

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, August 29, 1963.

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

QUESTIONS.**BUDGET DISCLOSURES.**

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Last evening on TV channel 7 and 5 AD broadcasting station the Premier, in his weekly political talk, disclosed some details of the Budget, which is to be presented to Parliament next week. In view of these disclosures, which are contrary to Parliamentary procedure, can the Chief Secretary indicate whether the Premier's statements were authorized by Cabinet, and whether future disclosures of Budget items will not be made public until the Budget is submitted to Parliament?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Apparently the honourable member had the privilege of hearing a broadcast which I did not. In consequence, I do not know to what he is referring but, if he will give me a copy of the question, I shall endeavour to find out what was said.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: It was the most outrageous thing done in the history of this State!

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I will see whether it was contrary to the procedure of Parliament. I will get the information for the honourable member.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Following that question by the Leader of the Opposition, I, too, desire to direct a question to the Chief Secretary. Is it not a fact that under the British system of Parliamentary government any disclosures of Budget items before submission to the House of Commons bring forth the resignation of the Minister concerned?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Again I say I have not heard of these Budget disclosures. Usually there is some reference in the press.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: It is in the press this morning. May I say, deaf and blind are those who do not want to hear or see.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Apparently, the honourable member answers the question in the way he wants it answered. I repeat to the Hon. Mr. Bardolph, as I have

already indicated to the Leader of the Opposition, that I will look into the matter to which he has referred and see whether any objections he has raised are justified.

LOCK RAILWAY FENCE.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: I ask leave to make a brief statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: My question is directed to the Minister of Railways and concerns the railway property in the township of Lock, which runs along one side of the length of the main street directly opposite the business centre. Much work has been done in Lock of recent years to improve the main street, part of this work being done by the Highways Department, and it is an excellent job, but the railway fence dividing the road from the railway property is in a poor state and is not sheep-proof: it allows sheep and stock being driven to the railway yards to get through the fence on to the main street. Will the Minister investigate the position with a view to having this fence renewed?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I shall certainly do so and let the honourable member have a report.

RENTAL-PURCHASE HOUSES.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I direct my question to the Minister representing the Premier. It concerns housing in country areas. I should like to ascertain whether the Housing Trust has formulated plans for extending the new system of rental-purchase houses to country areas and to have information about any plans it has for the Upper Murray towns.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I shall refer the honourable member's question to the Premier and get the information he seeks.

AVAILABILITY OF BILLS FOR MEMBERS.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yesterday I directed a question to the Chief Secretary about making available to honourable members advance copies of Bills, and he gave me a reply that was not satisfactory to me. I find now that the Bills listed in today's Notice Paper were made available at 10 minutes past one—the Amusements Duty (Further Suspension) Bill, and the Brands Act Amendment Bill. The Business Names Bill is set

down for the third reading but I understand there are no fair prints available yet. Can the Chief Secretary intimate to the Council whether a more expeditious supply of Bills and *Hansard* proofs can be made to honourable members than obtains at present?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Bills are not public property until they are introduced in either House. I think the honourable member will find that information in Standing Orders. It is only by leave of the House that one can say anything about a Bill without its being printed. The Clerk is unable to get printed copies of a Bill until there is an official copy introduced into the House which can be printed.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: How was the Industrial Code Amendment Bill distributed?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I did not distribute it so the honourable member had better ask someone who did. So far as the introduction of Bills is concerned I have, as I indicated to the honourable member yesterday, gone to the limit of my power, with the assistance of the Council, in asking leave to give a second reading explanation of a Bill immediately after it has been introduced so that honourable members may have the opportunity as soon as it is off the printing press to study the Bill. The honourable member knows that usually I do not rush things. I had two Bills yesterday of which I gave notice of second readings for today. We had the first reading and I moved that the second readings be made an order of the day for today so that honourable members would have those Bills. If they have not they can rightly object to going on with the debate, but the Bills will be available as soon as possible and honourable members will have them in the normal course today. Any move I make regarding their speeding up is not for my own advantage or the Government's. It is purely to assist members in the Chamber in every possible way and honourable members know that it is within the power of the Council to suspend the Standing Orders to assist itself. It is not a case of putting something over.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: I am not suggesting that.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: If honourable members wish to have delays it is in their own hands to refuse to suspend Standing Orders and they can make the session last as long as they like; but as far as making any Bill available is concerned, until it has been read a first time it is not public pro-

perty and is not available to anybody. I see no reason to alter what has over nearly a century proved a satisfactory practice and been accepted in our political system.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I want to make it abundantly clear that I am not attempting to pillory the Chief Secretary.

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: On a point of order, is the honourable member in order in making that statement?

The PRESIDENT: If the Hon. Mr. Bardolph wishes to make a statement he must ask leave.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Yes, I do. Leave granted.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I am not attempting to pillory the Chief Secretary on this issue at all. I agree with what he has said: the Bills are not public until they are presented to either House. I mentioned the fact that Bills that we were supposed to discuss in this place today were received only at 10 minutes past one. In another place the Bills to be discussed were received early this morning. My reason for asking the question was to inquire whether the same treatment could be meted out to members of this Chamber as in another place. I want to make the necessary research on the Bills. I assure the Chief Secretary that I was not attempting to make any capital out of the issue other than asking him to speed up the supply of Bills in this Chamber.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Which Bill are you referring to?

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: Three came in at 10 minutes past one today. Will the Chief Secretary make an attempt to speed up the supply of Bills in this place and also *Hansard* proofs?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I assure the honourable member that not for one moment did I consider that he was attempting to pillory me. Regarding the availability of Bills, the Government Printer has a big job when Parliament is in session, particularly when a large number of Bills has to be printed, and somebody has to be first: when there is a race all runners cannot hit the tape together, and so it applies to the printing of Bills for Parliament. It may be a coincidence that two Bills in another place were available a little earlier than Bills in this Chamber, but I assure the honourable member that every consideration will be given at all times to getting those Bills and *Hansard* proofs available promptly.

I know what is involved. We always like to have *Hansard* available the next morning so that we can read it but sometimes honourable members themselves are not available to check their own copies of *Hansard*. *Hansard* likes to produce something that is readable and acceptable to members themselves. In view of the honourable member's request I shall ask that everything possible be done to speed up the system to assist members.

AMUSEMENTS DUTY (FURTHER SUSPENSION) BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill will further suspend the levy of amusements duty under the Stamp Duties Act until July 1, 1967. Under the existing legislation amusements duty will automatically come into force again on July 1 of next year. As honourable members know, the collection of this duty has been suspended since entertainment tax was imposed by the Commonwealth as a wartime measure in 1943. Although this tax was abolished in 1953 the State did not re-enter the field and therefore since it is not the policy of this Government at present to re-impose amusements duty this Bill is introduced for the further suspension until the end of June in 1967.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

BRANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

For some time it has been the practice of cattle-owners to attach permanent ear-tags to their cattle instead of branding them. Under the Brands Act, however, it is illegal to punch a hole in the ear of cattle for the insertion of a tag; ear-tags are permitted only in the case of sheep. The purpose of the Bill is to legalize the practice of attaching ear tags to cattle. It is considered desirable to encourage this practice because it saves unnecessary damage to hides from branding and permits easy identification of offspring of artificial insemination in the bull-proving programmes conducted by the Artificial Breeding Board.

Clause 4 accordingly inserts in the principal Act a new section 21a which expressly permits an owner of a registered brand or stud-stock brand to attach an ear-tag to his cattle. Subsection (2) of the new section limits the matters which may be specified on ear-tags to recognized brands and numerals to identify particular stock. The other subsections provide that, in making a hole for the insertion of an ear-tag, the owner shall not interfere with an existing earmark or tattoo, and that the owner will not be making an earmark that is unlawful by virtue of other provisions of the Act unless the hole is unnecessarily large.

Clauses 5, 6 and 8 are consequential amendments in order that the penal provisions of the Act relating to earmarks will not apply to an owner when inserting an ear-tag. Clause 7 permits the use of a special brand to identify cattle that have been artificially inseminated (by the Artificial Breeding Board or independently by the owners) or that are the progeny of cattle that have been artificially inseminated.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES secured the adjournment of the debate.

PUBLIC PURPOSES LOAN BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 28. Page 701.)

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES (Southern): Before I make my contribution to this debate, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed yesterday on the motion of sympathy to the relatives of Sir Walter Duncan. I speak as someone who has been here only five years, but nevertheless I feel that I knew Sir Walter well. All the oratory and sincere tributes paid to him yesterday cannot really describe the wonderful character I believe Sir Walter had. Probably nobody will ever be able to describe his wonderful cheerfulness under all circumstances, and I doubt whether we shall see in this Parliament his equal for individuality of character for many years to come. He was surely the classic example of the desirable individuality in a member of Parliament. There was no sense of conformity in his make-up. I, and other members, will remember for a long time his original line of thought and action.

First of all, in dealing with the Bill, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my Leader, the Hon. Mr. Story, about housing in country areas. I believe all honourable members of this Chamber are well aware of the great contribution the Housing Trust has made to

this State by its building programme and ability to let tenders for jobs, such as housing in country areas. It is well known that over the last few years many committees and unofficial groups representing other Governments have visited this State to examine our programme of housing. Obviously this means that great credit is due to all the officials of the Housing Trust. The success of our housing is also due to certain materials used in the structure of buildings that can, perhaps, be obtained more cheaply here than in other States.

The fact that these committees have come here reflects credit not only on the Housing Trust but on the policy of this Government, which has been in power in South Australia for many years. I am sure that many of my colleagues will appreciate the value of price control as regards certain strategic materials used in the construction of houses and in maintaining cheap housing in this State. I wish to support my Leader's suggestion that the provision of more rental houses in country areas has to be carefully considered. People who go to live and work in industries, which have been established for the first time in country areas, do not wish to risk putting their entire life savings into the purchase of a home straightaway. These people may not look on the job or the house as something they will hold for the rest of their life and because it is vital to attract people to country areas I support what Mr. Story said in his speech.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: My Party has been advocating that for years as part of its policy.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: By way of a previous interjection I said that there were too many boots and not enough feet. I have not heard so many people claim so much credit for what has been done as I have heard in the past fortnight of this session. This proves that Parliament is working effectively and functioning properly and that the Government takes notice of the best ideas that come from any source. This is a very democratic state of affairs that is not repeated in many Parliaments in Australia today. As I am speaking about this matter I shall go a little further and say that in South Australia we have an efficiently functioning question time. Private members have their questions answered in a way that does not happen in any other Parliament I know of in the world today.

The reason for this is quite evident: it is that many of our Ministers have such a wide knowledge of their own particular

departments whether it be of railway station facades or underground railways or anything else, that they are able to give spontaneous answers to questions put to them. Nobody stands in higher esteem in this regard than the Premier. He has enough knowledge to be able to give full play to the proper democratic right of private members by answering their questions in the fullest detail without notice.

I want now to deal with a Bill that will possibly be introduced by the Government this session. I hope the Government intends to introduce it; at present I am awaiting an answer to a question on that point. It deals with something that has been close to my heart during the years I have been in this Council. I refer to a scheme to enable young people in their own right to purchase a block of land, but I am in some doubt as to the best way to handle the matter. Modesty, of course, forbids my reading a certain statement dealing with the subject, but I have had one or two discussions and from them I gather the consensus of opinion is that I should read it rather than ask for it to be inserted in *Hansard* without being read. I hope members will forgive this minor display of egotism when I read the statement. I wish it to be part of the official report of the debate on this matter. In an editorial in the *Advertiser* of August 8 the following appears:

Mr. Giles, M.L.C., called attention to this problem in the Legislative Council a year ago. This refers to a scheme to enable young people to purchase blocks of land. The editorial continues:

"There is no way", he said "in which young people, perhaps born and bred on small blocks and possessing a small amount of capital, can get on to properties of their own".

I then wanted people with a 30 per cent equity in the cost of a block of land to have the right to purchase that block. It is apparent to me that the Government is thinking on a broader level and not only in connection with people with a 30 per cent equity. We have no details of the Bill that may be introduced, but if this is so full credit must go to the Government for its attitude on the matter. In other words, the Government is prepared to take some of the equity and not necessarily insist on a preconceived figure of a 30 per cent equity, which for many years, as members know, has been the safe margin figure on which to buy a farm economically. This figure of 30 per cent equity has been taken as giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity to make his farm an economic proposition.

I now want to refer to one or two matters that the Government should consider when framing a Bill along these lines. These are my own ideas, and I hope that in one or two quarters, at least, they may be listened to. I want to stress the aim of any Bill placed before Parliament on this matter. Shortly, the aim should be to put young people on farms, and those young people should be dedicated to using their lives towards owning the farms. It is not for me to suggest ages: whether an applicant must be under 30, or maybe under 25, years of age. My personal feelings make me suggest 40 years as the limit. There seems to be no doubt that in any move to help people purchase a property the finance must be of the type that runs for a long period at as low an interest rate as the Government can provide.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: The Government lent money to the Waratah Gypsum people at 4 per cent.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: The honourable member has interesting ideas on many aspects. On this aspect my idea is that the age should be 25 or 30, or possibly 40, and the rate of interest about 5 per cent. I think that would be a desirable and good scheme. At the moment I am trying to clear land in the South-East with capital that cost 7 per cent. To put things in their proper perspective, I think a rate of 5 per cent under a credit foncier scheme would be beneficial to the State in general and the applicants in particular.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: You are advocating good Labor policy now.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: There again we have the old boots: so many feet and they cannot all be fitted. This King William Street expert talks as though he is chock-full of agricultural advice. Frequently he gives it.

The Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin: I thought he was an architect.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: That is in another capacity. He has many facets and I am thinking of the one where he is an agricultural extension officer based on King William Street. I have already dealt briefly with the type of finance that I think should apply in this scheme. Let us now have a quick look at some of the lessons that have been learnt from the land settlement scheme we had in South Australia immediately after the last war. This Council is aware that the financial and administrative responsibilities under that scheme were divided, and I do not necessarily think it has been a good feature.

The economic aspect of looking at land through its potential carrying capacity, and applying it in a proper economic way, with proper planning, has been a good thing in the settlement of ex-servicemen on the land immediately after the last war. This was the first time that any broad scheme had been put into effect in Australia without the scheme being muddled and knocked around by political interference. I suggest that the scheme was one of proper planning on sound economic lines, and it is for that reason that a high percentage of the ex-servicemen settled on the land after the last war have made an economic success of the business. All this applies to a greater extent to the scheme I am now advocating.

I hope the Government will leave it to the individual to make up his mind whether or not a certain project is economic. I expect that the project will then go to the Department of Agriculture, which will look into the economics to see if the scheme for the purchase of a block will prove satisfactory. If they suggest that this is a good scheme and a workable probability, then I believe it will be taken up by the Land Settlement Committee, which will, I hope, look at both the economics of the scheme and the applicant.

In terms of the applicant, what have we learnt from the land settlement scheme immediately after the last war? I think one can truly say that what we have learnt is the undoubted fact that there are great differences in the abilities of individuals to manage their own types of farms. In some instances, he has been the son of a farmer and has made a good settler or a bad settler—because not all people who work hard and honestly with their heads on the ground necessarily make good managers. The lesson we have learnt is that some country-bred people are good managers with initiative who run their farms well, while others are not good managers. In the case of ex-servicemen coming from the city, again some are bad workers, with no initiative, while some of them are among the best settlers in the scheme—yet they have not been born and bred in country areas.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Are they the sons of the King William Street farmers?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I did not know the honourable member had a son interested in this. An applicant under this scheme should, therefore, be the sort of applicant who spends some years working on a farm with his parents or relations, who may be top farmers, or, better still, a man who has gone outside his own area

to a really big name farmer in the district and has studied his methods over a period of years. If during those years he has been able to put aside, say, £1,000, then I suggest he is even more the ideal type of applicant: he has proved his dedication to owning a farm by working with the top man he can find, and he has succeeded in putting away in savings an amount sufficient as equity for the purchase of land under this type of scheme.

If this particular applicant has also been to Urrbrae Agricultural High School or Roseworthy College, or if he has done agricultural science at the University of Adelaide—and I do not for one minute detract from this as added evidence to make him an ideal candidate—

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Even if he got a scholarship from King William Street to Roseworthy?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: If he has had breadth of experience, then obviously he has something for which one must give him marks, because we live in times of scientific farming, and a certain basic knowledge of why certain methods are applied is not only necessary but may mean the difference between a successful farmer and an unsuccessful farmer or honest plodder.

The Hon. R. R. Wilson: The applicant will have to appear before a classification committee.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: Perhaps the honourable member knows more than I do—

The Hon. A. J. Shard: That is quite correct!

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: It seems that I have put my neck out, temporarily. What I am saying is that, whereas I would not regard a graduate in agricultural science from the university or a student from Roseworthy College or Urrbrae Agricultural High School with no practical experience as the type of applicant seriously to be considered by anybody as an applicant for a block of land under this scheme, I would certainly give marks if, in addition to the essential type of experience that must be gained before he can be considered for this scheme, he has these attributes of higher learning. If he has them, fair enough: we must give credit for them and it is likely that he would be a better settler than people without this experience.

One of the conundrums I find in this place (and when I say "in this place" I mean in Parliament generally) is the feeling of suspicion sometimes about graduates of Roseworthy College. I take the opportunity now, as

I did four years ago, of saying that nobody in his right senses should look on a graduate from Roseworthy College with a diploma as being a man fit to go out farming in his own right. To my mind, nobody but an ass would take that point of view. A man has been there and equipped himself with learning in the theoretical field of agriculture. As a matter of fact, a Roseworthy College diploma course involves a far greater degree of practical work than any other agricultural course in Australia.

The Hon. C. B. Story: Does your argument hold good for other courses?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: That is a very different matter. I appreciate the question. I do not think I am particularly qualified to give the honourable member an answer on that. It is a problem because of the fairly large numbers of graduates from Roseworthy College who go through each year, some working along the line that a job should be available for this type of diploma. That is one of the problems ensuing from this type of training.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: Why would not they be eligible for one of these farms if they had received practical training?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: That is a good question. Having spent three years of my life up there, I suggest to the honourable member that practical experience is all very well if a man drives a team of horses for three days a week, for the next three days he snips away with a pair of secateurs in an orchard, for the next three days he milks cows, for the next three days he is looking after sheep, and so on. The answer is that he is rather apt to become an expert in nothing and fairly knowledgeable over a wide field. If a man goes farming, there are all sorts of practical things of which he must have experience—and that, frankly, I do not think he can quite gain at Roseworthy College. That answer is my belief, whether it be right or wrong.

I should like now to deal with one or two comments that appeared in the press at the time of the announcement by a Government spokesman of this scheme. For instance, I noticed in the *Advertiser* of August 9:

The general manager of the Savings Bank of South Australia (Mr. A. W. W. Cilento) said he was sure the trustees would consider the matter if they were approached.

The Savings Bank of South Australia was the biggest lender for housing in South Australia, and it might not be generally realized that it also lent substantial sums to farmers.

Likewise, the Chairman of the Associated Banks in South Australia (Mr. A. A. West) expressed the interest of the private banks in this project and offered substantial help, too.

The President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Webb) mentioned the importance of a scheme such as this as an incentive for decentralization; and so on. All the comments throughout the press back up and offer help to this scheme. Other comments appeared in the press, too. One question was: will this produce an over-supply of a certain type of agricultural goods on the market? I suggest that it will not.

This is not a scheme to restrict a person, say a dairyman share farmer, who has a full knowledge of dairying and has proved his ability to manage a farm for someone else. Rather its purpose is to enable such a man to buy a dairy farm that comes up for sale. I expect that this scheme will not over-supply any markets but I hope that it will produce more efficient utilization of land.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: Isn't the idea of this scheme to put more qualified people on the land? That must reflect on production, surely.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: No. The honourable member has become a little involved. We are only theorizing because we do not yet know the details of this scheme, but it will enable a person to go on to a farm—not on to scrub. All these development projects can be financed now and the purchase arranged through the Development Bank of Australia, so the scheme does not envisage development in the broad sense. It caters for a young applicant with a proposition to purchase land particularly in the perimeter nearest Adelaide, which is frequently already in production.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: Is there anything wrong with increasing production?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: For the time being I am looking at an answer to a question I heard some time ago. In many fields of agriculture today the people involved will say that a state of over-supply exists. As a dairyman I will say that is the position with cheese.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: Why are we importing cheese?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: The honourable member is way off on a tangent.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: You told us we are importing it.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: If the honourable member will save his interjection for 20 minutes I will get back to that point. The next question that I have heard put is: Will this mean peasant farming? I am sure that no member of Parliament wishes to have anything to do with any scheme

that envisages this. The Department of Agriculture I believe will first look at any proposition to ensure that it is economically sound, and that is the answer to anyone who contends that this could lead to peasant farming. The scheme will be limited. The last thing that I want to see is a flood of applicants all considered favourably by the Government.

Obviously, we must apply the scheme in a limited fashion for a start and this will mean (a) no peasant farming because the project will be an economic one by the time it runs the gamut of the Department of Agriculture and the Land Settlement Committee; and (b) it will not force the price of land up to any degree if applied on a limited scale. The scheme should be started in a limited fashion with careful scrutiny of the applicant and the economics of the proposition that he puts up.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Do you visualize this as being a splitting up of large holdings into small areas for higher productivity?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I think many years ago a German planner came out with a theoretical argument of zoning outwards from the centre of population to the outer areas. As a theorist in agricultural matters and geographical matters, he said that people in the inner areas can grow perishable commodities that will not stand up to days in trucks—and this matter does not come under the Transport Control Board—such as eggs, fresh milk, vegetables, fruits, etc.

Then we get to the outer perimeter where we move into the less intensive type of farming such as cattle grazing, wool production, and gradually we work out the economics of the scheme of things. In other words, the good sense of the farmer has usually dictated the theory that I am advancing this afternoon. In answer to the Hon. Mr. Story's interjection, this scheme will apply through these radii or groupings of areas into zones. It is not my intention to eliminate any type of farm from this scheme.

I point out that I am probably more qualified to talk in terms of applications for dairy farms than for other types of holdings. An interesting feature is the attitude of many people in my district. These people fall almost exactly into two categories: those wishing to purchase a block, say, around the Coorong, that is only partially developed, and those who come from the perimeter nearer Adelaide with a proposition that they think can be put forward. This latter category really refers to the transfer of a man who has worked for a living, to owning his own block next door.

As I see it applications for funds to purchase land will fall into those two groups. At the outer perimeter applications in the South-East will, in fact, be developmental purchase applications.

I expect that the Commonwealth Government, through the Development Bank, will probably accept this type of application on the basis of a developmental proposition. I have no idea how the Bill will function but I believe the whole proposition hinges on whether the application or the proposition is economically feasible or not. It is on the equity—if I can use that term in the broad sense—of the applicant himself that this scheme will stand or fall. I am sure that it will be a real benefit to South Australia.

Honourable members may remember that some years ago I spoke repeatedly on the subject that in years to come Adelaide would be under-supplied with certain foodstuffs. If we take notice of trends we can see that any move to increase the efficiency of the utilization of the country is obviously a move that will benefit the community. Added to that is the moral question of whether we should continue to deny dedicated young people the chance to go on to the land. It will be readily seen that the reaction to this scheme will be entirely favourable.

The Hon. C. R. Story: I take it you would not be in favour of an American scheme of having small farms with support legislation?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: Again that is an argument which we could debate *ad infinitum*. It is a difficult question. The Commonwealth Government's latest Budget has received excellent press throughout the electorate in which I live. It is easy for some honourable members to become a trifle green-eyed when they know that the Commonwealth Budget is receiving extremely good press in the electorates of Southern and Barker and others I could mention. The Budget has given a decent rise to the people who have been under a financial onus in the community. I believe this Budget will win friends for the Commonwealth Government.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: More blue ribbons!

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES. The honourable member is talking about first prizes. If I were to offer a first prize on State legislature I would say this type of Bill, when it is passed, would be a complete display of faith by this Government in the ability of young people who live in farming communities throughout South Australia today. I have

great faith that this anticipated measure will shortly be introduced into this Chamber and in another place.

In determining whether we are to move in the right direction in the field of agriculture we must consider education. I have already mentioned Urrbrae and Roseworthy Colleges. An amount of £27,000 is provided for building additions to Roseworthy College. I raise the matter of this college to bring home to members the fact that to progress intelligently in agriculture we must consider the education of many young people towards this end. Unlike one or two other members, I have not previously become parochial in my utterances in this Chamber. However, this afternoon I intend to be parochial and discuss matters that largely pertain to the area in which I live. Education is one of the problems of my district. High schools near Mount Compass have ability to teach agricultural science. All honourable members are aware of the importance of area schools in country districts where they fall between a circle of high schools. It has long been the belief in Parliament that in country areas students who are capable of Public Examinations Board courses should work on the outer of the circle at the high schools, and those in the community whose interests lie in agricultural matters, and who are decent and worthwhile students, should gravitate to the centre of the circle to the area school.

The problem in my area at present is that we have an area school in name but it is not an area school in its function. That is the Mount Compass Area School. Because of a series of unfortunate circumstances school buses come from other districts and other types of schools to within a mile and a half of Mount Compass and take a section of students, who are interested in rural education, to other schools. Furthermore, members who travel on the South Road to Victor Harbour have seen the difference in the soil and vegetation at Willunga hill. Some farmers work on the plain and others live in the stringy bark at the top of the hill under entirely different conditions.

In the high rainfall area at the top of the hill farmers occupy small blocks and on the plain the community interest is in wheat farming. I maintain that this range provides a boundary line that should be considered by anyone who is realistically trying to plan ahead, and, in this instance, I refer to the local school. Many students are taken from this area to the plains of Willunga and to high

schools there, and are taught the rudiments of agricultural knowledge. The area school of Mount Compass was established for the purpose of helping young people interested in the land to be better acquainted with its problems and educated in sheet-metal work and other practical forms of education so essential to them.

However, we have not been able to obtain proper craft facilities in this school of the type I have described. It is my fond wish that in the next year or two these craft facilities will be made available. There is no doubt about the ability of the Education Department, particularly in recent years, to do a magnificent job. In my district area schools have been established at Geranium, Coomandook, Keith and, fairly recently, at Parndana. They are all excellent schools with highly qualified staff and are fulfilling a vital function in this community. The only trouble at Mount Compass is that facilities to assist in the training of people interested in agriculture have not been available. These people are not satisfied with a Public Examinations Board type of course. That is not what they want to do and they lose interest. The minimum leaving age for school children has been raised a year and, therefore, the problem of encouraging students and keeping them happy in their own field of interest has become more urgent. I hope that in the future some interest will be taken in this problem at Mount Compass.

Being parochial again, I want to refer to areas in the Southern District where the Highways Department is going ahead with its work at a wonderfully brisk rate. One can drive in some parts of the district for many miles on magnificent bitumen roads put down at great expense and frequently overcoming a major handicap. In some areas there is the handicap of wide open places being subject to inundation. In other words, there is not much point in putting down good roads if they are to be washed away by the next winter flood. I give full credit to the Minister of Roads and his department because the problem has been dealt with realistically, and first-class roads have been put down. The arterial roads through to Victor Harbour are also taking shape in a fine way indeed. A vast amount of effective work is being done.

However, I am not happy about one or two areas in the Southern District. I refer particularly to two sections which I consider to be the lost legion of the developmental areas of

South Australia. We all know the vast development that has taken place in agriculture in the South-East, and in many areas soldier settlement has developed the land rapidly, but there are some places that have developed just as quickly and have not received much attention in the matter of roads. Much of the financial burden for the sealing of country roads falls on local government bodies. I do not intend to debate the matter more fully except to commend my friend, the Hon. Mr. DeGaris, for pointing to this particular facet as it affects roads. I hope the Minister will later act in the matter. In these areas farmers live every 100 yards or so along the roads. The Nangkita Road has been down 100 years in its present spot, and nothing has been done to it. I know that it is not the fault of the Minister. I am merely pointing out that this is the position. The people nearby, in some of the most densely populated areas in South Australia, have been awaiting an improvement in the condition of the road. I have said that some areas are subject to inundation and I know that they must receive preference. I do not complain about that, but I do complain that some areas developed rapidly after the last war, and not because of any Government scheme but because of the initiative of the people farming in the area, are the worst in any part of South Australia, and I can talk from experience.

The Hon Sir Lyell McEwin: Main or district roads?

The Hon G. O'H. GILES: I dealt with that aspect of the matter a short time ago. I said that it was not entirely the fault of the Highways Department, but I am talking in the main of district roads. I am referring to Commonwealth rural grants that I think should be made. Some roads that are not main roads between one place and another, but minor arterial roads, are the roads people are wanting to use when going through to the South-East and Strathalbyn.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: What would be the farthest distance a farm would be from a bitumen road?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: The Minister is astute, and appreciates the position. The farm farthest away would be not more than eight miles from the road I am thinking of. I have picked on one example, but there are others.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: Go to Lock and see the position.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I have not complained about Lock. In fact, I do not think I have been there. The Minister considers

gravely the matter of weights carried over country roads. In connection with a 100-acre dairy farm on the Nangkita Road, there would be each day 20 tons of milk, or should I say water, going backwards and forwards over the road. In terms of weight and amount of traffic there is no other road to compare with this road, and it is subject to springs which make it untrafficable in the middle of winter. That is my answer to the Minister.

The Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin: How many roads in Mount Gambier have milk trucks going over them?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I am aware of the problem, and I have seen them go over poor roads in many instances. There are about 80 motor vehicles in eight miles along the Nangkita Road. Some of them are on the road every day, and in addition there are five milk trucks. Every farm has about 20 tons of milk carted from it every day. I hope I am not getting this matter out of its true perspective. Nevertheless, I am putting forward, as strongly as possible, a case for consideration. I am referring to the people who have already waited 100 years for something to be done having still to wait a long time. I hope the Minister will give all the sympathy he can spare to this matter.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: It is a mighty good road if it is 100 years old.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I should have said that they have filled a few potholes in that time, but not frequently. I now want to refer to another matter, and in doing so I do not want to upset the members for Midland. I am speaking about a speech made in another place by the member for Barossa (Mr. Laucke). It appealed to me a great deal, and I thought he showed intelligence in his application to the series of problems he was discussing.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: He knew his subject.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I entirely agree with the honourable member, but that is not my purpose in dealing with the matter. I want to refer to the difficulties experienced by councils in the Tea Tree Gully and Modbury areas. I will not elaborate on this matter because obviously my friends in Midland will refer to it. I bring it up because it is an early manifestation in many ways of the sort of problems we shall have in areas around Noarlunga, O'Halloran Hill and Reynella in a short space of time. For this purpose I wish to support what the member for Barossa (Mr. Laucke) had to say on these matters. Basically, the problem is one—

The PRESIDENT: The honourable member is not in order in quoting from a speech made by a member of another place this session.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: With great respect, Mr. President, I am not doing other than referring to the fact that he made a speech. Is that in order?

The PRESIDENT: The honourable member must not quote from it.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I am not quoting from it.

The PRESIDENT: You are near enough to quoting from it.

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I bow to your wishes, Mr. President. Let me get at it this way and say that I am interested in the problem in these areas because it can apply soon in the Southern District. Half the problem, as I see it, is that councils in these areas are very short of funds with which to meet the 50 per cent subsidy that I believe the State Government gives. For instance, under the Public Parks Act they have great difficulty in meeting their 50 per cent contribution for the purpose of purchasing open spaces. This problem of provision of open spaces is not so apparent today as it will be in 50 years' time. In these areas where development is rapid and councils undertake paving and the 101 other things that councils have to see to in newly developed areas, it is hard for them to find funds to supply their part of the cost.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Do you know of any council that rates to capacity?

The Hon. G. O'H. GILES: I am not an expert on local government matters, as my colleague probably is, but I notice that areas that would make proper open spaces for generations to come are obviously embarrassed prior to the introduction of any legislation along the lines recommended by the Town Planner. It is not my purpose to point out where these blocks have already been lost, for honourable members know that this is the case in more than one area in South Australia. I am concerned because in Southern we face the same problem. In areas around O'Halloran Hill and further south in some way or other, as housing spreads rapidly carrying all before it, we must make proper provision for open spaces. I quote one example that is not in my area—the former site of the Islington sewage farm.

Included in the Town Planner's report is a recommendation that 80 acres be taken from the old Islington sewage farm. My impression is that the total area available is about 350 acres. I think that even the Town Planner has underestimated the area that should be put

aside in that locality that is so close to Adelaide and the expanding area of Elizabeth. I suggest that 80 acres is not nearly enough; it is barely enough for recreation purposes, and I envisage that areas should be set aside for purposes other than recreation. We want open spaces for many years to come to help beautify this city and overcome problems of smog and unclear air.

We need open areas in order to retain some semblance of the natural balance of nature around a city like Adelaide. Someone said to me this morning, "The city of London has many beautiful parks. I wonder whether a group of three or four of them, including, say, Hyde Park, would be more than 80 acres." There was obviously a time when London was the size of Adelaide, yet someone had the foresight to set aside parks to make a great capital city out of an ordinary one. I hope that as soon as possible two things will happen: (1) that certain recommendations of the Town Planning Committee's report will be introduced in Bill form into Parliament; and (2) that in the meantime something can be done along the lines suggested by, I believe, the Acting Town Planner (Mr. Westerman). I think his idea is that a four-man authority should be created to help get grants from councils on the inner ring whose ability to put aside open spaces is already apparent: in other words, to allow them to donate the funds that will, with the aid of a Government subsidy, help to purchase open spaces in some of these outer areas before they are overrun by housing projects.

Closely allied with this is one more problem. Under the Town Planner's report a minimum acreage is allowed for open areas. That means there are many areas in my electoral division, such as the hilly country south of Hackham and Noarlunga, where I believe, if the recommendations of the Town Planner are accepted, nobody will be able to sell an area of land or realize his asset if under 10 acres. We have all seen that this type of sale works very well at Murray Bridge, where, as honourable members are well aware, 10-acre blocks are finding a sale and fulfilling useful functions in respect of hothouses, viticulture and the growing of vegetables. North of Adelaide, where good underground water facilities exist, again farms of a minimum size of 10 acres often find ready purchasers. But in the hilly areas south of Hackham and Noarlunga, where similar conditions apply, if the Government accepts the suggestion of the Town Planner I am frightened that in those areas, where no underground

water exists and where housing development projects have already reached out to them, anyone who wants to sell a farm will not be able to find a purchaser and realize on his asset.

Nobody wishes to buy land surrounded by housing blocks for agricultural purposes. Land tax and similar burdens on an agriculturist produce high-cost farming. I do not quite see, if these recommendations are accepted, how any farmer in such an area can realize on his asset. The land is not saleable whereas the land at Murray Bridge and the market garden land north of Adelaide, with underground water and bores on every block, is saleable. I cannot see how this hilly land will be saleable for any purpose. I believe the Assistant Town Planner has recently gone before the committee studying State land tax problems in order to put exactly this point of view to it. I believe the answer to this problem is to have some form of differential applying in land taxation. However, this problem must be considered because no matter how much we believe in the desirability of town planning we must not deny the right of someone, who has an asset, to realize on it.

I deal now with certain aspects of the dairying industry. Under the line "Loans to Producers" there is an item "Milk Product Factories" (as well as wineries, packing sheds, fishing boats, etc.). From the Loan Estimates it can be seen that the Government is interested in the dairying industry. Dairymen today are keeping their heads above water—I will not say well above water—by virtue of a fantastic increase in efficiency. There has been increased production whether we look at it from the point of view of dairy farms or individual milking cows, which must be a result of greater efficiency and better management.

Certain aspects present serious problems to the dairying industry in many ways. Is it good sense and right that in order to meet falling prices over the years the industry must increase production? This is exactly what is happening today. The trends in South Australia in the main dairying areas—in this case I refer to the city milk areas—are similar to the overall Australian trends although these are not so marked. There has been a big lift in production. Whereas production per cow, in the 12 months ended in July, throughout Australia was 454 gallons per annum, in South Australia it was 590 gallons, the highest in the Commonwealth, even though South Australia was probably lower, proportionately, in Fresian milk and higher in Jersey milk.

Has greater production been achieved through an increased number of milking cows? The answer is "No". In South Australia in 1958 we had 164,000 dairy cows; in 1962 there was a decrease of 3,000 to 161,000 dairy cows, yet during this time production was increased from 81,000,000 gallons to 92,000,000. This occurred at a time when the basic price (which is difficult to arrive at due to various conditions applying through factories) had decreased from 63d. in 1958 to 49.7d. in 1962. It is expected that for 1963 it will be 48d., which is lower still.

Surely the dairying industry is playing a very important part in South Australia today and is keeping production costs and the costs affecting our daily lives to a minimum. I give full credit to the Commonwealth Government when I say this. Fortunately, farmers had stable costs of production at 42.79d. a gallon in 1959 and 42.41d. a gallon in 1962; the cost of production in this industry over a period of four years decreased, and it is not often that we can honestly say that the fiscal policy of the Commonwealth Government of the day has resulted in reduced costs in relation to any industry. However, this is so and it is interesting to note that although costs in the dairying industry have slightly decreased over this four-year period, the price of the article sold to the public has decreased by much more than that, and this surely represents a problem.

I wish to congratulate the Government on these Loan Estimates. If in one or two instances I do not agree with the distribution of the money available that is my right, I imagine, as a member of Parliament. To place matters in their proper perspective I point out that I am certain that if I had had the task of allocating these amounts the result would have been much worse than it is. I give full credit to my colleague, the Minister of Roads, and to every other Minister and the Treasurer for bringing down such satisfactory Loan Estimates, which I support.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN (Northern): I rise to support the Bill. I join with other members in expressing my regret at the death of Sir Walter Duncan. Unfortunately I did not have the pleasure of being associated in Parliament with Sir Walter, but I join in expressing my regret and conveying my sympathy to his family.

I have studied the Bill before us very closely and have listened carefully to the speeches of other members. This Bill contributes generally to the development of this State. Most of the criticism that has been levelled against it

has been of a minor nature and I think that the members who have been critical had the best interests of their districts at heart but, when we take an overall view of the State, as the Government has to do, it can be realized that the money available is being put to the best possible use. A number of the criticisms levelled are comparatively minor because, although they refer to problems which may cause some inconvenience to people, many of the projects listed in the Estimates are absolutely essential to the district concerned. One of the first items mentioned on the Loan works programme is housing, and I commend the Government for spending this money on this very necessary item. I join with other honourable members in suggesting that more attention could be paid to the provision of rental homes. Many of these homes are being built in the larger centres. I shall not repeat the reasons given by other members for advocating a wider distribution, but support them. Often work is available in country towns, but unfortunately houses cannot always be obtained. I believe that to some extent this may contribute to our unemployment, particularly as regards skilled men. They may have a home and when work becomes available in another area a rental house cannot be obtained there. Every effort to ensure a wider distribution of rental homes would be advantageous.

Some comments have been made about the amount provided in the Estimates for employment. When one looks at the list of works to be done in housing and by the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the local government bodies, one can see that this will provide employment for many men. The main cost in housing is the cost of labour involved. The raw materials are locally produced and do not interfere with our overseas credit. There is probably no better means of stimulating employment and spending money than in the ways mentioned in this programme.

I am pleased to see that extra money is provided for student hostels this year. The relevant Act was introduced in 1961 and the amount made available for building these hostels has been increased. The terms are particularly attractive and will do much to overcome the problems of many parents in the more remote areas. One of the big problems in the country, particularly the thinly populated parts, is the education of children where it is not practical to take education to the children, and this Bill provides a very positive manner of overcoming the difficulty. Parents wish to

see their children housed in institutions where they know they will be properly cared for and supervised.

I shall not say anything more about the provision to the Highways and Local Government Department except to say that I am pleased to see £115,000 is provided for the Blanchetown bridge. I passed through Blanchetown early this week and was gratified to see this construction going ahead so quickly, because the problem of travelling to the Upper Murray areas via the ferry has been one that has worried the residents of these districts for quite some time. However, positive progress is being made now.

A substantial amount is being provided to the Railways Department, where many improvements are being effected. Apart from the progress on gauge standardization in this State there is an improvement in the passenger and freight services on many country lines. I was interested to see that money was provided, among other things, for signalling and safety devices. This is a problem that will have to be faced at many country crossings. With denser and more rapid traffic and longer and faster trains there is increasing danger at rail and road intersections. As the train has priority, I believe some obligation exists to make these crossings as safe as possible within the finance available. If more money cannot be made available I hope some cheaper method of installing warning devices can be found. On the one hand it is not desirable to stop traffic unnecessarily with stop signs, nor do we want to stop rail traffic.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: Don't you think it is the responsibility of the Government to install lights at all crossings?

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: I believe the responsibility exists to make these crossings as safe as possible, but I would not go so far as to say that lights should be installed at every crossing at this stage. I should like to see more lights installed at crossings where great danger exists and every effort made to have them installed eventually throughout the State. Embankments and other constructions could, perhaps, be improved.

Another necessity is the marking of the sides of trucks of goods trains so that they will be visible at night when passing slowly across country crossings. This matter has been raised by several organizations and various reasons have been given for not adopting the suggestions, the main reason being that it would interfere with the signals given during shunting. However, I believe this difficulty

could be overcome, even if special coloured lights had to be used for signalling during shunting operations. The two problems I have mentioned will become worse as time goes on. With diesel locomotives it is possible to tow more trucks and in many instances station yards will not contain the train, and it overhangs the crossing at one end or, in many cases, both. I trust I am approaching this matter in a constructive manner because there have already been many approaches made by municipal bodies and other organizations to overcome this difficulty. I urge that every possible investigation be made to find a cheaper method than flashing lights which are expensive to establish in places a long way from electricity supplies.

I was pleased to see that many districts throughout the State were mentioned in the allocation to the Engineering and Water Supply Department. Many of them have not appeared in the Loan Estimates before. This shows that although 96 per cent of the population is supplied with reticulated water, we are moving farther out and trying to bring relief to the other four per cent. We are moving out into the areas where the work is more costly, but a great service is being rendered to the districts concerned. I am pleased that the money is being spent in this way.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Don't forget that the reticulation of water was brought forward first some years ago by a member for Port Pirie. He was laughed to scorn because he suggested harnessing Murray River water.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: That may be so, but I doubt whether any one man can say he was the first to put the water through pipes. Country sewers are mentioned in the Loan Estimates. This is a problem that has received much publicity recently. It is pleasing that stage I is advancing towards its completion. In stage I we have large towns such as Mount Gambier and Port Lincoln, which are major works. When they are completed it will mean a more rapid progress in dealing with some of the smaller schemes. Mention has been made of an alternative scheme put forward in concrete form by the Barmera District Council, which scheme has been held up because of certain provisions in the Local Government Act. I commend the council for its initiative and express my appreciation of the way in which the Minister of Local Government has approached the problem, and for the consideration given towards finding a solution to the problem. I do not intend to

go into details about hospitals and schools, but merely say that it is gratifying to see that the provision of hospitals and schools is advancing so well. Those of us who have taken part in hospital and school administration realize how much advancement there has been in the last 10 years towards solving the many problems that arise because of our rapidly increasing population. Included in the allocations for public buildings are amounts for police stations and courthouses. This work will cover a large portion of the State and I am particularly pleased that Ceduna will get a new courthouse because the town has only a small one.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: I did not think you had any bad boys over there.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: The honourable member should let his mind go back and remember the Stuart case. I visited the area last year and I am pleased that this work is to be done, along with other work.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: The member for the district is apparently doing a good job.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: In conclusion I want to refer to the Port Lincoln abattoirs on which £15,000 is to be spent in effecting improvements. This abattoirs is probably unique. It is run now by the Government Produce Department, but was started by private enterprise. It was taken over by the Government Department at the request of the people concerned. Much has been done to put the abattoirs in a satisfactory condition. The works are of great value to stock producers on Eyre Peninsula. The smooth working and the quick handling of stock through it can affect the market values by increasing competition.

The Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph: Is it not a fact that some producers do not use the abattoirs and send their stock to Adelaide?

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: Some use the abattoirs, and some send their stock to Adelaide. Eyre Peninsula is a big place. Sometimes Port Lincoln is some distance from the place where the stock are produced and it is more economic to send the animals to Adelaide. Now it is possible to send the stock across on the *Troubridge*. There are two prices for doing so. One is for shipping the livestock and the other for shipping chilled carcasses. The difference is about 5s. a head, which opens up possibilities. The money to be spent at the abattoirs will be spent on improving the byproducts section, the freezing plant, the ice manufacturing plant, and generally putting the works in good order, so that it will be able to handle the stock in the quickest possible manner. Because the stock from a large area

are channelled through the abattoirs, any delay in the killing can have an effect on the stock market. The lamb season is a short one in that area, and if there is any delay the market price is sensitive to it. The same thing applies to the disposal of older sheep, particularly in dry seasons. I commend the allocation of this money for expenditure at the Port Lincoln abattoirs. There are other moves, apart from financial moves, being made to help in the handling of stock. I hope they will be successful and that there will be increased competition and more demand for the stock. I firmly believe that the allocation of the money, as outlined in this Bill, is fully justified, because it will contribute substantially to the welfare of the State. I have pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS secured the adjournment of the debate.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

TRAVELLING STOCK RESERVE: HUNDRED OF MANNANARIE.

The House of Assembly transmitted the following resolution in which it requested the concurrence of the Legislative Council:

That the travelling stock reserve in the hundred of Mannanarie, shown on the plan laid before Parliament on October 30, 1962, be resumed in terms of section 136 of the Pastoral Act, 1936-1960, for the purpose of being dealt with as Crown lands.

TRAVELLING STOCK RESERVE: OODNADATTA.

The House of Assembly transmitted the following resolution in which it requested the concurrence of the Legislative Council:

That the portion of the reserve for travelling stock and teamsters, adjacent to the town of Oodnadatta, north out of hundreds, shown on the plan laid before Parliament on June 12, 1963, be resumed in terms of section 136 of the Pastoral Act, for the purpose of being dealt with as Crown lands.

TRAVELLING STOCK RESERVE: HUNDREDS OF DAVENPORT, WOOLUNDUNGA AND WINNINOWIE.

The House of Assembly transmitted the following resolution in which it requested the concurrence of the Legislative Council:

That the travelling stock reserve in the hundreds of Davenport, Woolundunga and Winninowie, shown on the plan laid before Parliament on June 12, 1963, be resumed in terms of section 136 of the Pastoral Act, 1936-1960, for the purpose of being dealt with as Crown lands.

HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

REAL PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

BUSINESS AGENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

FRUIT FLY (COMPENSATION) BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.25 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, September 3, at 2.15 p.m.