

Mr. Lutey: It was the intention of the House that a deduction should be allowed in respect of expenses for travelling to work.

The PREMIER: The member for Hannaus would be in just the same position as a man travelling to transact business; but if a man whose constituency was in Perth elected to live at Northam, I do not think he would be permitted to deduct travelling expenses.

Hon. W. C. Angwin: He might have to go up there for his health.

The PREMIER: That would be his misfortune. I shall ask the Solicitor General to put up a written interpretation of the section as it stands.

Mr. Chesson: He will put it up to suit you.

Mr. Munsie: The Solicitor General says I am entitled to deduct travelling expenses and every legal man in the State says so too, but the Commissioner says I am not.

The PREMIER: The Solicitor General's opinion is always followed.

Mr. Corboy: The Commissioner will not follow it.

The PREMIER: The legal advice must prevail.

Mr. Munsie: Who is to interpret the Act? The Commissioner and no one else.

The PREMIER: The interpretation rests with the Crown law authorities.

Mr. Corboy: The Commissioner is administering it precisely opposite to the interpretation of the Solicitor General.

The PREMIER: If members desire it I shall obtain a written interpretation from the Solicitor General. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Munsie, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 11.37 p.m.

Legislative Council,

Wednesday, 22nd November, 1922.

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The PRESIDENT took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTION—CANCER, X-RAY APPARATUS.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW asked the Minister for Education: 1, Have the Government received memorials from the council of the British Medical Association and from the honorary senior surgical staff of the Perth Hospital, urging them to provide a deep therapy X-ray apparatus for the treatment of cancer at the hospital? 2, Are the Government aware that an American surgeon, Dr. Storn, reports ("American Journal of Roentgenology," December 21, 1921):—"In most of the German clinics I visited they have practically discontinued operating on all cases of cancer of the breast and uterus. They claim that the results with radiation alone are far superior (85 per cent. of cures in this class of case)"? 3, In view of the foregoing report, and other favourable reports from British experts who are using this treatment, will the Government favourably consider the question of making this method of treatment available in Western Australia?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION replied: 1, Yes. 2, No. The journal mentioned has not been available, but it is known that the German claim of success in 85 per cent. of cases has not been corroborated by British operators. 3, Yes. The Government do not intend to allow the matter to drop, but propose to make further inquiries from both British and American authorities in regard to this method of treatment, which they consider has not yet passed the experimental stage. It is considered that until the value of the treatment is established beyond question and many points such as dosage and method of application have been definitely standardised, the great expenditure involved is not justified whilst equally important equipment in other directions is not available.

QUESTION—TENNIS COURTS.

Hon. H. STEWART asked the Minister for Education: 1, Have the Government, as stated in the "West Australian" of the 21st inst., assisted to the extent of £105 in providing tennis courts for Perth Girls' School? 2, Under what vote has such assistance been granted?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION replied: 1, Perth Girls' School contains some 500 girls from 13 to 16 years of age. The school has no playground. It is impossible to purchase a playground for these girls except at very heavy expense. Some playing facilities must be afforded for girls at this age if their physical welfare is to be catered for. The Parents and Teachers' Association desired to utilise a vacant block of land belonging to the Government at the corner of Hay and Colin Streets for the erection of some tennis courts, and asked for assistance. The cost of putting the ground in order is considerably over £300. Towards this the Minister promised a contribution of £105—which is approximately one-third of the cost. 2, Government Property Trust Account.

BILL—CLOSER SETTLEMENT (No. 2).

Introduced by the Minister for Education and read a first time.

BILL—PEARLING ACT AMENDMENT.

Read a third time and returned to the Assembly with an amendment.

BILL—LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT.

In Committee.

Resumed from the previous day:

Hon. J. Ewing in the Chair; Minister for Education in charge of the Bill.

Clause 77—Repeal of Section 102:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Section 102 relates to the procedure in the event of a defence being set up that the purchaser of liquor was a bona fide traveller. The Bill, as prepared, made no provision for the bona fide traveller and that section had no longer any application. Clause 77 starts off by repealing Section 102. The bona fide traveller having been restored in a different form, it will be necessary to retain Section 102 in the principal Act. Therefore I move an amendment—

That the words "Section one hundred and two of the principal Act is repealed and a section is inserted in place thereof as follows" be struck out, and the words "A section is inserted in the principal Act as follows" be inserted in lieu.

Amendment put and passed.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Having restored Section 102, the proposed new section contained in Clause 77 will need to be numbered 102a.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall note that.

On motion by the Minister for Education, clause further amended by inserting after "bona fide" in line 1 of the proposed new section the words "traveller or."

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 78—Amendment of Section 103:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That in proposed Subsection 3 after "bona fide" there be inserted "traveller or."

This is consequential.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 79—Penalty if liquor is drunk on premises contrary to license:

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: The imposition of a penalty on the seller who is only licensed to sell liquor not to be drunk on his premises, in the event of such liquor being drunk by the purchaser in any street, road, or place adjoining or near such premises, is surprising. I move an amendment—

That in proposed Subsection 1 the words "or in any street, road, or place adjoining or near such premises, the seller of such liquor shall" be struck out.

Hon. J. A. GREIG: I think the proposed subsection is all right, because that has to be done with the privity or consent of the seller.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I should imagine this provision had been inserted at the request of the Police Department. I know of a case where a storekeeper used to meet wool teams with a gallon of beer, drink it with the men at the station, and then go back to his premises for another gallon. That sort of thing should be prevented.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 80—Supplying liquor under a false description:

Hon. H. SEDDON: I move an amendment—

That in proposed Section 106b the words "and charges for it" be struck out.

A person supplying liquor under a fictitious name could get out of his responsibilities, if he suspected anything, by saying, "I give you that liquor; I do not sell it to you."

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I do not think the objection raised applies at all. If an inspector of liquor finds on licensed premises liquor falsely branded, he has a case at once. This provision is to deal with fraud on the public by taking the price of a superior article for an inferior one.

Hon. H. SEDDON: Suppose a man was obtaining liquor, and the person supplying it was defrauding him, and thought there was a danger of being caught, then he could escape his responsibility by saying to the man, "I will not charge you for that liquor; I will give it to you."

Hon. J. A. GREIG: There is a good deal in Mr. Seddon's contention. The words objected to are unnecessary. The supplying of liquor under a fictitious description should be sufficient to constitute an offence.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 81, 82—agreed to.

Clause 83—Amendment of Section 112:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Paragraph (c) is not fair in making the licensee responsible for an offence committed by his servant or agent. I move an amendment—

That paragraph (c) be struck out.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I have the strongest possible objection to the amendment. The thing we want to put down, if it is at all possible, is the serving of liquor to drunken men. If that offence is committed, everybody concerned in it should be punished—the hotelkeeper as well as the servant. If the Act is so constructed that the servant can

do it and be punished while the licensee escapes, we shall never effect any improvement.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: The majority of the hotel-keepers are in favour of this provision.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 84—agreed to.

Clause 85—Amendment of Section 115:

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: This clause would prevent the sub-letting by a licensee of his vent the sub-letting by a licensee of his dining-room. The sub-letting of bars or of the right to sell liquor on licensed premises is already prohibited. I do not see that it would interfere with the comfortable or efficient conduct of an hotel if the dining-room were sub-let from time to time. I would prevent the licensee from sub-letting his bar, because he is responsible for its conduct.

The Minister for Education: The very same reason applies for preventing him from sub-letting his dining-room.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I hardly see that the dining-room is in the same position as the bar so far as the licensee's responsibility is concerned. We want to see satisfactory dining-rooms kept.

Hon. H. STEWART: If a dining-room is sub-let, there is no guarantee of that.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: The hotelkeeper may lose his license if he does not maintain a proper hotel as regards the dining-room.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: In this Bill we are trying to straighten matters out so as to make the publican realise that it is his duty and responsibility to provide food and accommodation for the public, and that when he does those things well he is conferring a service on the public, in return for which service he is given the monopoly privilege of selling liquor and making money out of it. We want him to realise that but for that service to the public he would not have a license. Therefore we declare by this Bill that bedroom accommodation and meals are the publican's first responsibility and first duty, and that he cannot push those things off on someone else.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 86—agreed to.

Clause 87—Amendment of section 116:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That "sixteen" be struck out and "eighteen" inserted in lieu.

Under Section 116 of the Act a licensee may not allow a child to be at any time in the bar of the licensed premises, and "child" is defined by Subsection 4 as an infant under 14 years of age. This clause proposes to raise the age to 16. According to my experience, 16 is not high enough. If we are going to work for prohibition, we want to begin to educate the children now. Sixteen is too low an age at which to permit a child to enter a bar. Under Clause 89 we insist on barmaids

being over 21 before engaging upon this work. If we increase the age to 18 we shall be doing the correct thing.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: In moving the second reading I drew attention to one or two inconsistencies in the clauses which, I pointed out, could be rectified. In this case it is not intended that these young people should serve liquor, even though they may be in the bar.

Amendment put and passed.

Hon. H. STEWART: I move an amendment—

That after the word "eighteen" just inserted the following words be added:—"and by deleting Subclause 5."

That exemption is no longer necessary if there are children living in the house.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	7
Noes	..	..	..	15
Majority against				8

AYES.

Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. A. Lovekin
Hon. J. E. Dodd	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. J. A. Greig	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. J. J. Holmes	(Teller.)

NOES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. J. Mills
Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	Hon. J. Duffell
Hon. G. W. Miles	(Teller.)

Amendment thus negatived.

Clause, as previously amended, agreed to.

Clause 88—agreed to.

Clause 89—Persons under 21 not to be employed in bars:

Hon. Sir Edward WITENOOM: I desire to submit an amendment which stands on the Notice Paper in the name of Mr. Kirwan. I move—

That the following words be added to the end of the clause:—"This section shall not apply to any person over the age of 18 years, who was bona fide employed as a barman on the 24th August, 1922."

I was responsible for the framing of the amendment. I received one or two letters from widows with sons who were working as barmen. In the cases referred to there were several boarders in the hotel and if the occupation were taken away from these young men, it would be unfortunate for the parent, inasmuch as those youths were the mainstay of the family. Apart from this I am entirely in accord with the clause. The amendment, however, will prevent a hardship being done.

Hon. E. H. HARRIS: I draw attention to Clause 96, which provides that any Asiatic who is employed on licensed premises shall be registered as from the 15th August, 1922. Why should there not be consistency in the dates?

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: I suggest when we come to Clause 96 we amend the date to the 24th August.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I move—

That the amendment be amended by inserting after "barmen" the words "or barmaids."

Amendment on amendment put and passed; the amendment, as amended, agreed to.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I move an amendment—

That in the second last line "16" be struck out and "18" inserted in lieu.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I am not sure that the amendment would be a wise one. The holder of a gallon license may be employing his son in delivering goods, and this amendment may prohibit him from finding employment for his boy in that direction.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 90—agreed to.

Clause 91—Penalty on obtaining liquor by false statement as to age:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: This clause is inconsistent with Section 117 of the Act, which says that no licensee shall sell, supply, etc., to any person apparently under the age of 18 years, for himself or for any other person. I do not think we can read that consistently with this clause. I hope, therefore, it will be struck out.

Clause put and negatived.

Clause 92—agreed to.

Clause 93—Amendment of Section 125:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That in line 14 the word "may" be struck out and "shall" inserted in lieu. If a person has proved to the satisfaction of the court that he is innocent of the charge laid against him, it should not be discretionary with the bench as to whether the case is dismissed or not. My object in moving this amendment is to make it mandatory that the case shall be dismissed as a right to the person in question.

Amendment put and passed: the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 94 and 95—agreed to.

Clause 96—Employment of Asiatics:

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: I move an amendment—

That in line 2, after "person," the words "other than cooks" be inserted.

I have been instructed that there are Asiatic cooks who have been following that calling for many years, but who occasionally take on other work in order to get a rest from cooking. The number of Asiatics in the State cannot be increased, and it would be a pity that they should lose their avocation as cooks merely because of this Bill. I am more concerned about the hotel table than about the bar. It is difficult for hotel keepers to get good cooks. I understand that Asiatics stick to their jobs more closely than white cooks often do, and for that reason are more valued by hotel keepers.

Hon. J. Nicholson: I suggest that the hon. member should move to insert these words after the words "Jewish race."

Hon. E. H. Harris: I have an amendment prior to that.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: I am willing to withdraw my amendment temporarily.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Hon. E. H. HARRIS: I move an amendment—

That in line 4 "fifteen" be struck out and "twenty-four" inserted in lieu.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I am opposed to the amendment. I fail to see why we should go to the length of putting Asiatics on the same level with barmaids and barmen.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: I intend to vote against the clause. Why should Asiatics be denied the right to get honest employment?

Hon. V. HAMERSLEY: I take the same view as Dr. Saw.

Hon. E. H. HARRIS: Apparently Mr. Baglin wants to give the Asiatics a week longer than barmaids or barmen.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I will vote against the clause. We cannot do without Asiatics in the North-West. When they die out I do not know what will become of the white population.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I agree with the proposal of Dr. Saw. The clause is unfair.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask hon. members not to discuss the clause. The amendment is under discussion.

Amendment put and negatived.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I will support Dr. Saw in this case, and vote against the clause. I can see some necessity for such a provision in the metropolitan area but there is much in the argument against its operation in the North-West.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Macfarlane has an amendment.

Hon. J. M. MACFARLANE: In view of the discussion, I will not move it.

Clause put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	9
Noes	14

Majority against	..	5
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AYES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. E. H. Harris
Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. J. W. Hickey
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. J. E. Dodd	(Teller.)

NOES.

Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. J. A. Greig	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. A. Lovekin	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom
Hon. G. W. Miles	Hon. J. Duffell
	(Teller.)

Clause thus negatived.

Clause 97—agreed to.

Clause 98—Posting of betting placards:

Hon. E. H. HARRIS: The clause refers to "any information or notices relating to betting or the results of horse racing." Is it intended that these notices shall include scratchings and nominations.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: It means what it says; it refers to information or notices relating to betting or the results of racing.

Hon. J. CORNELL: The clause should be defeated. At present, licensees post up results of racing outside their premises—

The Minister for Education: And by that means attract crowds round their hotels.

Hon. J. CORNELL: Does the Minister think that this adds to the licensee's business? As a matter of fact, it is one of the recreations and the means people have of putting in time on the goldfields. Miners are a sporting community, made so by reason of the hazardous nature of their calling. The clause will not affect the tendency of the men to drink. Such a clause places a limitation upon the freedom of citizens.

Clause put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	..	16
Noes	..	..	..	..	7

Majority for .. 9

AYES.

Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. J. E. Dodd	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. A. Lovekin	Hon. J. A. Greig
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	(Teller.)
Hon. G. W. Miles	

NOES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. J. Cornell	Hon. F. A. Baglin
Hon. J. Duffell	(Teller.)
Hon. V. Hamersley	
Hon. J. W. Hickey	

Clause thus passed.

The CHAIRMAN: No hon. member has the right to leave the Chamber while a division is proceeding.

Clause 99—Betting in licensed premises unlawful:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Is this intended to apply to Tattersall's Club which, I understand, is a club run for the purpose of betting?

The Minister for Education: Do they bet there?

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I am told they do.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 100—agreed to.

Clause 101—Amendment of Section 133:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That in line 4 of Subclause 1 "or other" be struck out and "games of chance or other unlawful" inserted in lieu.

The clause provides that no games shall be played on licensed premises during hours when liquor may not be sold. There is at Guildford an hotel with a first-class bowling green. Should we prohibit the playing of bowls on that ground during hours when liquor may not be sold? I agree that we should not allow skittles, two-up and other such games to be carried on, but why should we prevent the playing of wholesome out-door games?

Hon. J. DUFFELL: I support the amendment. I know the bowling green referred to, and have had a roll up on it. While the players there are engaged in bowls during the evening, their wives and daughters sit around watching the games. It is a boon to the district.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: The reason for the clause is to make it more difficult for licensees to carry on the sale of liquor out of hours. If we allow a number of people to congregate on licensed premises after hours, it will be difficult to prevent the sale of liquor.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: Apparently we are to legislate for one hotel with a bowling green attached. If we allow people to be on licensed premises because there is a bowling green there, it will not be long before every hotel about Perth has its own bowling green.

Hon. J. Duffell: The more the merrier.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: What is aimed at is the keeping of people off licensed premises after hours. We shall be wise in sticking to that.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: The bowling green referred to is widely open to the gaze of the public and is well lighted. If other hotel-keepers provide similar greens, it will be a boon to the public.

Hon. J. A. GREIG: The case cited could be got over by the licensee dividing his bowling green off from his licensed premises. I do not want to prevent bowlers playing bowls after 9 p.m., yet it is difficult to know

how to frame an amendment which will satisfactorily meet the case.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I am not putting this before the Committee for the sake of one bowling green. I am doing it on principle. If any licensee likes to go to the expense and trouble of putting down a bowling green, so long as he does not attempt to sell liquor after 9 o'clock, why should we not let the people enjoy themselves?

The Minister for Education: Can it go on in such circumstances?

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Yes, it does at present. Mr. Greig suggests that the licensee can evade the law by dividing the green from his licensed premises. Why should we show the way to get around the law? How much better would it be to content ourselves with framing laws which people will conform to, as being reasonable and fair! I have no objection to lawful games on licensed premises.

Hon. F. A. Baglin: Is bridge a lawful game?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I do not think the amendment is in order in any case, because it refers to unlawful games which, of course, are prohibited at any time.

Hon. J. Cornell: This would prohibit a game of "handies" after 9 o'clock.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I am not entirely in sympathy with the clause as it stands, for I cannot see why people living in an hotel in the city should be debarred from playing cards or any other game after 9 p.m. The old Act, which confined the playing of games to people living in the hotel, was better than this provision. I do not know the purpose behind the clause, but I am not keen on it.

Hon. A. Lovekin: Vote against it.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: I am opposed to the whole clause. Billiards and bagatelle are in themselves as innocent as bowls, and if we allow bowls, why not billiards? Why should a person who lives over 12 miles from the metropolitan area be able to play these games till 11 p.m. and a person in the metropolitan area have to cease playing at 9 p.m.?

Hon. J. CORNELL: The clause would prevent a lodger from inviting a friend to his hotel after 9 p.m. to play a game of dominoes. This is making the law absurd.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I ask leave to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That all the words after "is" in line 2 down to "pounds" in line 19 be struck out, with a view to inserting "amended by adding the following subsection."

This will mean that Section 133 of the Act will stand, and that the proposed new Subsection 3 will be added.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I suggest that further consideration of the clause be postponed. The clause is an important one and, as printed, is too drastic. Our aim is to keep

people off licensed premises after hours, but if there is a grass plot, the excuse of everyone found on the premises will be that he is there to play bowls.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move—

That the further consideration of Clause 101 be postponed until after the consideration of postponed Clause 29.

Motion passed.

Clause 102—Prohibition of unlawful games.

Hon. J. E. DODD: The proposed new Subsection 1 makes the licensee responsible for any unlawful games or sport on licensed premises, and the proposed new Subsection 2 declares any person who plays such games guilty of an offence. An unlawful game is unlawful wherever it is played, so why include this provision in the Bill?

Hon. H. Stewart: A set penalty is provided.

Hon. A. Lovekin: Why specify any unlawful games "or sport"?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: The object of the clause is to make it clear that the person playing a game is equally responsible with the licensee, and it imposes on him a minimum penalty, which would not be the case if he were proceeded against under the Criminal Code.

Hon. J. E. Dodd: Is there not a penalty under the Criminal Code?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Yes, but under the Criminal Code an offender might be dismissed as a first offender. Here a minimum penalty is prescribed.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That in line 2 of the proposed new Subsection 1 the words "or sport" be struck out.

I am not satisfied that the word "unlawful" applies to "sport."

Hon. H. Stewart: Of course it does.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	10
Noes	..	..	..	12

Majority against .. 2

AYES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. J. W. Hickey
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. A. Lovekin
Hon. J. E. Dodd	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. J. A. Greig	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. F. A. Baglin
	(Teller.)

NOES.

Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. G. W. Miles	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. J. Mills	Hon. A. Burvill

(Teller.)

Amendment thus negatived.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I voted for the amendment because I could not understand the meaning of the words "or sport." How could anyone play any sport? I think we should insert between "or" and "sport" the words "engage in any unlawful."

The CHAIRMAN: The Minister cannot move that. Any amendment must follow the word "sport."

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Then it can be done on recommitment.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That after "or" in line 1 of the proposed new Subsection 2, the words "engages in any unlawful" be inserted.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: The proposed new Subsection 2 should be struck out. The average person who goes to licensed premises does not know what is unlawful sport and should not be held responsible.

The Minister for Education: He is responsible under the Criminal Code.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: Then it should not be necessary to include it in this measure.

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I have already suggested that proposed Subsection 2 should be struck out altogether. Therefore I oppose the amendment. The responsibility should be on the licensee, and not on the visitors. It is sometimes difficult to know whether a game is lawful or unlawful. We should not penalise the man who believes himself to be playing a lawful game. The law will go far enough in restricting the responsibility to the licensee. If a visitor insists on playing a game which the licensee believes to be unlawful, the licensee can call in a policeman and have the visitor put out. Two-up I know to be unlawful, but is poker unlawful?

Hon. A. Lovekin: It is quite lawful. Skittles has been held to be an unlawful game.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: If as the Leader of the House says, the matter is already provided for in the Criminal Code, there is no need to provide for it here.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I do not think we should delete the entire clause, because throughout the Bill the intention is to punish all the guilty parties. If we exempt anybody, that particular person will be the only person who knows anything about the offence. If Mr. Lovekin's amendment is carried, I shall move the striking out of the words "any game or pretended game of chance," because I do not see how they can be interpreted. They seem to create a new offence. The Criminal Code refers to games of chance, and games of mixed chance and skill, or a game in which a bank is kept by one of the players, or a game in which the chances are not equally favourable to all

the players, as unlawful games. Those words are simple, and easily followed.

Amendment put and passed.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That in proposed Subsection 2 the words "or any game or pretended game of chance" be struck out.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 103—agreed to.

Clause 104—Amendment of Section 139:

Hon. H. STEWART: I move an amendment—

That the following be added to the clause:—"and by inserting after the word 'offence,' in line 10, the words 'or the licensing court.'"

Section 139 provides for forfeiture of license after repeated convictions. We are now creating a licensing court and a licenses reduction board. The courts of petty session will try delinquencies under this measure. I think that the power to forfeit should also be in the hands of the licensing court, which ought to be a more competent body to deal with those matters than the court of petty sessions.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Does the hon. member mean that the justices may hear the case and convict on a second offence, and that the licensing court may then step in and forfeit the license; or does he mean that the licensing court must hear the offence?

Hon. H. STEWART: The power to forfeit will remain with the justices, but they may not exercise it; and then, upon application by the police to the licensing court, that court shall have power to forfeit the license.

The Minister for Education: Without having heard the case?

Hon. H. STEWART: The court might not have authority to hear the case, but the court will know the result of the case.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	..	11
Noes	..	..	..	..	9

Majority for .. 2

AYES.	
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. J. A. Greig	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. A. Lovekin	Hon. E. H. Harris
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	(Teller.)

NOES.	
Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. G. Potter
Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. J. Mills
Hon. G. W. Miles	(Teller.)

Amendment thus passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 105—Amendment of Section 141:

Hon. H. STEWART: I move an amendment—

That the following new paragraph to stand as (h) be added: "Has within a period of 12 months been convicted several times of offences referred to in Section 139."

The only objection that might be offered to the inclusion of that paragraph would be if it double-banked Section 139. It will not, however, have that effect.

The Minister for Education: This is merely repeating what has already been done. Section 139 provides for what the hon. member seeks to do.

Hon. H. STEWART: Section 141 deals with matters which render a person liable to forfeit his license, while the offences provided for in the Bill are already enumerated elsewhere. I admit that practically the same ground is covered, but the amendment will make the position perfectly clear. The amendment will not do any harm and it will lead to that tightening up which is desirable.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Section 139 of the Act sets out a series of offences for which a licensee being twice convicted may lose his license, while Section 141 sets out a series of offences for which a licensee on one conviction may lose his license. The two sections of the Act have an entirely different purpose.

Hon. H. Stewart: At any rate the amendment cannot do any harm.

Hon. E. H. HARRIS: The sections in the Act which have been quoted seem to cover all the crimes in the calendar.

The Minister for Education: How could you make it cover the case of a man living away from his wholesale premises? It does not apply to such cases.

Hon. E. H. HARRIS: There is sufficient protection given under Clause 139.

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: I have had a good deal of experience in connection with the subject matter of paragraph (g). I have visited many country towns, and have seen places where as many as six licenses have been granted to cater for no more than 100 people. I believe in a monopoly in the case of hotelkeepers. If it is desired that they should keep up a good standard for the benefit of the public, they should be given such conditions as will enable them to do so. They have also to face the difficulty of securing the labour they need. How are we to insist upon a person keeping a well appointed eating-house when no encouragement is given to him to provide only the best for the public. We must give such people a certain amount of monopoly. I know of an hotel that is built largely of matchboard. Its best customers are contractors and others who come to the district. These men walk up and down the passage until midnight, they take off their boots just before going to bed, and put them on again the first thing in the

morning. How is the ordinary visitor to get any rest under such conditions? If we are going to insist upon paragraph (g) being carried out, we must make it worth the while of licensees to keep decent houses. If the proposal put forward by Mr. Stewart is carried, it will make the conditions worse than ever. It would be well that the licenses reduction board should encourage licensees to give the best possible accommodation they can for the public.

Hon. H. STEWART: I do not see that Sir Edward Wittenoom's remarks have anything to do with my amendment. It is not my desire to provide that the number of offences that must be committed by a licensee shall be reduced to one. Evidently the Minister for Education thinks I am endeavouring to put something into the clause which is not in conformity with what is already there.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 106—agreed to.

Clause 107—State hotels:

Hon. H. SEDDON: I move an amendment—

That after "117" in line 3 there be inserted "and Part X. of this Act."

No provision is made for the management of State hotels. I, therefore, suggest that they should be brought under the same conditions as other hotels.

Amendment put and passed.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I want to bring State hotels more into line with ordinary licensed houses. To that end I move an amendment—

That before "liable" in line 9 there be inserted the word "personally."

Without this amendment the manager of a State hotel may commit an offence and the Government pay the penalty.

The Minister for Education: I have no objection to the amendment, but I cannot see that it will carry us very much further.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: It will have the effect of making the manager of a State hotel personally responsible for an offence against the Act.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 108—Number of registered clubs:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I am not in accord with this clause. It proposes to treat clubs in the same way as licensed houses. The effect will be that clubs already registered may remain, but that there shall be no more clubs. I cannot see that a properly conducted club can be a menace to the community, nor can I see why some rising town in the State should be debarred from having its club in the future. The existing provisions in regard to clubs should meet all requirements.

Clause put and negatived.

Clause 109—Amendment of Section 145:

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: Why should we limit the membership of a new club to 50? If 20 or 30 people in some country town wish to have a club of their own, I fail to see why they should be prevented from doing so. The number of persons required to form a club should be reduced.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: The present number is 30 but I think that is too small. A fairly substantial number should be required before any club can be formed, otherwise it can never be financial and is not likely to last.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 110, 111—agreed to.

Clause 112—Amendment of Section 149:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The clause will prevent anyone visiting a friend who is staying at a club, should he desire to go there at times when the sale of liquor is not permitted. Very often people may come from the Eastern States, and if they stay at a club their friends will not be able to see them after 9 o'clock. I move an amendment—

That in line 4 of Subclause 2 after "districts" the words "except for purposes not made unlawful by this Act" be inserted.

The amendment will permit friends to visit people who are staying at clubs.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: By the amendment we will draw a distinction between hotels and clubs. A man cannot go to hotel premises after hours.

The Minister for Education: Yes he can, for any lawful purpose.

Hon. A. Lovekin: The amendment brings the clubs into line with hotels.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I want to be clear on that point. If a person is found on hotel premises after 9 o'clock, he has to prove that he is there for a lawful purpose. Visitors from the Eastern States are more likely to stay at hotels than clubs. If I had a friend at the Weld Club, I could go to see him.

Hon. G. W. Miles: Yes, there is a meat safe there for him!

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: No offence would be committed if a person visited a friend who was staying at a hotel if he went after hours, provided that he did not go there for an unlawful purpose. I do not know that the amendment would serve any good purpose. It is desirable that the strangers' room of a club should be closed at the same hour as hotel bars. Even if the amendment were agreed to, that would not get over the difficulty because it is not only the Licensing Act but the rules of the club that control the admission of persons.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Take the case of the Commercial Travellers' Club. There may be 40 or 50 commercial travellers from the Eastern States staying there. None of their friends, however, can visit them, because if

they entered the club, they would be committing an offence under the clause.

The Minister for Education: If the amendment were agreed to where could those people go?

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Quite apart from the strangers' room, there is the reading room, and visitors could go there.

The Minister for Education: But the club rules would not permit of that being done.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Why not? It is often done.

The Minister for Education: It should not be done.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Why should not a person staying at the club take his friend to his bedroom, if he desired to do so?

Members: Certainly not.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The clause goes a very long way when it says that no person can enter club premises after hours, without being a criminal.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I agree with Mr. Lovekin's idea, but I think he could get over the difficulty if his amendment were to the effect that no stranger or visitor should be admitted to club premises to partake of any liquor after hours.

Hon. A. Lovekin: That would be for an unlawful purpose; I do not want provision to be made for that individual to get liquor.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: It would all depend on the construction placed on the word "admitted." It is reasonable that some provision should be made to meet the case suggested by Mr. Lovekin.

The Minister for Education: Don't you recognise that the rules of a club would prevent this sort of thing being done?

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: Quite so, but I cannot see any harm in clubs setting aside a room for this purpose, or admitting visitors to the strangers' room. There is no bar connected with strangers' rooms.

The Minister for Education: Invariably there is a bar attached to them.

Hon. A. Lovekin: Why should they not have a business room apart from the drinking room?

Hon. J. Mills: Let the club man go to the business man.

The Minister for Education: A club is generally recognised as the place to which people go to get away from business.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: If we were to insert the words "except in a room not connected with any bar" it would get over the difficulty. A club is a man's house for the time being, and to say that friends cannot see him after 9 o'clock is absurd and unfair.

Hon. A. J. H. Saw: Do you intend to have an isolation chamber?

Hon. A. Lovekin: Suppose a reporter were to see the Minister at his club about the deficit, he would be a criminal as he entered the club.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: The
to extremes altogether.

The Minister for Education: It does not go one step beyond what every well-conducted club does at the present time.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I can go into a club after 9 p.m., and be received in the strangers' room.

The Minister for Education: You cannot go there after 9 o'clock.

Hon. G. W. Miles: If you have done that you should be up before the magistrate!

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: There are no such restrictions in clubs in the Eastern States.

The Minister for Education: Of course there are. There are greater restrictions there.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I could go to a club in the East after 9 o'clock and see a friend.

The Minister for Education: I am sure you could not go there after 6 p.m., let alone 9 p.m.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: In any case, clubs should have a room where friends can go and meet those who are staying there, after hours.

Hon. G. W. Miles: Would you compel the clubs to make such a room available for casual visitors?

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: The room would be available for anyone wanting to go there after 9 o'clock.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: It is impossible to provide in an Act of Parliament for all the contingencies and exceptional cases which may arise. Mr. Lovekin will be well advised to withdraw the amendment.

Hon. A. Lovekin: No, I am going to press it.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: Well, I will not vote for it. There is no reputable club which will admit visitors after the closing hour. As to receiving a visitor in one's bedroom at the club, I do not think it would be allowed.

Amendment put and negatived.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I should like an interpretation of "temporary member" in Sub-clause 4.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: There is in the parent Act provision under which persons may be admitted as honorary or temporary members of clubs.

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: I move an amendment—

That the following proviso be added—
 "Provided that it shall be lawful for a member of a residential club, which contains not more than ten bedrooms, together with the complement of bedding and furniture in which meals are customarily given on giving six hours' notice to the secretary, and subject to the writing of the committee, to entertain more than three guests, whose names are entered in the notice, to dine on any day except Sunday upon such guests shall be club premises or such premises as are set apart between six p.m. and midnight on any day; but no such

guest shall pay or be allowed to pay for any meal, liquor, or other refreshment in the club.

This is because of an omission in another place. Section 149 of the Act contained a provision enabling club members to invite strangers to a club. That has been repealed. My amendment is rather stricter than was Section 149. We learnt at Sunday school that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and I am sure there is no member of the House who does not take pleasure in entertaining friends at his club. Personally, I would rather lose the strangers' room than forfeit the privilege of asking my friends to dine at the club. If the High Court Judge come over to Western Australia and I wish to give a little dinner at the Weld Club in their honour, where is the harm? And if I ask some friends, not club members, to meet the visitors, again where is the harm? However, under the Bill that could not be done—we cannot take visitors into the dining room at the club, but must take the dining room into the strangers' room instead. The amendment will enable club members to invite their friends to the club. It cannot be objected that it will be robbing the hotelkeepers of business, for the natural alternative to taking one's friends to the club is to take them to one's own house. One has no trouble about inviting a guest in to lunch or dinner at Parliament House, so why should there be all this trouble about exercising the same privilege at one's club?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I am entirely in favour of the proviso, which practically re-enacts what has been the law in the past. I would like Sir Edward Wittenoom to agree to an amendment, however. The number of bedrooms specified is 10. That is quite a reasonable number for a metropolitan club but not for a country club. I move—

That the amendment be amended by inserting after "bedrooms" the words "in the metropolitan area and not less than two bedrooms if outside the metropolitan area."

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: I shall accept the amendment.

Amendment on amendment put and passed.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I move—

That the amendment be further amended by striking out "midnight" with a view to inserting "nine p.m."

Hon. V. Hamersley: Give us a chance!

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I am prepared to give club members the same chance as people who cannot afford the privileges of a club and who have to invite their friends to a hotel. That is fair and reasonable. I can imagine that after 9 p.m. guests would be at a club for the purpose not of eating but of drinking. Clubs and hotels should be put on an equal footing in this respect. If club members are permitted to entertain their visitors after 9 p.m., there is no reason why

"Amendment is going to be put."

a man who does not belong to a club should not be able to entertain his friends at an hotel after 9 p.m.

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: I am quite in accord with Mr. Baglin. If a club were kept open till after 9 p.m. for the purpose of drinking, it would be quite right to object. Each member, however, is limited to three guests.

Hon. F. A. Baglin: But 12 members might take three guests each on the same night.

Hon. A. Lovekin: But you would not allow one man to have one guest.

Hon. Sir Edward WITTENOOM: No member would take guests to a club to drink. The only privileges would be a game of billiards or of bridge or to meet distinguished visitors. All the drinking that would be done would not affect the business of any hotelkeeper. I hope the hon. member will show his common sense by withdrawing what is an unnecessary amendment.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The amendment provides that a member may invite three guests who may remain until midnight, but how are the guests going to get to the club? As soon as one of these gentlemen reaches the portal of the Weld Club, for instance, he becomes a criminal and is liable to a penalty.

Hon. Sir Edward Wittenoom: He would be an honorary member.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The proviso only permits a member to invite a guest, but does not provide that the guest may go to the club. If a guest did go to the club and after having enjoyed a nice dinner such as Sir Edward would provide, the secretary came along, he too would become a criminal for having allowed a stranger or visitor to use the club. If a guest is to be invited, we should provide that the guest may accept the invitation.

The Minister for Education: You have overlooked the words "contrary to this section."

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: If I wished to inquire from the Minister as to the state of the deficit and I arrived at his club a little after hours, I should be made a criminal.

Hon. J. Nicholson: You could ring him on the telephone.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: But why put me to all that trouble? I could not visit a commercial traveller at his club or go to his sample room.

The Minister for Education: Are you discussing the amendment?

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Yes. I think we are getting near to the ridiculous.

Amendment on amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	6
Noes	..	..	..	15

Majority against .. 9

AYES.

Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. J. A. Greig
Hon. J. Mills	(Teller.)
Hon. H. Seddon	

NOES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. G. W. Miles
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom
Hon. A. Lovekin	Hon. A. Burvill
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	(Teller.)

Amendment on amendment thus negatived.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I propose to vote against the amendment. I have been sitting back to see how far the Committee would go in drawing a distinction between clubs and hotels. These clubs have been a menace to the community for the last five years.

Hon. V. Hamersley: Which clubs?

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: Clubs generally.

Hon. J. Nicholson: That is not so.

Hon. J. J. HOLMES: I know what I am speaking of. I have seen trading going on after hours and residents of Perth admitted to the clubs. While publicans have been paying high license fees, complying with all sorts of conditions and catering for the public, the clubs have been allowed to carry on this illegitimate trade. By the inclusion of this clause we propose to allow clubs to continue those practices. In the metropolitan area a club must have at least 100 members, and those 100 members could have 300 guests every night. There could be posting of names by the secretary every night; that has been done, and will be done. Another place omitted this provision because members there know what has been going on. We have been devising all sorts of means to keep the people off licensed premises, premises licensed specifically to cater for the public, and yet we are now proposing to allow the doors of clubs to remain open admitting so-called strangers at all hours of the night six days in the week.

Hon. J. MILLS: The Leader of the House has repeatedly told us that the Government desire to tighten up this legislation as much as possible in order to reduce drinking. I uphold Mr. Holmes. This whole clause is hypocritical, and I oppose it.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: Does the last speaker's reference to hypocrisy apply to supporters or opponents of the clause? The club is one's home, and one should be entitled to invite one's friends to dinner there. I hope the Committee will treat this moderate clause in a moderate fashion.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Whilst entirely opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Holmes, I think it only fair to tell him that if the clause is rejected his purpose will be defeated.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 113—Sale of liquor:

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I move an amendment—

That in proposed Section 149a, line 2, "eleven" be struck out and "nine" inserted in lieu.

I have had a fair amount of experience with clubs, and I fail to see why a club should not close at 9 o'clock in the same way as an hotel, instead of remaining open until 11. Side by side with two clubs at Fremantle of which I am a member, there are licensed premises. People have sunk money in those hotels, which are to close at nine o'clock, whilst under the Bill the clubs adjoining them will be able to keep open until 11. There is no reason whatever for the distinction. To talk about a club being a home is all moonshine. I would not mind making the proposed provision for residential clubs; but in the interests of the workers, and also in the interests of the general public, clubs should be closed at the same hour as hotels.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I hope the amendment will not be carried. There is a very great difference between selling liquor to the public and the consumption of liquor by club members amongst themselves.

Hon. A. BURVILL: The wishes of both sides might be met by striking out the words, "for the sale of liquor" and by inserting those words after "the hour of nine o'clock."

Amendment put, and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	..	8
Noes	..	..	..	..	12
					—
Majority	against	..	..	..	4
					—

AYES.

Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. J. Mills
Hon. J. A. Greig	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. A. Lovekin	Hon. F. A. Baglin
	(Teller.)

NOES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. J. M. Macfarlane
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. G. W. Miles
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. V. Hamersley	Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. E. Rose
	(Teller.)

Amendment thus negatived.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That in proposed Section 149a after "bedrooms," in line 6, there be inserted "if in the metropolitan area or two bedrooms if outside the metropolitan area." This proposed section refers to bona fide lodgers in clubs. There are clubs in country towns which have bona fide lodgers, and which find two bedrooms quite sufficient for their purposes.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: Do I understand that the number of bedrooms qualifies the number of lodgers? Is the number of lodgers affected by the number of bedrooms?

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: The intention is that a club shall not be considered a residential club at all except in certain circumstances. If to a club in the metropolitan area only one or two bedrooms are attached, then nobody will be allowed to claim that he is a bona fide lodger at that club.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I do not think two bedrooms sufficient. In a place like Northam, where there are two or three clubs, all that they would have to do would be to provide a couple of bedrooms in order to avail themselves of this privilege. The larger towns should be brought within the provisions applying to the metropolitan area.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: All that the clause seeks to do is to provide that a bona fide lodger may be able to get a drink.

Amendment put and passed.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That the following proviso be added:—"Provided that the licensing court may grant an occasional license which shall exempt the club from the provisions of this section on any special occasion during certain hours and on the special occasion to be specified in the license."

This grants the same privilege as is given to hotels.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 114—agreed to.

Clause 115—Amendment of Section 162:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That in line 7, after the word "thereon," the following be inserted:—"and cost of carriage from place to place within the State."

This has already been provided for in another part of the Bill; it permits the licensee to deduct duties and the cost of carriage as well. It is desired that the privilege should be extended to country clubs.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 116—agreed to.

Clause 117—Sale of liquor on Sundays:

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I move an amendment—

That in line 6 "nine"—be struck out and "eight" inserted in lieu.

This will bring clubs into line with hotels, and will permit of liquor being served with a meal on Sunday between 6 and 8 instead of between 6 and 9.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	10
Noes	..	..	..	10
				—
A tie	..	..	..	0
				—

AYES.

Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. J. Mills
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. J. A. Greig
Hon. A. Lovekin	(Teller.)
Hon. J. M. Macfarlane	

NOES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. J. Nicholson
Hon. V. Hamersley	(Teller.)
Hon. G. W. Miles	

The CHAIRMAN: I give my casting vote with the noes.

Amendment thus negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Clause 118—Premises to be open to inspection:

Hon. H. SEDDON: I move an amendment—

That the following subclause be added to stand as (3):—“Part X. of this Act shall apply to club premises, which shall be deemed to be licensed premises for the purpose of Part X.”

We shall be acting consistently if we pass this amendment, by making it apply to clubs as well as to hotels. The adulteration of liquor is an important matter.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: The hon. member is particularly anxious that there should be no adulteration of liquor. I am beginning to think he is an authority on liquor. Let the hon. member tell the Committee what his experience has been. If he knows of adulterated liquor having been supplied in State hotels and clubs he should tell us all about it. He has given no reason why the subclause should be inserted.

Hon. H. SEDDON: The adulteration of liquor has occurred, as I have stated. I have been informed on good authority that the standard of liquor in State hotels has in certain instances not been up to that which is demanded of ordinary hotels.

Hon. F. A. Baglin: Your informant is wrong.

Hon. H. SEDDON: If that statement is correct, it is reasonable to assume that the same thing would apply to clubs.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I do not think clubs are likely to raise any objection to the proposal, but it is hardly necessary. The adulteration of liquor is never practised except to defraud the purchaser. Members of clubs are not likely to enter into a conspiracy to defraud themselves.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The hon. member wants to prevent the adulteration of liquor by the addition of different ingredients, and I intend to support him in his object.

Hon. F. E. S. WILLMOTT: Mr. Seddon has made serious allegations against State hotels. Either the statement is true, or else the Minister places little reliance upon it. The

fact remains he has not yet contradicted the statement. I regret that he has not done so.

Hon. G. W. MILES: I support the amendment. It may be possible for the officials of some clubs to adulterate liquor unknown to members, and that should be stopped.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 119 to 122—agreed to.

Clause 123—Proof spirit of beer.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I am advised that nine per cent. proof spirit for beer is too low and that beer of the best quality may exceed that percentage. In regard to stout, I am advised that the maximum of 12 per cent. for local stout is all right, but that the imported stout is invariably higher. I do not think it is the intention of Parliament to prohibit the importation of stout. Dublin stout is in a class by itself. There is nothing in the world equal to it for the purpose for which it is required. It is used extensively on the recommendation of medical men. I move an amendment—

That in line 5 the word “nine,” be struck out and “ten” be inserted in lieu.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: The whole paragraph had better be struck out. A representative of Guinness’ called upon me some time ago, and told me that if their stout could be drunk immediately on landing it would have an alcoholic strength of about 13 per cent., but that after three or four months it developed more alcohol, and ran up to 15½ per cent. Provision would, therefore, be required to be made for such a percentage. In all fairness we should allow the local product to go up too. The only way to deal with the question is to strike out the whole paragraph, leaving it to the public to drink whatever class of stout they like.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I am opposed to the amendment, and would like the whole question left open.

Amendment put and passed.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That after proof spirit in line 7, the following be added “Provided that this subsection shall not apply to stout manufactured in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.”

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: This will give an absolute preference to imported stout.

The CHAIRMAN: Vote against the clause.

Hon. G. W. Miles: Let us vote this out first.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I am opposed to a preference of this sort.

Hon. J. Nicholson: Notwithstanding the extra quality of the stout?

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: I have yet to be convinced of that. If people prefer light ales they will get them, and if they like stout of a certain strength, it does not matter what the brewers turn out, the people will only drink what they require.

I think we could safely leave it to the people themselves. It is proposed to bind the brewers to a certain percentage and yet allow imported liquor to come in without any restrictions whatever. That is unjust. If it is fair to allow liquor to be imported from outside without any such restrictions, we should not place restrictions on the local manufactured article. I oppose the clause altogether. We should leave the whole thing to the consuming public and to the brewers.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: I hope members who do not want to give preference to the imported over the local article, will not be led astray in letting the amendment go, so as to vote against the whole clause, because I think most of us wish to retain the other two subclauses. I oppose the amendment, for we should not give any such preference. I am willing to strike out the subclause and to put the local product and the imported article on the same basis.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: I oppose the amendment. It appeals to me as an outrageous proposal. We preach the encouragement of Australian industries, and yet the Government bring forward an amendment of this description! If we carry the clause as it stands without the amendment it will mean the exclusion of Guinness's stout. That, however, does not encourage me to vote for the amendment. I believe we can manufacture in Australia liquor equal to that produced by Guinness. I hope the Committee will not agree to this iniquitous proposal. The Minister above all should not seek to impose a restriction on an article manufactured in the State for the benefit of the imported liquor.

Hon. G. W. MILES: I support the arguments of Mr. Paglin and will vote against the amendment.

Hon. A. J. H. SAW: I support the amendment. The present alcoholic strength is fixed at 10 per cent. for ale and 12 per cent. for stout. Liquor manufactured in the United Kingdom contains a greater percentage, particularly in Guinness's and other stouts. I will not say that one is better than the other, but some people prefer the heavier drink. It is impossible that a small community such as our own can force the manufacturers in the United Kingdom to come down to our standard, but I do not think we should insert a clause to prevent the importation of that class of liquor. I would prefer the Government to encourage the manufacture of lighter ales and stouts by means of remitting duties according to the alcoholic contents. In that way we would encourage a greater consumption of lighter liquors. It would not be right, however, to exclude such well-known lines as Guinness's stout and other ales imported from the Mother country.

Hon. J. DUFFELL: There seems to be an idea that the brewers desire to make an article as heavy as the law will permit. That is absolutely wrong. The brewers only desire to turn out liquor of a sufficient alcoholic strength to keep it in good con-

dition. The proposed clause would be a retrograde step. If anyone desires a glass of Guinness's stout for medicinal purposes, he should be able to get it without the necessity of importing the liquor from the Eastern States direct. It is absurd that we should prevent the importation of a world famous brand which is considered to have medicinal qualities. I hope hon. members will see the force of the arguments put up by the Leader of the House and support the amendment.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Personally I do not know that the subclause is of any particular value. If the Committee decide to vote it out, I will not care. The position is that the manufacturers of ale and stout in this State represented that 10 per cent. for ale and 12 per cent. for stout would turn out a satisfactory article. This talk of the Leader of the House placing a disability on local manufacturers is ridiculous!

Hon. C. F. Baxter: But you are giving preference.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Nothing of the kind. I have simply done what the local manufacturers desire, and if they are satisfied with the percentages I have indicated, we are not placing any disability upon them whatever. On the other hand, stout manufactured in the United Kingdom and Ireland cannot be landed here at that strength. If the clause stands, we will entirely prohibit the importation of that stout, and I am sure Parliament had no intention of doing that. I have no wish to place anyone under a disability.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: I do not know what the local manufacturers desire but when the Leader of the House says that the higher percentage is used in the manufacture of Guinness's stout—

The Minister for Education: I did not say anything of the kind. I said that it could not be landed here at that percentage.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: And at the same time, the Minister says that the local manufacturer must not use more than 12 per cent.

Hon. J. Duffell: You do not know what you are talking about.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: Mr. Duffell is an authority on everything.

Hon. J. Duffell: You are an authority on agriculture! You are a wonderful man, you are.

The CHAIRMAN: I ask Mr. Duffell not to interrupt.

Hon. C. F. BAXTER: If we are to permit Guinness's stout to be imported, at whatever percentage it may contain, why should local stout not be in the same position? I cannot see the force of what the Leader of the House has said.

Hon. V. HAMERSLEY: It is hard lines if anyone desirous of having a glass of Guinness's stout is to be prevented because of the percentage of alcohol. The clause will prevent the importation of that stout. I trust the amendment will be agreed to.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: It is desirable that we should develop and encourage local industries. To put such an exception in the Bill would be a bad advertisement for the local product. I agree with the Minister's suggestion that we should drop this subclause altogether.

The CHAIRMAN: The dropping of the subclause is not before the Committee.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: But I suggest that instead of the amendment, it would be better to drop the subclause.

Amendment put and negatived.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That the subclause be struck out.

Hon. H. STEWART: I cannot understand the attitude of the Minister. The Bill seeks to regulate the strength of alcoholic liquors, in the interests of the community. Now the Minister proposes to wipe out one of the most important provisions.

The Minister for Education: I cannot see that it is of any use.

Amendment put and passed; the clause as amended, agreed to.

Clause 124—Amendment of Sections 181-183:

Hon. H. SEDDON: I move an amendment—

That in line 1 of Subclause 3, all words after "liquor" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu: "When divided is deemed to be insufficient for the purpose of analysis, the whole sample may be taken by the inspector, but the licensee, or his agents, shall be entitled to seal up such sample and place any distinguishing marks thereon."

Sometimes the small quantity of liquor kept in a bottle on the shelf is not sufficient to give a proper test with the hydrometer. The idea is that the inspector shall be able to take the whole sample and submit it to test.

Amendment put and negatived.

Hon. H. SEDDON. I move—

That the following be added to stand as Subclause 4:—“(4.) Whenever an inspector finds on any licensed premises or in any club any liquor that fails to comply with the requirements of this Act when tested by Sykes' hydrometer, the licensee or his agent or the secretary of the club shall initial the inspector's record of the hydrometer reading as correct, and only one sample shall be taken and sealed for future reference.”

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Clauses 125-131—agreed to.

Postponed Clause 7—Licensing magistrates:

Hon. H. STEWART: I move—

That the following proviso be added to paragraph (a) of Subclause 2, "Provided that one person at least shall be a qualified legal practitioner of one of the States of the Commonwealth or of the English or Irish courts."

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: It is not desirable to restrict the choice for the appointment of the court. It is quite likely that one of the members would be a legal practitioner, but I do not know that it is essential he should be.

Hon. H. STEWART: Under the existing Act there are 10 licensing magistrates and it is stipulated that the chairman of each court shall be a resident magistrate.

The Minister for Education: You would bar them?

Hon. H. STEWART: I would bar some of them. All I ask is that one member of the court shall be a legal man.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	8
Noes	..	..	..	10
				—
Majority against	..	..	..	2
				—

AYES.

Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. J. M. Macfarlane
Hon. E. H. Harris	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. J. J. Holmes	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. A. Lovekin	Hon. J. Nicholson
	(Teller.)

NOES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. J. Duffell
Hon. V. Hamersley	(Teller.)
Hon. G. W. Miles	

Amendment thus negatived.

Hon. H. STEWART: I move a further amendment—

That a proviso be added to paragraph (a) of Subclause 2, "Provided that no person who is, or has been, a member of either House of the State Parliament shall be eligible for appointment."

Hon. V. Hamersley: You are confining the scope.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: Surely the hon. member is not serious. Is election for Parliament to be made a permanent and lifelong disqualification from occupying any other position?

Hon. V. HAMERSLEY: If the restriction "during a period of 12 months before appointment" were inserted, the amendment would be more reasonable.

Hon. H. Stewart: I will accept that suggestion.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I would like Mr. Stewart to give some reason for his amendment. It is an extraordinary proposal.

Hon. H. STEWART: It is only fair and reasonable. I have been trying to get some assurance that members of the court will possess qualifications. I have suggested one legal practitioner who would be capable of taking and sifting evidence, and the Committee have rejected it.

Hon. F. A. Baglin: Surely the Government can find capable men.

Hon. H. STEWART: Perhaps so, but I do not want a court which will be unsatisfactory. I do not want appointments to be made from existing members, as might be done. If there is no intention of doing anything of that kind, what can be the objection to the amendment? I take it that the licensing court and the licenses reduction board will be eminently satisfactory to the trade.

Amendment put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes	..	..	..	8
Noes	..	..	..	10
				—
Majority against	..	..	..	2
				—

AYES.

Hon. R. G. Ardagh	Hon. H. Seddon
Hon. A. Burvill	Hon. H. Stewart
Hon. V. Hammersley	Hon. J. J. Holmes
Hon. E. H. Harris	(Teller.)
Hon. A. Lovekin	

NOES.

Hon. F. A. Baglin	Hon. E. Rose
Hon. C. F. Baxter	Hon. A. J. H. Saw
Hon. H. P. Colebatch	Hon. F. E. S. Willmott
Hon. J. Duffell	Hon. J. M. Macfarlane
Hon. G. W. Miles	(Teller.)
Hon. J. Nicholson	

Amendment thus negatived.

Clause put and passed.

Postponed Clause 10—Amendment of Section 5 of Act No. 1 of 1917:

Hon. A. BURVILL: I move an amendment—

That in Subclause 4 the words "an Australian wine" be struck out and "a" inserted in lieu.

This clause will be inconsistent unless it covers all licenses. If it is not desirable to have a partition of wood or other material in a wine bar, it is not desirable to have such partition in any bar.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: This provision was inserted on the recommendation of the Royal Commission to apply to wine licenses only. I cannot see that any good purpose will be served by making it apply to other premises.

Hon. F. A. BAGLIN: Has Mr. Burvill seriously considered what his amendment means? Under it such establishments as the Freemason's Hotel, at Albany, and the Palace Hotel, of Perth, could not have two bars, but would have to knock out the partition between the front bar and the saloon bar. The same thing would apply to practically every substantial hotel in every important centre. A

large hotel usually has up to five or six bars, and the pulling down of all the partitions would mean the pulling down of the structure. If Mr. Burvill frequented hotels and understood the position, he would not move the amendment.

Amendment put and negatived; the clause, as previously amended, agreed to.

Postponed Clause 17—Amendment of Section 44:

Hon. A. BURVILL: I move an amendment—

That in Subclause 1 the following be struck out:—"the words 'grown within the State are substituted for the words 'of his own growing,' and."

The existing Act allows the sale of Western Australian wine in two-gallon lots and by the quart bottle in the case of any vigneron, even if he has only one vine, the sole restriction being that the wine must not be drunk on the premises.

Amendment put and negatived.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: It will be necessary to strike out those words in any case, because the clause as it stands is against the Federal Constitution. However, I think it better to leave the clause as it is now, pending recommitment of the Bill. I quite appreciate Mr. Burvill's point. A protest has reached me from the wine-growers against any vigneron being allowed to sell wine, and they suggest that the permission should be restricted to bona fide vigneron with not less than a certain area of vines.

Clause put and passed.

Postponed Clause 29—Assessment of fees on returns of liquor purchased:

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I move an amendment—

That in Subclause 1, after "Receiver of Revenue," in lines 22 and 23, there be inserted, "as a moiety of the annual fee for the license."

This is necessary in order to make it clear that the payment represents a fee, and not a Customs duty.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nicholson has an earlier amendment.

The MINISTER FOR EDUCATION: I ask leave to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

Hon. J. NICHOLSON: I move an amendment—

That in Subclause 1, after "of," in line 2, "a gallon license" be inserted.

The amendment puts the holder of a gallon license in the same position as the holder of a spirit merchant's license. Clause 29 contains an exception in favour of the holder of a spirit merchant's license or a brewer's license. The two-gallon license disappears under the Bill. I am informed that under gallon licenses the position is largely the same, especially in country districts, as with a spirit

merchant's license or a brewer's license; and the holder of the gallon license should be brought into line with the holders of these two licenses.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : There are two methods of furnishing returns in order to assess the 5 per cent. tax. One method is applicable to the wholesale dealer, the other to the retail dealer. The purpose of Mr. Nicholson's amendment is to take the gallon license holder out of the class of retail dealers and put him into the class of wholesale dealers. I understand that certain persons have been carrying on business as wine and spirit merchants wholesale on a gallon license; but undoubtedly that is not the purpose of a gallon license. The purpose of a gallon license is to sell direct to the public, for instance in grocers' shops. To do what Mr. Nicholson suggests would be unfair to those persons who use the gallon license for its legitimate object. As the Bill stands, the holder of a gallon license who uses that license for its intended purpose, that of selling retail to the public, has to pay 5 per cent. on his purchases, exactly in the same way as an hotelkeeper. Mr. Nicholson, in order to convenience the people who are using the gallon license for the purpose of wholesale dealing, would compel the gallon license holder holding it for its legitimate purpose to pay duty on his selling price. That, clearly is not fair, and is not intended. I do not know that there is any objection to a person selling wholesale, even in quantities of one gallon.

Hon. J. Nicholson: There is no objection.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : Then the correct method of bringing about what Mr. Nicholson desires is to amend the provision relating to the wine and spirit merchant's license so as to allow wine and spirit merchants to sell in quantities of one gallon, and let the people now trading wholesale under the gallon license deal under a wine and spirit merchant's license. Their case is quite a good one, and they should be allowed to make their returns in the way the hon. member suggests; but they should pay a higher license fee.

Hon. G. W. MILES: There must be some provision to see that the Government get the 5 per cent. fee one way only.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : The only satisfactory way in which it can be done is that the man who is dealing wholesale shall have a wholesale license, and the man who is dealing retail shall have a retail license.

Amendment put and negatived.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : I move an amendment—

That after "revenue," in line 23, the words "as a moiety of the annual fee for the license" be inserted.

Amendment put and passed.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : I move an amendment—

That in the second last line of the sub-clause the words "payable in respect" be

struck out, and "payable on the issue" inserted in lieu.

Amendment put and passed.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: It will be possible for the percentage to be paid more than once. For instance, Milne & Company may supply their agents, Beigel & Company, who would supply the hotelkeeper. All would have to make returns and pay.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : That cannot possibly happen.

Hon. A. LOVEKIN: At any rate it can be made certain that it will not happen. I move an amendment—

That the following new paragraph be added: "Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, no liquor upon which a fee has already been assessed or paid shall be liable to a second or subsequent assessment or payment."

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : What the hon. member fears cannot happen. If people are going to use a gallon license for wholesale purposes, then it will apply.

Hon. G. W. MILES: In country districts a man has a gallon license, and an hotelkeeper may buy from him. The man with the gallon license may supply the hotelkeeper, then a double fee would have to be paid. Mr. Lovekin's amendment will obviate that.

Amendment put and passed; the clause, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed (Clause 10)—agreed to.

New clause:

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : I move—

That the following new clause, to stand as Clause 23, be added to the Bill:—"Section fifty-five of the principal Act is amended as follows:—In Subclause (4) the words 'any owner may enter on the premises at any time thereafter and thereupon' are omitted, and the words 'on entry on the premises being lawfully made by the owner thereof' are inserted in place thereof. The following words are added to Subclause (6):—"or in default of entry by a successor within the time therein limited." In Subclause (7), after the words 'Subsection (4),' the following words are inserted:—"or in default of entry by a successor within the time therein limited." "

This amendment has been suggested by the Crown Law authorities to make the object of the clause clear.

New clause put and passed.

New clause:

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION : I move—

That a new clause be added to stand as Clause 79 as follows:—"A section is inserted in the principal Act as follows:—104 (a) "No licensee shall supply to any person by the glass liquor to be consumed, with water or aerated water, on the

premises of the licensee unless such liquor is supplied in a glass capable of holding at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ gills. Penalty: £5."

I gave notice of this amendment when moving the second reading. It is one of great importance. An infinite amount of harm is done through people drinking liquor, particularly spirits, that is too strong. I do not see why a person going into an hotel should be allowed to help himself to spirits. The measure that is given provides a fair and generous nobbler. My contention is that a publican, having supplied this liquor, should supply it in a glass to enable the consumer to adulterate it to suit his own taste. If this amendment is carried it will mean that the glass in which the liquor is supplied will be large enough to enable the purchaser to add four times as much water, or sodawater, as there is spirit. A bottle of whisky contains $5\frac{1}{4}$ gills, and the measured nobbler provides for 23 measures to the bottle. It allows the publican sufficient profit to enable him to serve his customer in the way he likes to be served. In some hotels people are treated properly in this respect, but in other hotels the glass is capable of holding only about as much water as there is spirit. People, therefore, frequently pour back a good deal of the whisky, and this deprives them of something for which they have paid. I cannot see any reasonable objection to the amendment.

Hon. H. Stewart: I suggest that progress be now reported.

Progress reported.

BILL—PUBLIC EDUCATION ACTS AMENDMENT.

Assembly's Amendments.

Returned from the Assembly with amendments.

House adjourned at 11.6 p.m.

Legislative Assembly,

Wednesday, 23rd November, 1929.

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The SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

QUESTION—MIGRATION, ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. P. COLLIER asked the the Colonial Secretary: 1, What was the total number of arrivals in the State for the 10 months ending 31st October of the present year? 2, What was the number of departures from the State for the same period? 3, What number of assisted and nominated immigrants arrived during the time in question?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied: 1 and 2, Arrivals, 25,497; departures, 23,192. These figures, which are supplied by the Commonwealth authorities, are estimates only, and so far as they relate to the four months since June 30, are preliminary unrevised figures. Included in the estimate of departures is an item of 787, set down as the estimated number of unrecorded departures. 3, Assisted, 2,491; nominated, 1,259.

BILL—INSPECTION OF MACHINERY ACT AMENDMENT.

Introduced by Mr. Wilson and read a first time.

BILL—PUBLIC EDUCATION ACTS AMENDMENT.

Read a third time and returned to the Council with amendments.

BILL—ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Second Reading.

The PREMIER (Hon. Sir James Mitchell—Northam) [4.36] in moving the second reading said: It will be generally admitted that the time has come when we must face the question of the redistribution of seats. We have a changing population, and many and varied businesses. The Bill before the House provides for the recasting of electoral districts by three commissioners. One of these shall be a judge of the Supreme Court, one the Surveyor General, and the other the Chief Electoral Officer. Provision is also made for temporary commissioners to replace either of the last two-named officials. Both the Surveyor-General and the Chief Electoral Officer are at present only acting in that capacity. It is conceivable that the House may order the commission to get to work when one of these officers is ill, and it must be possible to fill the position of either. The basis of redistribution is laid down in the Bill. The single electorates are to be retained. It will be conceded that this system suits our conditions better than any other on account of our scattered population. It may not be scientific or perfect, but it is one that has obtained for many years. I believe it is the only system that provides for fair representation. We must give adequate representation to all sections of our people and to all those engaged in our industries. The single electorate system, which is based upon the scattered nature of our population, and