliament, that had it not been for such an astute and honourable Public Service this Government would not have remained in office for as long as it has. Accordingly, I compliment the heads of departments because I realize that they serve faithfully every Government, irrespective of its political complexion, and those people would still advise a Labor Government as they are advising the present Government, for the advancement and in the interests of the State of South Australia.

I compliment the Hon. Mrs. Cooper on her contribution to the debate, and especially her remarks about Communism. My Labor colleagues in this Chamber and I (and we have all held responsible positions as President of the Trades and Labor Council, and members of the Australian Labor Party and the Trade Unions Executive) know the part we took in attempting to stem the inroads of Communism

into the trade union movement, and the part to be played in the future. It is one of those matters about which the whole community can be roused, whereby this pernicious system of Communism will never take root in the soil of South Australia.

I was pleased to hear Mrs. Cooper's remarks and observe that she made no attempt to pin the tag of Communism upon the Labor Party as some people in other Parliaments and elsewhere try to do. I endorse her remark that there are only two major Parties in Australia—that represented by the honourable member, and the Australian Labor Party, represented by my colleagues and myself in this Chamber. Irrespective of our political views, it is the people who determine what change of Government shall take place and what Party shall govern, whether in Australia or in South Australia. Having made this brief survey, I want now to come to a matter affecting this Council—the question of its abolition. There has been much controversy both inside and outside Parliament about the abolition of the Legislative Council. Many epithets have been coined in an effort to bring ridicule upon this Chamber.

The Hon. C. R. Story: But not from this side of the Council.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: It is perhaps not generally known that Parliament functions in this State under what is termed a bi-cameral system of government, similar to that operating in Great Britain, New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. In the State of Queensland some years ago the Legislative Council was abolished, and they have now only one House of Parliament in that State—the Legislative Assembly. But let it be remembered that the Legislative Council there was abolished by the vote of

its own members. It is true that Labor's policy is the abolition of the Legislative Council, to which policy every Labor member of Parliament subscribes. It is also true that any reform of an institution is never achieved by cheap sneers and gibes directed against it, as appears to be the fashion today adopted by some people who are not conversant with the exact constitutional position, or perhaps desire to display mock heroics in regard to its abolition.

Be that as it may, Labor has always believed in constitutional methods since it has been a potent factor in the political firmament in this State and, as events have proved, in both Commonwealth and other States' political arenas. Any reform of this Chamber can succeed under the constitution only by members of this Council determining the issues themselves. Thus, for Labor to succeed with its policy of reform or abolition, it is essential to secure the return to this Chamber of a majority of Labor representatives. In order to do this, may I suggest to those who are so voluble in their criticisms that they bend their energies in the direction I have indicated.

I propose making some suggestions to the Government, as this is the responsibility of an active Opposition, on several of our industries, including those in rural areas. Constructive criticism should be the cardinal principle of any Opposition in British Commonwealth Parliaments. I do not want to weary the House, but I ask permission to have inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it a report upon the activities of members of the Opposition for 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 as regards the questions and speeches they have made during those years.

Leave granted.

	REPORT.				Speeches.			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph	20	37	58	3	25	38	30	1
Hon. S. C. Bevan	6	2	6	1	19	23	15	2
Hon. F. J. Condon	58	(Deceased)			80	(Deceased)		
Hon. A. F. Kneebone	—	2	5	—	—	3	12	1
Hon. A. J. Shard	6	5	20	4	14	37	37	3

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: A recent economic survey of Australia indicates that in certain industries increased capacity is still imposing restraints on activity and profitability and that a degree of encouragement in the economic field is urgently needed so that a real forward move can emerge during the next 12 months. By past performances in this

regard, from the policy of the Commonwealth Government it appears hopeless that any forward move will be made and, had Labor been in power, the present unsatisfactory economic position would not have arisen.

At the end of April—I want to embellish these remarks later—the recorded wage and salary earners numbered 3,157,000, and at the

end of May 83,000 persons were registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service as seeking work. That is the official estimate of the unemployed. My colleagues and I know, as other honourable members here should know, that the number of unemployed is greater than that shown in statistics released by the Commonwealth Government, by virtue of the fact that there are individuals who were carrying on business on their own and are now unemployed and have not become registered with the Department of Labour and National Service. All honourable members will agree that this is a higher figure than is desirable for a stable economy.

I come now to automation, which is certainly playing a part in creating unemployment, but there is a responsibility to the community to share in some of the gains brought about by the introduction of automation and technology. As an institution, Labor is fully aware that continuing technological progress is necessary, and of the need for more efficiency in management to maintain and improve the living standards of our rising population. It was only recently that we reached the million mark of population in South Australia. Other States, too, are increasing their populations largely because of immigration. Automation will play havoc with employment. In recent years very few major industries have been operating near full capacity. This continued partial utilization of capacity should demonstrate to people that equal to the need for increased productivity is the need for more purchasing power, sufficient to sustain the full use of our productive capacity. The fact that organized Labor, as an institution, welcomes automation does not mean that every worker displaced—or about to be displaced—by some electronic device is happy to join the roster of unemployed. It is this conflict between the long-run benefit to society and the short-run threat to the worker's job and security that gives rise to suspicion of the benefits that may accrue. Some controllers of industry give workers pious lectures about how they are not entitled to get something for nothing. In this environment is it not too much to expect that workers, caught in an industry where jobs are disappearing, should not resist or resent the advent of automation? They resist because neither society nor industry adequately recognizes the need to shift part of the human cost of technological change from the shoulders of those least able to bear it—the workers.

Certainly today we have developed some cushions in the form of unemployment benefits

and the like, but they are far from adequate to maintain human dignity. I am not suggesting that the social service payment should be abolished, but every member will appreciate the situation of an employee enjoying a certain standard of living in an industry, the job disappearing and the worker then having to go back to a lower standard of living by way of social service payments. This naturally creates the distress which will follow automation. Therefore it seems obvious that along with automation and technological progress we must develop, in addition to the purchasing power already mentioned, a greater degree of acceptance by employers and Governments of the fact that out of the savings made possible by automation must come the cost of helping workers to adjust themselves to technological change. In America they have a system which they term "feather-bedding", and in the printing industry, where they have automation with great machines, instead of sacking some of their employees they put them on to setting type which is never used. The trade union movement of the United States of America accepts it because it provides a standard of living to which those workers were accustomed. In the long run it would have to be discontinued because of the heavy cost in connection therewith, but it provides employment from the moneys saved and the profits that may accrue from the introduction of automation. It is a pay-out from that source to those who have been displaced.

I said that automation must come, but we must rise to help the workers to adjust themselves to technological changes. This means that employers must recognize the validity and indeed the necessity of the proposals submitted by the organized trade union movement to meet this adjustment. Further adjustments that industry must make to automation may well require revisions of current concepts that may be drastic by today's standards. Management must realize that its own future is inescapably tied to the future of the work force that makes up the overwhelming majority of our society. It must realize that no lasting progress can be made unless it shares that progress with all. That deals with the unemployment situation, and it is not only now that unemployment has been one of our most important problems to solve. It was taken up after the Second World War in Great Britain and many honourable members have read the treatises that have been written by John Maynard Keynes and Lord Beveridge.

Maynard Keynes was one of the theorists of vested interests. He was an adviser to the Bank of England and to other banking institutions in connection with the economic problems that occurred after the First World War and also with the providing of employment. He has since been joined by most of the outstanding economists of the day, having turned to discussing ways and means of eliminating worklessness and gradually evolving the theory of full employment. Lord Beveridge has produced a sequel to his report on social security, entitled "Full Employment in a Free Society", and he defines full employment in this fashion:

It means always having more vacant jobs than unemployed men, not slightly fewer jobs. It means that the jobs are at fair wages, of such a kind, and so located, that the unemployed men can reasonably be expected to take them; it means by consequence, that the normal lag between losing one job and finding another will be very short.

Beveridge and his school put forward a policy described as the socialization of demand rather than production.

That deals with the viewpoint with regard to unemployment. It has thrown a responsibility on governments and on private enterprise because it is a well-known fact, as I mentioned earlier, that there is not enough spending power, and the spending power can go only through the pay packets of the wage earner. If it does not, production ceases and causes a depression or what has lately been called by economists "a recession".

I shall make a cursory review of the agricultural position in Australia which affects South Australia. In reviewing the agricultural production of Australia, which concerns this State as well as other States, it has been disclosed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the gross value of rural production will be almost £1,500,000,000 for 1962-3, and in the nine months to March this year it is estimated that the income of farmers will be £536,000,000, an increase of £80,000,000 on the comparable figure for last year. Net farm income to the end of June this year is estimated at £570,000,000, the highest for years, and this must be recognized as giving a boost to the whole of the Australian economy.

Had it not been for rural production in Australia the overseas payments (our overseas credit and our exports) would have been small. Wool and other primary products are the major exports from Australia. Consequently these figures that I have gleaned from official sources indicate that the rural production of Australia

is the backbone of the Australian economy. It is true that secondary industries are establishing themselves but the basis and the foundation upon which the secondary industries are built are the rural production and primary industries of Australia.

The Hon. G. O'H. Giles: Have you been talking this way for long?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Before the honourable member had his milk ranch at Mount Compass I was expressing this view. I have gone into the matter a little more deeply so that my friend will know the position and so that when he runs he can read. The increased production has been achieved by primary industries, as I think my honourable friend will agree. It has been without any substantial aid from the Menzies Government which, no doubt, will claim a large amount of credit for the buoyant position of rural production when the Commonwealth Parliament meets this month. My honourable friend asked if I have always been talking like this. He knows as well as I do that farming today is not just a way of life.

The Hon. G. O'H. Giles: That is about all that is left of it.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Farming today becomes a business and it is a most exacting business. There must be heavy equipment on the farm, and I know from quite a number of friends of mine who have rural holdings that unless it is properly managed on a correct business basis there is nothing in farming. The manpower employed has not increased in Australia, but output has grown in common with rural production in most developed countries which have adopted improved farming methods. All this has been achieved in the rural industries under heavy financial difficulties.

High prices have to be paid for modern equipment and some farmers are faced with other high charges in buying their holdings. Recently the *Bank of New South Wales Review* quoted net farm incomes as being 40 per cent higher than they were 12 years earlier, whereas company income has provided a higher percentage. Farmers have little or no control over costs. Comparing Australia with other countries, in the United States of America it takes 10 per cent of the nation's work force to produce an over-abundance of food. In Western Europe the percentage needed to produce an adequate supply is close to 25 per cent and in the Soviet Union more than 40 per cent of the work force is required. In Australia 9 per cent of the work force is engaged in

agriculture. They produce not only food and much clothing, but also many other goods for export. In terms of world standards, Australia is not inefficient in the number of people required to produce our output. That indicates that farming today is not a way of life; it has become a business. What is crippling the farming industry today is the heavy cost of mechanization and of land for further expansion.

The Hon. G. O'H. Giles: Costs have not moved for two years, have they?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: They may not have, but they are still high. I was particularly pleased with the remark of the Hon. Mr. DeGaris on local government and his suggestion to cut costs of country councils which could be aptly applied to our city and suburban areas. This would be a means of reducing the cost of administration and other ancillary costs of councils and the lowering of rates on homes and other properties. The present method of increasing rates and other charges has become a fetish with most city local government authorities. I was happy to receive a reply this afternoon from the Attorney-General about the committee that is inquiring into land values. It appears from the reply he gave that some form of a Valuer General's Department may be established, whereby the whole of the urban, country and near city areas will be valued for the purpose of determining rates and other land charges for the Government and municipal authorities. The Attorney-General asked whether I proposed giving evidence to the committee. In my humbleness, I want to say that there are people more competent to place points before the committee.

The Hon. C. D. Rowe: I thought you had special knowledge of the position in New South Wales which might be useful.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I have a slight knowledge. All I know about the New South Wales legislation is that they have made a three to five-year valuation, whereas some local government authorities here make yearly valuations and thus help to push up the inflationary spiral. Under the New South Wales legislation, leases upward of five years remain at static rates and taxes, but that is not so with South Australian councils. They vary from year to year, and once a man leases a property for a year, the landlord, whoever he may be, is mulcted in paying increased rates. In this regard, there is a fundamental need for the establishment of a local government boundaries commission to review council areas

and make any necessary adjustments in status and boundaries. This commission would provide important machinery to make the alterations necessary to meet the changing conditions and provide satisfactory units of administration. The commission could be either executive or advisory and would normally hold a local inquiry before making its decision in each case. The commissioners would work under the general directions made by the Minister of Local Government and approved by Parliament, and the decisions would be subject to Parliamentary review. We have a similar set-up here for considering subordinate legislation, but the proposed commission would review particularly local government boundaries. Certain councils are finding it very difficult to carry on with their maintenance work and the construction of roads because of the small areas they administer, not being able to collect sufficient revenue from the property owners. I put these proposals to the Government so that it can adopt a long-range policy for the future development of this State.

We have had a blaze of publicity from the Commonwealth Government about the over-subscription to its loan. In effect, it means that it has about £30,000,000 to play with. Mr. Wilson, the Leader of the British Labor Party, has said recently that Labor in Great Britain does not deny the right of individuals to make money provided that they make it under the laws of the land. That is also the Labor Party's attitude in this State and in the Commonwealth generally. The blaze of publicity given to the huge over-subscription of the latest Commonwealth loan has exposed the lack of confidence of the community at this time in the *laissez faire* approach by the Menzies Government to the national debt. Although it was predicted by the Commonwealth Treasurer that there would be a cash deficit, as events have turned out there will be a huge surplus. The over-subscription really confirms the view held by Labor that steps should be taken to request the Reserve Bank to bring pressure on the bond market to lower the long-term yield of bonds. Labor emphasized that this measure could be expected to have some mild effects in reducing saving and increasing consumption. It would be a useful general stimulus to all types of investment. Most of it would make a real contribution to reducing the cost of major public works and housing. Here it would have a two-fold beneficial effect.

Many of our young people are breadwinners earning only £17 a week. Some are living at

Elizabeth and Salisbury North where they pay £3 12s. 6d. a week rent, plus their fares into town, and this leaves them with only about £9 a week to buy food and clothes and bring up a family. In other parts of the world, particularly in West Germany, what are called marriage loans have been instituted. They make a grant of the equivalent of £500 in our money to each married couple, and when the fifth child comes the £500 goes to the family with no further repayments. I do suggest that it be done here immediately, and the Government could review all the social benefits that are provided in other parts of the world, so that we could make homes in South Australia what they should be. An old architectural adage says that we build houses and wives make homes. It is incumbent upon the Government to make finance available and take action.

I pay a tribute to the private banks for their assistance in house building. They lend money on a short term basis to enable the house to be started and prior to a longer term loan being obtained to complete it. Lending institutions are playing their part. I do not intend to flagellate the Government of South Australia on this issue because the Commonwealth Government controls the financial position. Surplus income tax garnered from all the States is lent back to the States through the Loan Council, and on that money interest must be paid. I suggest that the State Government approach the Commonwealth Government for more assistance in this matter of housing. The suggestion would make it easier for young people to commence the building of houses, and building construction would be stimulated. It would ease for many people the high burdens of rental and amortization. The spending of money on other goods and services would also be increased. This would provide another means at the disposal of the community to control the monetary policy. Interest rates policy could be used successfully if it were more flexible. That would have an effect on the market. Money has flown into the hands of the Commonwealth Treasurer, yet knowing this the Commonwealth Government has taken only miserly steps to give money back to the States for expenditure on public works, housing, etc. There is a shortage of credit for house building, making house building one of the weakest sectors in our economy.

I have not attempted to bring politics into my remarks today. When Sir Collier Cudmore was here he used to say, "What are we here for, but to discuss politics?" At great dis-

advantage I have tried to keep politics out of my remarks today. I hope that the Government will consider the several matters that I have raised so that something might be done.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS (Midland): It is indeed a pleasure for me to support the motion moved and seconded in such an able manner by the Hon. Mr. Hart and the Hon. Mr. DeGaris. Last year I expressed pleasure at the forthcoming visit of Her Majesty the Queen, and we all looked forward with pleasure to that visit. Today I am sure we feel gratified at the great success of the visit and express the hope that it will be possible for more visits to be made in the future. I trust that it will be possible for Her Majesty the Queen Mother to visit us in 1964. I know that she would receive a tremendous welcome, as she did when she came here in 1958. I take this opportunity to express sincere congratulations to our Governor because of the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen during her visit to South Australia. His Excellency has been made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. He has endeared himself to us all and has identified himself, not only as the personal representative of Her Majesty, but as a real South Australian in the very best sense. He has taken a keen interest in all phases of the State's activities.

I am pleased to join with other members in welcoming the Hon. L. R. Hart and the Hon. R. C. DeGaris to this Council and I congratulate them upon their efforts. Although I, in common with the Hon. G. J. Gilfillan, preceded these gentlemen to this Chamber by less than a year, it is a source of satisfaction to me to have them with us. It has been my privilege to know and work with the Hon. Mr. Hart in other spheres over many years. I know his ability and am aware of his habit of applying himself thoroughly to the task in hand. His active help since his election has been appreciated sincerely by all the members of the Midland District. Whilst I have not known the Hon. Mr. DeGaris for such a long period, he belongs to a very well-known and distinguished family in the South-East. I have no doubt that his fine qualities and abilities will make him a successful representative of the Southern District. I join with other members in wishing these two gentlemen a long and distinguished career in this Council.

In common with previous speakers I pay my respects to the memory of valued colleagues who have passed on. I think of the fine record

of the Hon. Sir Cecil Hincks, who was truly the friend of us all, and a man beloved and admired regardless of Party politics or other issues. I also pay a tribute to the Hon. L. L. Hill who served this State in a past generation and in days of great difficulty.

I do not wish to pass on to other matters before referring to the affection and esteem that I had for the late Hon. Allan Hookings. His passing in the prime of life during the closing stages of last session was indeed a tragic blow to us all. I also refer to the passing of our late colleague, the Hon. Alec Melrose, who had a long and valued period of service in this Council. To the relatives of these gentlemen, and to the relatives of the late Mr. R. L. Ralston (former member for Mount Gambier) and the late Mr. Edgar Russell (former member for Grey) I offer my sincere sympathy.

I was interested to hear the speech today by the Hon. Mr. Bardolph. I congratulate him because I believe that in some aspects it was one of the best Liberal Party speeches I have heard for some time. I was pleased to hear my friend defend this Council. It is gratifying indeed to know that Labor members are beginning to realize the value of this place. I hope sincerely that other Labor members will see the light and that Mr. Bardolph will not be too severely chastised by Caucus or the Trades Hall people because he has realized the value of a bi-cameral system, and has had the courage to rise and say so. I was also very pleased to hear that, after long years of service in this place, my honourable friend has come to the stage where he is at last prepared to listen to Sir Collier Cudmore and go to him for advice. I compliment him on his source of information. I am glad that he recognizes the importance of rural production and I hope that, when the time comes, he will advocate that country areas should be adequately represented in Parliament. If he continues to talk as he has today, no doubt he will soon be applying for membership of the Liberal and Country League. Passing to general matters, I congratulate the Government on what has been, I believe, a most successful year.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: I have just returned to the Chamber and I heard the honourable member's last remarks. When I was speaking I implied that, when we had a Labor Government, we would do these things.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: There is no point in having a Labor Government if it is going to do what we are trying to do now. I

was glad to hear the honourable member's enlightened speech this afternoon. It is a tribute to the balanced economy that has been created in South Australia that, in a year which was only mediocre from a primary production viewpoint, such a successful financial outcome was achieved. The Government, which had budgeted for a deficit of £603,000, now expects to have what is referred to as a "moderate surplus". It provides irrefutable evidence of the sound development policy being pursued. It is gratifying to me to note that the large projects of the Chowilla dam and the rail standardization between Port Pirie and Broken Hill, of which we had high hopes last year, have now become definite projects and that initial preliminary work is already being done. Further progress will be keenly watched by all who have the interests of the State, and indeed of Australia as a whole, at heart.

The record of the Government in the matter of water supplies has indeed been excellent, but there are still some areas needing supplies. I am glad to know that further installations and extensions are planned, notably in southern Yorke Peninsula and in the Murray Mallee, in the Pata area in particular. It is also pleasing to note further extensions, either under way or proposed, for the Northern District, particularly on Eyre Peninsula. I hope that still more extensions may be made in southern Yorke Peninsula by the greater use of underground water and storage tanks. I was glad to hear today that investigation work is to be carried out in this regard.

The bounteous rains this year will fill the whole of the State's expanded reservoir system for the first time since extensions such as the large South Para and Myponga dams have been built and the raising of the wall at Mount Bold has been carried out. We can therefore look forward to the reduction (perhaps elimination, for some period) of pumping costs. This Government continues to carry out its promises to the people. I have referred already to the Chowilla dam, which will mean a great deal in security of water supplies for many years to come for this State as a whole and, indeed, for development and expansion work and an increase in primary production, as the State grows, by many constituents of Midland and Northern in particular. This expansion and development will be most essential for the further progress of the whole State.

I have already mentioned the standardization of the railway line from Port Pirie to Broken Hill, to be followed later on, we hope, by the

standardization of the line from Port Pirie to Adelaide, and it is pleasing to note that the Government intends to proceed as soon as possible with the construction of the new line from Ceduna to Kevin to facilitate the haulage of gypsum. The Government has proceeded with a positive programme of road construction. Many miles of road have been sealed and the reputation of our Highways Department in the realm of road construction is very high and compares more than favorably with that of other States. I was pleased to be present at the opening of the Gawler by-pass by the Minister of Roads and am glad to know that good progress is being made with the Blanchetown bridge and the provision of additional ferries for Kingston and Berri. Although another bridge or other bridges must remain our ultimate aim, the provision of these extra ferries at these two busy points will relieve the situation considerably. I seek the construction and sealing of more important lateral roads and trust that the department will become increasingly in a position to do this most necessary work.

Continuing the implementation of programmes announced last year, the Government has facilitated the commencement of the construction of the Torrens Island power station, a huge project that may well have nearly as great a bearing on the future progress, growth and general advancement of South Australia as will the waters of the Chowilla dam. The Electricity Trust continues to go from strength to strength. The increase of 16,000 consumers last year is the highest yet, and its powerlines continue to extend throughout the State. The record of the electricity undertaking under this Government is quite remarkable, especially when one relates the terrific expansion to the fact that, in spite of all this, no increases in power charges have been made since 1953. All the tariff movements have been downwards—and this in a situation where costs have been continually rising.

The Government has been generous to the trust in helping to keep down the costs, the last example being the provision of up to £600,000 last year to enable the trust to reduce all country tariffs to within 10 per cent of city tariffs. The achievement of increasing electricity supplies all over South Australia at reasonable rates can be matched only by the wholesale expansion of water reserves and water availability in this driest State of the driest continent of the world. The fact that these essentials (water and electricity) are made available to the public at rates more

than favourable when compared with those of other States is greatly to the credit of this Government. However, as a country member, I desire a further extension of these undertakings for those of my constituents who still need it. It has been proved that the availability of good quality water can greatly increase productivity and carrying capacity (as has been noticed most recently in the southern parts of Yorke Peninsula) and electricity is a most necessary adjunct of primary as well as secondary production. I am pleased to see evidence that still further extensions into country areas are in the planning stage.

Last year I had occasion to refer to a floor price scheme for lamb instituted by the Australian Meat Board, and I mentioned the fact that Mr. D'Arcy Cowell of Woodside was in some measure responsible for this plan. I express great satisfaction that this scheme is to be used again this year and am glad that other branches of primary industry (the poultry and fruitgrowing industries are two examples) are examining ways and means of instituting some method of having a floor price or of stabilizing their commodities and putting confidence into their producers. We all await the result of such investigations with intense interest and I am sure that, if greater stability can be secured for primary industry, it will be to the great benefit of the country as a whole.

I should like to join with my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Hart, in a word of commendation for the State Lamb Committee, to which I had occasion to refer in this place previously, and I would commend the drive and ability of its energetic chairman, Mr. J. W. Reddin. The committee has done much to "spread" the lamb season and to inform producers of the latest developments; it has made a real contribution to producer unity and I am not at all sure that this is not its most important work. Representatives of all main producer bodies meet around the table of this committee, resulting in better understanding and co-operation. I hope that plans may be developed before long for the improvement of the Outer Harbour and its facilities. **This is an urgent project that is high-lighted** when we look at the facilities available in other States, including Western Australia, and I hope that the Government can soon give some attention to it so that real progress can be made in this direction and the harbour brought into line with present-day requirements.

I hope that the Government will be able to commence the construction of a deep-sea loading facility for bulk grain at Point Giles near Edithburgh soon and I am glad to know that preliminary investigations have been made and that by constructing this bulk loading facility we shall thus overcome the substantial freight differential now being suffered by producers on southern Yorke Peninsula. I am glad that the Government is examining soil deficiencies and other problems on southern Yorke Peninsula, which were investigated by my colleagues and myself earlier this year, and we are hopeful of a satisfactory solution soon.

Although this is a fast expanding State, much remains to be done in the sphere of health. I express my appreciation for the work accomplished in this field and for the improvements and additions to hospital services. I was gratified to read of the plans for the completion of the new Royal Adelaide Hospital and extensions to other hospitals. I am glad that an amount of approximately £7,400,000 will be saved in the construction of the new Royal Adelaide Hospital as against the original estimate; and notwithstanding the changes from the original plans it will be a splendid hospital in every sense of the word. The Queen Elizabeth Hospital is an excellent institution of which any country would be proud; so also are the Mount Gambier and the Lyell McEwin Hospitals, while we have many other fine country hospitals.

In the sphere of mental health there has been a great change in attitude in recent years that is decidedly welcome and there is a much more enlightened outlook. I believe, however, that although there is room for some improvement in this section of the department, with probably some remodelling or reconstruction of buildings and facilities, nevertheless the Government will give attention to this matter and the department has generally met the enormously increasing needs of health services and hospitalization, which is to the credit of this Government.

The challenge of expansion in the Education Department is being met in a similarly successful way. While here again we admit that much remains to be done, the department is doing a splendid job in providing new buildings and in broadening the general set-up of education throughout the State. In a recent talk which the Minister of Education delivered he instanced the large number of schools under construction, the great increase in the number of teachers and the facilities for their training, the extension of adult education in country areas and

the broader preparation for tertiary or semi-tertiary education. The Minister has also made some interesting comments about the new university site at Bedford Park which will eventually become South Australia's second university. He commented also on the new technical college at Whyalla where it will be possible to study for the degree of Bachelor of Technology in association with the South Australian Institute of Technology and the university.

The Minister has expressed the hope—and I feel that all honourable members will agree—that this technical college at Whyalla will become the nucleus of our first country university. I wish to express satisfaction at the Government's intention to spend over £600,000 in expanding educational facilities in the Gawler area, the part of Midland in which I live, and which will also cater for surrounding districts. Of the £600,000 to be spent in the Gawler area well over £300,000 is allocated to the new Gawler High School that is now nearing completion adjacent to the site of the Gawler racecourse. About £100,000 is being provided for the new Evanston Primary School to be opened by the Minister later in the year, and about £175,000 is to be used for the provision of a new Gawler adult education centre which, incidentally, serves the needs of adult education from Parndana in the south to Manoora in the north, and from Balaklava in the west to Cambrai in the east.

This centre celebrates its 75th birthday today, for it was on July 31, 1888, that regular classes were commenced. Its enrolment of over 2,200 is the largest of the country adult education centres. Rather more than half of these are in the Gawler-Elizabeth area, and the balance is in the other country towns.

Winemaking courses have been conducted in the Barossa Valley and there are large numbers of Public Examinations Board students and students of cultural subjects in this institution. We cannot place too much importance upon the work of adult education centres in the country because they take the place of schools of music, art and drama and schools of economics and accountancy. These subjects could not possibly be made available to country people in any other way. The education problem is a continuing one and is constantly growing. The only real answer to the terrific demands made upon the department seems to me to be Commonwealth aid, as the Minister has recently stated.

Perhaps it is unusual for a country member to refer to cultural pursuits but, as one not entirely divorced from such activities, I am able to present some of the views of a much greater number of country people than is generally realized who are interested in these things. I commend the Government for its decision to offer to subsidize the erection of a festival hall. A festival hall is urgently needed in South Australia. We have in the city of Adelaide a beautiful town hall that is excellent acoustically and highly suitable for many functions, but it is now much too small for large-scale presentations. Let us be quite clear in our minds that what is needed is a festival hall—with a concert platform, not a stage—in the first place designed for large-scale concerts. Red herrings in the shape of a national theatre have been drawn across the trail, but we have well-appointed theatres of various sizes. We need, however, a festival hall and not a national theatre. I commend the Government for its desire to assist in this venture.

Like many other lovers of good music, I was pleased to see that the Australian Broadcasting Commission has decided to increase the size of our orchestra from 45 to 51 players. Although this is a step in the right direction and we owe our thanks to the A.B.C., it is not enough. An orchestra of 45 usually has an adequate complement of brass and woodwind instruments but is normally desperately short of strings. Our orchestra has been no exception to this handicap. It has been working under difficulties ever since its formation in 1949. We have come a long way in South Australia since then, and as the A.B.C. has made this step in the right direction, I suggest that it behoves us, as progressive South Australians, to see what we can do about completing the job and putting our orchestra in a position more nearly comparable with other symphony orchestras.

I notice that during the year our attention may be directed to matters affecting veterinary and pharmaceutical services. I trust that no further restrictions will be suggested (I believe that would be contrary to the Government's policy), thus making it more difficult for responsible members of the public to secure harmless drugs. The honourable Mr. Gilfillan made the following comments on this matter last year, with which I entirely concur:

Although there have been great advances in the treatment of sickness with modern drugs, many medical men believe that some of these older and more common drugs still play a great

part in the treatment of sick people. One particular instance relates to children suffering from fever and high temperatures, for which one of our most common remedies is often prescribed to bring down the temperature; and it is considered most useful in avoiding rheumatic fever.

The fact that many of these common drugs are readily available is of great benefit to the community and I should not like to see control extended so that some of these drugs, which are so readily available and have been improved over a long period and are really harmless, would be made more difficult to purchase. Also, I should not like to see more drugs than necessary brought within the Act, making it necessary for them to be obtained by a doctor's prescription. This all takes time and adds expense to the persons being treated.

I could not agree more with those comments, and in this connection in the veterinary sphere I have with me a 30 cc. container which held veterinary penicillin, and which I am reliably informed is freely available to approved stock-owners in other States. It is stated on this phial that it is registered for general distribution under the Victorian Stock Medicines Act, 1958, the New South Wales Stock Food and Medicines Act, 1940 and the Tasmanian Stock Medicine, Fertilizers, and Pesticides Act, 1950. It is readily available in those States, but it cannot be secured here except by veterinary prescription.

Honourable members know that we have a shortage of veterinary surgeons in South Australia, and when an experienced studmaster of cattle or sheep or other animals finds himself in urgent need of penicillin for a valuable animal it is quite possible that his veterinary surgeon could well be up to 50 miles away on a round of calls and a long delay could result. It is wellknown that it is necessary to use penicillin early in treating a disease and this long delay, to which I have referred, can be an irksome, unnecessary and sometimes very costly restriction, which might well be modified. If the Government thinks it is unwise for this type of veterinary drug to be completely available, as is apparently the case in at least three other States, perhaps a permit system could be used rather than the necessity to rush to a veterinary surgeon for a prescription on every occasion. Perhaps provision could be made for those people being supplied with this drug to sign a form at the chemist's shop before delivery could be obtained. In this case I would also mention that the same kind of partial release could well be given over products for the treatment of mastitis that would contain not more than 100,000 units of procaine,

penicillin and also streptomycin. I understand that the only thing you can obtain for mastitis without a veterinary prescription is a procaine-penicillin preparation and it would be helpful to cattle studmasters to obtain the combined preparation.

The Hon. G. O'H. Giles: It is available from country dairy factories.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: A chemist told me this afternoon that it was available legally only with a veterinary prescription. I was told that the same position applied to sulphadimidine. I think that consideration could be given to the partial release, at least, of some of these products.

Primary producers generally will appreciate the decision to ease transport restrictions on primary produce and livestock. Much valuable time will be saved and bruising of stock to be slaughtered will be lessened by reason of less handling. This easing of restrictions has been a wise move by the Government, as has been the continued practical assistance to South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited which has meant the erection of further much-needed grain silos and facilities. The National Farmers' Union is gratified that, as a result of representations made, the Government has seen fit to appoint a Land Valuation Inquiry Committee, which is now inquiring into matters of council and water rates, probate and succession duties and land tax.

The Housing Trust has, in the main, done a splendid job. However, it does appear that in some cases fees charged for the transfer of leases are too high and should be reconsidered. This applies in particular to the Elizabeth area. The trust has not always been wise in its selection of sites. It is quite possible to forget, after the series of dry or semi-dry years that we have had, that we are still able to have very wet ones, such as this year; that we are still able to have floods that will wash through low-lying areas, doing great damage to houses built on them. I believe there has already been some trouble in the Nuriootpa area through the flooding of low-lying areas by the North Para River. Members will be aware that the North and South Para Rivers join in Gawler and that the large new reservoir on the South Para is nearly full. It is now well over the top of the solid construction of the weir and part of the way up the higher gates that were later added, and there remains only 1,000,000,000 gallons to go before

it fills and the full flow of the South Para River will then join with that of the North Para in Gawler following a big rain. Adjacent to where the two streams join in the town, the Housing Trust has built many houses on low-lying land on both sides of the railway—land that, in the past, has been flooded to a depth of four or five feet. The railway underpass, now being reconstructed as a footway, was originally an outlet for floodwaters. The trust needs to hope earnestly that August and September will be fairly dry. I submit that it needs to choose its sites more carefully in future.

One aspect of political development that has given me cause for much gratification has been the growing return of clear recognition by the general public of the good government provided by the Liberal Governments of Australia. This is exemplified increasingly by the following facts. Last year's Midland by-election, at which the Hon. Mr. Hart had a proportionately greater majority than had the Hon. Mr. Story and myself earlier in the year, was the first sign. Later, in the Mount Gambier by-election, the Australian Labor Party majority was reduced by nearly 33½ per cent—by approximately 1,000, from 3,215 votes to 2,271. More recently, in the Grey by-election, the A.L.P. overall majority was reduced from nearly 7,000 to just over 1,000. If further proof were needed of Government resurgence it is contained in the Gallup poll recently published, which showed a swing to the progressive policies of the Government. I note with pleasure that the public is increasingly recognizing the progress and development occurring under this Liberal Government.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: You are kidding yourself.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: The results are there. I support the Hon. Mrs. Cooper's remarks about the Returned Soldiers League and the Communist Party, which is an alien organization and which should be banned. I support the league most strongly in its campaign. I do not wish to dwell on the matter because I believe these remarks will be followed and endorsed in more detail at a later stage of the debate.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Who told you that?

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I am sure of it. The Government has made much progress during the year, and I am sure that, far from being over the hill as alleged in some

surprising quarters, the members of the Government are at the height of their powers. Economy is buoyant, the seasonal outlook is good, and we can look forward with continued confidence to a year of further progress. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. C. R. STORY secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3.58 p.m. the Council adjourned until Thursday, August 1, at 2.15 p.m.