

Preamble and title :

Agreed to.

Bill reported, with an amendment.

INSECT PESTS BILL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S AMENDMENT.

The following Message was delivered to and read by Mr. Speaker :—

“ *Mr. Speaker,*

“ With reference to the Legislative Assembly's Message No. 42, disagreeing to the amendment made by the Legislative Council in ‘ *The Insect Pests Bill,* ’ the Legislative Council acquaints the Legislative Assembly that it insists on the said amendment.

“ *GEO. SHENTON,*

“ *President.*

“ *Legislative Council Chamber, Perth,*
“ *20th November, 1894.*”

Schedule showing the Amendment made by the Legislative Council in “ The Insect Pests Bill.”

On Page 2, Clause 3, line 5.—Between “ may ” and “ without,” insert “ on producing his appointment in writing.”

C. LEE STEERE,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered—That the consideration in committee of the foregoing Message be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting of the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn until Thursday, 22nd November, at half-past seven o'clock, p.m.

Question put and passed.

The House adjourned at 8:38 o'clock, p.m.

Legislative Council,

Thursday, 22nd November, 1894.

Subiaco platform: cost of Pharmacy and Poisons Bill: committee; third reading—Medical Bill: second reading; committee—Roughly Street Closure Bill: committee—Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill: second reading; committee; third reading—Perth Waterworks Purchase Bill: first reading—Imported Labour Registry Act Amendment Bill: first reading—Adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir G. Shenton) took the chair at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

SUBIACO PLATFORM, COST OF.

THE HON. J. C. G. FOULKES asked the Colonial Secretary the cost of the present railway platform at Subiaco.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): The old station platform at North Fremantle was taken down and removed to Subiaco, and additional length added to it. The removal and cost of additions was covered by the sum of £160. The Railway Department cannot, without longer notice, give the cost of the old platform.

PHARMACY AND POISONS BILL.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 3 passed.

Clause 4—Commencement of Act:

THE HON. E. HENTY: I have been asked to move, by some of those interested in this Bill, that it shall be allowed to come into operation on the 1st January next, instead of on the 1st March. I therefore move that the word “ March ” be struck out, and “ January ” be substituted.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): This Bill was brought in at the request of the chemists and druggists, and this date has been fixed by them. I imagine certain things have to be done before this Bill can be brought into operation, and two months will not be too long for the purpose. I hope, therefore, the amendment will not be pressed.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 5 to 12 agreed to.

Clause 13—Council may appoint officers:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): In this clause I am going to propose an amendment, at the request of a deputation of chemists and druggists. The Bill provides that the Registrar shall be appointed, and that the Council may sue. I propose this amendment:—That the following words be added to the clause, to stand as sub-clause (2.):—

“The Council may, in its own name, by its registrar or any person thereunto authorised in writing under the hand of the president, commence, carry on, prosecute, and defend any action, complaint, information or proceeding whatsoever, both civil and criminal. Every court of law shall take judicial notice of the signature of the president to any such authorisation.”

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 14 to 36 agreed to.

Clause 37—Representatives of deceased chemists may continue business:

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I move that this clause be struck out. The clause limits the time which a business can be carried on after decease of a chemist, for the benefit of the widow and children. I do not see why a chemist's business should not be carried on for the benefit of the widow and children just as much as any other business. I propose, in another clause, to insert a provision that the executors of deceased chemists may carry on business for the benefit of the widow and children, so long as they have a competent person in charge.

THE HON. J. C. G. FOULKES: I would point out that many great hardships may arise if the clause is passed as it stands. According to this, if a chemist dies, his business can be carried on for twelve months, and at the end of that time it must be sold. If the business happened to be in a place like Roebourne it might be very hard to sell it, and considerable hardship might thus be inflicted upon the widow and children who were dependent upon it. In my opinion it is far more important that the manager of the business should be duly qualified than that the proprietor should.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): I would point out that if this amendment is carried, as also the sub-

sequent amendment, the effect will be that the widow will not be able to carry on the business at all. I suggest that instead of striking out the whole clause, the words “and for such further time as the Council permits” be inserted after the words “twelve months.” I feel bound, however, to oppose this amendment, because the intention of the Bill is that only *bonâ fide* chemists and druggists shall be allowed to carry on a business. If persons are to carry on business by means of managers this Bill is practically valueless. It would be just the same as if a person could carry on a legal practice by means of a manager who had passed.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I beg to withdraw my amendment for the present, and move instead, that the consideration of the clause be postponed until the remaining clauses of the Bill are dealt with.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 38 agreed to.

Clause 39—Penalties for Contravention of the Act:

THE HON. F. M. STONE moved that sub-section (b.) be struck out, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:—“A person or company registered under the Companies' Act, 1893, carrying on business of a chemist and druggist, or of a pharmaceutical chemist by an agent, manager, or servant, who is a pharmaceutical chemist.” He said: By the clause as it stands only persons who now carry on business, or persons who are duly qualified, can carry on in future. I propose to allow a company or firm to carry on as well, as long as they have a duly qualified person in charge. All we have to see is that the public safety is guarded. All we want to be satisfied is that the persons who make up prescriptions are qualified chemists. We don't care who finds the money. In England it has been held by the Court of Appeal that co-operative societies can carry on the business of chemists and druggists as long as they have a qualified person in charge. On the hearing, the judges made the remark that it was not the proprietor they wished to look to, but the person that sold and made up a prescription. The proprietor of a business may go out of the colony and leave an assistant to carry on, who may not be qualified as far as this Bill is concerned,

and this we do not want. If my subsection is agreed to, the person in charge must be qualified.

THE HON. E. HENTY: From what I can gather, the chemists in Perth and Fremantle wish to see the clause as it stands, but, after hearing what the Hon. Mr. Stone has said, I am inclined to support him. Before leaving the subject, I would like to point out that the medical practitioners also wish to be allowed to make up prescriptions.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I propose to deal with that later on.

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: I have pleasure in supporting this amendment. I must say the Bill as it stands lays down a dangerous practice, because, as long as the proprietor is a duly qualified chemist, it does not seem to matter who makes up the prescriptions.

THE HON. S. J. HAYNES: I shall support the amendment, because it will tend to safeguard the public.

THE HON. D. K. CONGDON: I think we should bear in mind that the object of the Bill is to protect those who are carrying on business at the present time, and I question whether this amendment will give them what they require. At the same time, I do not think we can do any harm if we allow people with capital to open up a business if they have a dispenser who is properly qualified.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): The effect of the amendment will be that persons who are not duly qualified and registered chemists will be able to open shops and put their names up as chemists; whereas, in fact, they will not be chemists.

THE HON. S. J. HAYNES: I see no objection to that.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): Would there not be any objection if a person put up his name as a solicitor when he was not?

THE HON. S. J. HAYNES: The position is quite distinct. In Melbourne a corporation can carry on under a similar Act to this. I cannot see that the safety of the public will be more assured by a proprietor being duly qualified than the person in charge.

THE HON. J. C. G. FOULKES: I cannot see how much safer the public are by a proprietor being duly qualified than by the person who serves. If a pro-

prietor gets ill and the doctor tells him he must leave the colony for twelve months he would probably do so, and under this Bill he need not leave an assistant in charge who is in any way qualified. We have been told that co-operative companies can carry on the business of chemists and druggists. We know that companies do not manage the business, but individuals for them, and I think that some provision should be made in the Bill which would allow this to be done. In Clause 37 of this Bill executors are allowed to carry on for 12 months, and I ask if for 12 months, why not for 18 months or even 10 years?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): Twelve months is long enough to wind up a business.

THE HON. J. C. G. FOULKES: But goodness knows how many persons may be poisoned in that time unless the person so carrying on is a duly qualified chemist.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: One objection to the amendment made by the Colonial Secretary is that an unqualified person may put his name over the door as a chemist, but I don't see any difference between putting up the name of Brown or Jones, chemist, or Brown & Co., chemists, which latter he admits can be done, Brown & Co. being a registered company under the Companies Act.

Amendment put and passed.

THE HON. F. M. STONE moved, as a further amendment, that all the words after "practitioners," in sub-clause (c), be struck out.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 40 to 43 agreed to.

Postponed Clause 37—Representatives of deceased chemists may continue business:

THE HON. F. M. STONE moved that the clause be struck out. He said: As the amendments to Clause 39 have been agreed to, there will be no opposition to striking out this clause.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause struck out.

Schedule agreed to.

Bill reported.

The Standing Orders were suspended.

THIRD READING.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL BILL.

SECOND READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): This is a Bill to consolidate the law relating to Medical Practitioners. At present there is an Act 33 Vic., No. 8. This Bill repeals the ordinance, and provides a more elaborate system for the registration of medical practitioners, and for the control of the Practitioners' Board. Under the Bill a Board is to be established, consisting of not more than seven, nor less than three members appointed by the medical profession. The first Board is to be appointed for three years by the Governor, who will fill up any vacancy that may occur. This Board will have power to make by-laws, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, for regulating the proceedings of the Board, and for the manner in which the registry shall be kept, and generally for conducting the business of the Board. The Board may appoint examiners to examine candidates for registration. Power is given to appoint a registrar, who is to keep the register containing the names, addresses, and qualifications of all practitioners under the Act of 1869, or under the Bill. It will be observed that both males and females may be registered. Power is given to strike off the names of practitioners who are guilty of felony or misconduct. The Bill further provides for the examination of medical witnesses at inquests, and a coroner may direct *post mortem* examinations to take place. There are other miscellaneous provisions; and by Clause 22, "No person other than a medical practitioner registered under the Act shall hold office in any passenger vessel leaving any port, and registered in Western Australia, or in any public or private hospital in the colony." Then by Clause 23, "No person other than a medical practitioner shall take the title of a doctor, or advertise himself as being qualified. Any person who contravenes this section is liable to a penalty not exceeding £50." A practitioner may sue for his fees. I think these are the principal provisions of the Bill. I now move that it be read a second time.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 10 agreed to.

Clause 11—Person entitled to register:

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: I move that the words "British or Colonial" be inserted between the words "some" and "University," in line 3 of sub-clause (c.) I find that in no country of the world are persons allowed to practise holding degrees from British or Colonial universities, and I fail to see why we should extend the privilege of registration here to foreigners when they will not extend it to us. By inserting these words, therefore, no harm can be done.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): I am under the impression that American medical men are allowed to practise at Home, and, I believe, also, that German and French medical men are highly distinguished in their profession, and I do not think that we are here so far advanced in medical science that we can afford to exclude foreigners. I think if a gentleman came from a university which is duly recognised in the country from which he came, we may be sure that he would be competent to practise here. I have been asked to take charge of this Bill, and I hope this amendment will not be pressed.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: Some of the medical gentlemen have spoken to me about this, and they do not wish this clause to remain as it is. English doctors cannot go into foreign places and practise as a matter of course, and I cannot see, therefore, why we should allow foreign doctors to come here.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): The object of the hon. member can be attained by striking out one of the paragraphs in Schedule 2.

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: I see that. I beg to withdraw the amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 12 to 23 agreed to.

Clause 24—Publication of advertisements:

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I move that the words "provided that this section shall not apply to any newspaper proprietor publishing such advertisement," be added to the clause. This section is only intended to apply to persons who knowingly publish false advertisements.

Newspaper proprietors may not know whether a person is registered or not, and they should not be liable; certainly not unless they receive notice.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

The remaining clauses were agreed to.

Schedule 1 agreed to.

Schedule 2—Persons who may be registered :

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: I move that the words "or foreign" be struck out.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): I may point out that the German physicians are the most renowned in the world, and surely we would not wish to prohibit them practising here? Again, if a man goes from this colony and studies at a German University and passes, he would be debarred, on returning here, from practising.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: A person cannot go from England to Germany and practise; nor can he go from Germany to England and practise, unless he takes a fresh degree. If such a provision is found to be necessary in England, I do not see why the same rule should not apply here.

THE HON. E. HENTY: I have spoken to several medical men on this subject, and they are inclined to think we should not extend to foreigners a privilege they do not extend to us. I shall therefore vote for the amendment.

THE HON. C. A. PIESSE: I think this House should be careful before assenting to the proposal to strike this provision out. I do not wish to reflect on the doctors here, but we know the science is gaining ground, and men can hardly keep up to the times from the practise they get here. I think we should take a wrong step if we prevented the best men coming here.

THE HON. J. W. HACKETT: I agree with the Hon. Mr. Piessé that we should hesitate before we stop men from countries which are renowned for medical science coming here.

The committee divided.

Ayes	...	...	...	9
Noes	...	...	...	4
				—
Majority	...	...	...	5

AYES.		NOES.	
The Hon. R. G. Burges		The Hon. S. J. Haynes	
The Hon. J. C. G. Foulkes		The Hon. Ernest Henty	
The Hon. J. W. Hackett		The Hon. F. M. Stone	
The Hon. H. McKernan		The Hon. F. T. Crowder	(Teller).
The Hon. C. A. Piessé			
The Hon. J. E. Richardson			
The Hon. E. Robinson			
The Hon. H. J. Saunders			
The Hon. S. H. Parker			(Teller).

Amendment negatived.

Schedule agreed to.

Bill reported.

CLOSURE OF STREETS IN BUNBURY BILL.

SECOND READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): I move the second reading of this Bill, which is to legalise the closing of certain streets upon which the railway station now stands.

Question—put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

IN COMMITTEE.

The Bill was considered in committee, and agreed to without amendment.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

SECOND READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): The object of this Bill is twofold. It is intended in the first place to enable the Education Department to increase the fees and allowances of teachers in the Government Schools. At present by the Education Act the grant is limited to £3 10s. per head for teachers, and it is proposed to raise this by the present Bill to £4 10s. per head. This will enable the Department to pay the teachers better salaries, and also to enable them to obtain more efficient and better qualified teachers, and thus raise the standard of the Government Schools. Ever since I have held the position of Minister of Education it has been pointed out to me how bad the pay of the teachers is as compared with that of other civil servants. I have been astonished when some of the salaries have been brought under my notice, and I have wondered how the unfortunate teachers have managed to live, and keep body and soul together upon them. I hope this House will, therefore, assent to the passage of this Bill, even if it is only to give these unfortunate public servants

what is their due. The remaining portion of the Bill deals only with matters referring to compulsory education in both Government and Assisted Schools. At present it is provided by an Act which this proposes to repeal, that District School Boards may make regulations in regard to enforcing compulsory education in their several districts, and they are allowed to appoint compulsory officers. This has not worked well, some districts having made regulations, others not. The regulations have not agreed, and the compulsory officers have not done their duty as they should have done. It is now proposed to place the whole matter in the hands of the Minister, and relieve the Board of the duty of compelling persons to send their children to school. The Minister may appoint compulsory officers, and may direct prosecution in case of need. The idea of the Government is that every child shall be taught something. I think it is a great shame to see so many children growing up in ignorance, and one of the main objects of this Bill is to remedy this. The desire of the Government is to make it absolutely impossible for any child to grow up without knowing how to read and write. These are really the two proposals of the Bill, which I now move be read a second time.

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: I move, as an amendment, that this Bill be read a second time this day six months. I do this after most careful consideration, and I trust members of this Council, remembering how inexperienced they are looked upon, will take great care in dealing with this matter. My religious principles are well known, and I shall not therefore be accused of bringing this amendment forward on religious grounds. I ask hon. members to say that this Bill is class legislation, pure and simple. I maintain that the Assisted Schools are part of our Education System; they have an equal right to participate with Government Schools in any increase of the grant. The Government intended that both the Government and Assisted Schools should equally receive benefit under this Bill; but the Legislative Assembly have chosen to throw out the portion relating to the Assisted Schools. Ever since the system was established, the Assisted Schools received half of the amount the Govern-

ment Schools got. In 1871 the Government Schools received £2 15s. per head, and the Assisted Schools £1 7s. 6d. In 1874 the sum was raised to £3 10s. for Government Schools, and £1 15s. for Assisted Schools—exactly half. Again, by the Amending Act of 1893 the Assisted Schools received half of what the Government Schools received. Now this Bill simply raises the amount for the Government Schools, but does not touch the Assisted Schools. Those who believe in the Assisted Schools pay their fair proportion of the taxes of the country, and I say that so long as the system is part and parcel of our Educational system, it should receive half, which is the proportion it always has had since the passing of the first Act. I might point out that the portion of the Bill which provided that the Assisted Schools should receive their accustomed portion was thrown out in the other House by a narrow majority, and under these circumstances I think this House should come in and say that we will not be a party to unfair terms of this kind being meted out to one part of our educational system. I trust hon. members will support me in my amendment.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): It is not my intention to traverse what the hon. member has said. It may be that he is perfectly correct, and that the Assisted Schools deserve better treatment at our hands. I would ask: does the hon. gentleman seriously wish this House to reject this Bill simply because it does not give to the Assisted Schools what they are entitled to? Does he ask that because the Assisted Schools have not got their rights that these miserably paid Government School teachers shall be continued for a further period of twelve months without any additional pay? Surely the hon. gentleman cannot have considered what is due to Government teachers. I may say that for some months past regulations have been prepared and are ready, only waiting the passage of this Bill, to enable us to raise the pay of the teachers. So long as the grant allowed is only £3 10s. per head, we cannot increase the pay of the teachers, and therefore the regulations we prepared cannot be used until this Bill becomes law. The Appropriation Act has provided the necessary funds to carry out the requirements of this Bill, and surely my

hon. friend will not deprive the teachers, who have been looking forward to this increase for the last two or three years, simply because the Assisted Schools do not get what may be their just due? The proper course is for the hon. member to propose an amendment by which Assisted Schools should also have an increase. Again, I may point out that the material part of this Bill is that which deals with the compulsory education of our children. Surely it is necessary to take some steps to prevent the children of the colony growing wild, as many of them are doing at present? I hope that, notwithstanding the fact that the Assembly is not yet prepared to give Assisted Schools a proportionate increase, as was proposed by the Government, hon. members will not deprive the Government School teachers of that which they are justly entitled to.

THE HON. H. MCKERNAN: We are asked by this Bill to split up our legislation, and to legislate for one class of the community and neglect the other. I ask hon. members whether that has the confidence of this Council? There is no doubt every hon. member sympathises with the desire of the Colonial Secretary to assist the teachers in all schools, but that desire, although very laudable in itself, is working, or will work, great hardships to the teachers of Assisted Schools, and will not be fair to members of this House who have to do their duty, not to one section of the people, but to all of the people. On this account, I must support the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Crowder. When the six months that the hon. gentleman refers to have elapsed, it is most probable that the Colonial Secretary will be able to meet this House with another Bill which will deal with all the teachers fairly. When I wanted some legislation for the city of Perth, I was told that we could not consider any legislation for any one town, but that any measure we passed must refer to all towns; and I submit that the same thing applies here. In the same Bill there is a compulsory clause inserted, the provisions of which are made to apply to both Government and Assisted Schools, and yet when it comes to increased assistance, we find that the Government Schools alone are to participate. I ask is it fair that members should be asked to pass

such a measure as this, which is purely class legislation. I am afraid that this session will be known as the class legislation session. I hope further time will be given in which to consider this measure, although I, for one, would be better pleased than anyone to see the allowance to the teachers increased. I shall support the amendment.

THE HON. S. J. HAYNES: I shall support the second reading of this Bill, and I trust the Hon. Mr. Crowder will withdraw his amendment. Looking at the Bill as a whole, I fail to see how it can be said that it is class legislation. It is a Bill to increase the allowance of State School teachers.

THE HON. H. MCKERNAN: They are only a portion of the teachers.

THE HON. S. J. HAYNES: Any child can go to a State School, and therefore to cut down the pay of the teachers, simply because the Assisted School teachers do not also get an increase, seems to me very much like doing an injustice. If a wrong is being done to some, it is no reason why we should do injustice to all. I am aware that the Assisted Schools have been in the habit of receiving half the allowance given to State Schools, but at the present time it is not possible for them to get it, and on that account I do not see why we should do an injustice to the State School teachers.

THE HON. R. G. BURGESS: This seems to me like a Money Bill, and on that account I am surprised to find any hon. member saying anything about it. I think for the future we should leave Money Bills alone. I might draw the Hon. Mr. Crowder's attention to a fact that town people never look at. He says the Assisted Schools should participate equally with Government Schools in the increased grant. But, I ask, what about all the children in the country schools, where the teachers are very badly paid, and where there are no Assisted Schools? Surely it is our duty, leaving out the town teachers, to do something to increase the pay of the country teachers. I do not say that the Assisted Schools are not doing a great deal of good, but they do not exist in the country, where we want schools to prevent the children running wild like Arabs, and to prevent them growing up in ignorance.

THE HON. C. A. PIESSE: It seems to me ridiculous to punish the many for the sake of the few, as the Hon. Mr. Crowder seems to desire. There are more Government teachers than Assisted School teachers, and much as we may regret that extended help is not given to the latter, it is no reason why we should take away the slight increase from the former. I know in my district the teachers are very badly paid, and one teacher who had to take a holiday through ill health, said he became ill by trying to live on the salary he got. Many of the teachers have to take in writing to help them eke out an existence; and when we get a chance, as we have here, to increase slightly their remuneration, I do not think we should neglect to do so simply because others cannot participate.

THE HON. E. HENTY: I am sorry that any religious feeling should have been brought to bear in this matter.

THE HON. H. MCKERNAN: No one has said anything about it but yourself.

THE HON. E. HENTY: The Hon. Mr. Crowder did, and inferentially you did.

THE HON. H. MCKERNAN: I said nothing of the kind, and all the Hon. Mr. Crowder said was, that it was class legislation.

THE HON. E. HENTY: That is the same thing.

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: But you are bringing in the religious element.

THE HON. E. HENTY: As far as the church to which I belong is concerned it is as much against the Bill as the Catholics are, but that is not the question. The question is, shall we raise the salaries of some of these teachers or not? I do not know how some of them can exist upon what they get, and therefore I think this Bill is a step in the right direction.

Amendment negatived. Bill read a second time.

IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1 passed.

Clause 2—Increase of vote for Government Schools:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): The Hon. Mr. McKernan said this was class legislation, but I may point out that the benefit of this Bill will be particularly felt in the smaller

country schools which have an average attendance of about 15 children. With only that number of children, by the present regulations the teacher is only entitled to £52 10s. a year, and these schools are attended by all denominations. There are no Assisted Schools in the country, and the Government Schools are attended by all classes. If this provision is struck out these miserably paid teachers will have to go on in their present state, at all events for another year.

Clause passed.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill reported.

The Standing Orders were suspended.

THIRD READING.

The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

PERTH WATERWORKS PURCHASE BILL.

This Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, and was read a first time.

IMPORTED LABOUR REGISTRY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, and was read a first time.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council, at 10-10 p.m., adjourned until Friday, 23rd November, at 7-30 o'clock p.m.