

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) moved, That Progress be reported, and leave given to sit again next day.

This was agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock, p.m.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

*Wednesday, 24th August, 1881.*

As to removal of Geraldton Branch Survey Office—Money spent on the Albany Road—Work performed at Geraldton Branch Survey Office—Cost of Eastern Mail Service—Sandalwood Bill, 1881: in committee—Brands Bill, 1881: further considered in committee—Estimates: further consideration of—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at ten o'clock, p.m.

PRAYERS.

### AS TO REMOVAL OF GERALDTON BRANCH SURVEY OFFICE.

MR. BROWN, in accordance with notice, asked the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in the absence of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, "If it is the intention of the Government to remove from Geraldton the Branch Office of the Survey Department at present provided at that place; and if so, upon what grounds?"

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) replied, "It is not the intention of the Government at present to remove the Office from Geraldton."

### MONEY SPENT ON THE ALBANY ROAD.

MR. BROWN, in accordance with notice, moved, "That a return be laid on the Table of this House, showing the amount of money expended upon the Albany Road during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, and during the first six months of the present year." The hon. member said there was an impression abroad that a very large amount of money had been spent on this road—

he did not mean to say that such expenditure had not been necessary, but he thought it was desirable that the House should know precisely what the road in question had cost the Colony. They all recognised the necessity of the mails which are carried overland to Albany being conveyed expeditiously, and that for that reason the road ought to be kept in good repair; but it was a question whether the Colony would be able to continue the immense amount of expenditure that must necessarily be entailed if this overland service was going to be continued as at present. Consequently, as a preparatory step, and possibly with a view of further action being taken hereafter, he had moved for this return.

Motion agreed to.

### WORK PERFORMED AT THE GERALDTON BRANCH SURVEY OFFICE.

MR. BROWN, in accordance with notice, moved, "That a statement be laid upon the Table of this House, showing the nature and amount of work performed in the Land Office at Geraldton since its establishment there, and the amount of fees received at the office during the same period." He had been induced to move for this return in consequence of the report of the Departmental Commission, who had recommended that the officer now in charge of the office should be removed, and that the duties should be performed by the Resident Magistrate's Clerk. They had just been informed by the Colonial Secretary that it was not the intention of the Government to remove the office from Geraldton, at present, and he was very glad to hear it, for he thought it was in the interest of the Colony that the officer in charge should remain there, as it appeared to him impossible that the clerk to the Magistrates could perform the duties of that officer. He thought the return which he now moved for would convince the House that this impression was a correct one.

Motion agreed to.

### COST OF EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

MR. BURGESS, in accordance with notice, moved, "That a return be laid on the Table of this House showing separ-

"ately the cost of the Eastern Mail Service, from 31st December, 1880, to 30th June, 1881, and the receipts from "it during the same period." According to another return which had been presented to the House, showing the cost of the service in a lump sum, it appeared that it had not paid; but it should be borne in mind that there was an opposition van on, last year, which had since been run off; and the Royal Mail having reduced its fares, the result was that the coaches now were always full. Under these circumstances he thought it would be a mistake to revert to the contract system, as there was some talk of doing; more especially in view of the fact that they would have railway communication established in a year or two.

MR. S. S. PARKER, in seconding the motion, said he fully endorsed what had been said by the hon. member Mr. Burges, as to the desirability of continuing the present system rather than revert to the old contract system. He should be very sorry indeed were the Royal Mail Van removed off the road, as it was a great boon to the travelling public.

MR. BROWN, in supporting the motion, said he had noticed an announcement in the *Government Gazette* calling for tenders for the performance of this mail service, showing that the Government had it in contemplation to alter the present arrangement, which had been sanctioned by that House. If such really was in contemplation, he presumed the Government had no intention of reverting to the contract system, merely upon the recommendation of the Departmental Commission, without reference to the House. He could not for a moment think the Government would do that. He had been opposed to the present system when it was first introduced, but circumstances had altered since then, and the Government having gone to the expense of equipping the service, he thought it was a question deserving grave consideration whether a system which afforded the public so much satisfaction should be abandoned simply because it might cost a little more than the contract system.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SANDALWOOD BILL.

The House went into Committee for the further consideration of this Bill, the debate upon which had been adjourned in order to enable the hon. member for Fremantle to prepare the amendments which he intimated his intention of moving in the Bill.

Clause 2.—Wood not to be cut under 18 inches in circumference:

MR. MARMION moved, That the clause be struck out. He thought the plan here proposed for preventing the destruction of immature wood was one which would not commend itself to the favorable consideration of the majority of hon. members as much as the alternative plan of defining a certain area within which no sandalwood at all should be cut for a fixed number of years. He was sure that the latter proposal would receive the support of the large majority of people outside, who knew anything about the subject, and who had had any practical experience in the sandalwood trade. There was a very general feeling abroad that the plan recommended by the Select Committee, and embodied in the clause now under consideration, would not only be a most costly one to carry out, but also to a certain extent impracticable, because of the difficulty of distinguishing, when the wood is cleaned, between the trunk and the limbs and branches of a tree, and for other reasons which had been referred to in the course of the discussion which had already taken place on the Bill. He would therefore move that the clause be struck out, with a view hereafter to introduce another clause to carry out the plan of closed areas.

This was agreed to, and the clause struck out.

Clause 3.—"No sandalwood shall be "exported from the Colony which, being "trunk wood, shall not be the product "of a tree of the size mentioned in the "previous section" (18 inches in circumference above the crown of the root):

MR. MARMION moved that this clause also be struck out.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. A. C. Onslow) said, even admitting the desirability and expediency of adopting the principle proposed to be introduced by the hon. member for Fremantle, he thought the present clause might be

retained in the Bill, as an additional precaution against the cutting of immature wood, which was the sole object of the Bill.

MR. MARMION said he was prepared to stand or fall by the principle which he had put forward, and, as this clause was outside the scope of that principle, he objected to its retention in the Bill.

MR. BROWN said one great objection he always had to the Bill in its present shape was that it aimed at prohibiting the exportation of the wood, even small wood, which, after all, was a valuable product, and, although the trunk of a tree might be of the required diameter or circumference, the limbs and branches would necessarily be considerably less. He thought it would be a great pity and a great waste to prohibit the utilization of this smaller wood, and to prevent its exportation. In fact he thought they would never attain the object in view by interfering with the exporter; their efforts should be directed to effectually dealing with the cutters. Another objection to this clause was that it would interfere with the cutting of wood on private lands, and for these reasons he thought it was highly desirable that the clause should be struck out.

The motion was agreed to.

Clause 4.—Wood not of the required size to be seized and forfeited:

MR. MARMION moved that this clause be expunged.

Agreed to.

Clause 5.—Excluding the application of the Bill to the Northern districts of the Colony:

MR. BROWN moved that this clause also be struck out, so that the Champion Bay District should have the benefit of the amendments proposed to be introduced into the Bill.

This was agreed to, and the clause was expunged, as also the remaining clauses of the Bill.

MR. MARMION, in accordance with notice, then moved the following new clause, being the first of the amendments which he proposed to introduce: "During 'a period of ten (10) years from and 'after the passing of this Act, any 'person who shall cut or grub up on the 'Waste Lands of the Crown, within the 'limits of the area hereinafter set forth 'in Schedule attached to this Act as

"sandalwood reserve, any live or growing 'sandalwood tree shall be liable to a 'penalty not exceeding Twenty (20) 'shillings for each such tree so cut or 'grubbed up, on conviction thereof by a 'Justice of the Peace. Provided that 'nothing herein shall be construed to 'prevent the cutting or grubbing up 'within such limits as aforesaid of old 'or dead stumps or roots of sandalwood 'trees, or the removal from within such 'limits of all dead or fallen logs or 'branches of sandalwood, or of any 'sandalwood which shall have been cut 'or grubbed up prior to the passing of 'this Act."

MR. BROWN regretted that, owing to the pressure of other sessional business, his time had been so occupied that he had been unable to prepare certain amendments which he wished to see introduced into the Bill, and he would ask the Committee to agree to report Progress at this stage. The measure was one in which he was very much interested, and he was pledged to his constituents to use his best efforts to obtain such a Bill as would meet the requirements of the northern districts of the Colony, as well as of the more southern portions. With regard to the new clause now before the Committee, he thought there ought to be more areas than one defined, within the limits of which no trees should be cut, also that the period during which restricted areas should be closed should vary, according to circumstances, and not be fixed, as was here proposed, at ten years; and he would empower the Governor in Council to define such areas, and to limit such periods, from time to time, as occasion might require. He thought that, if the Bill were amended in this respect, it would prove a very useful and beneficial measure, and one which might remain in force for all time, and not, as was contemplated in the clause as it now stood, for a period of ten years after the passing of the Act.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. A. C. Onslow) said it really appeared to him, after all, that this Bill was absolutely unnecessary, in the form which it had now assumed, or was about to assume, inasmuch as the Governor was already empowered, under the existing land regulations, to proclaim any areas

within which no wood shall be cut; and all the present Bill would do was simply to empower His Excellency to inflict a penalty for any breach of the regulations which might be proclaimed to that effect.

On the motion of the hon. member for Geraldton, Progress was then reported, and leave given for the further consideration of the Bill on Monday, the 29th.

#### BRANDS BILL.

The House went into Committee for the further consideration of this Bill.

Clause 34—the consideration of which was postponed when the Bill was in Committee before, and which provides a penalty for the unauthorised branding or ear-marking of any sheep with a brand or earmark of a similar design to any registered brand or earmark—was now reverted to:

MR. MARMION—who had moved the adjournment of the debate on the clause—said it still appeared to him it would be unworkable. The majority of sheep-owners already had their sheep ear-marked, and many of these marks were of a “similar design,” and he failed to see how they were going to decide whether sheep had been branded before the passing of this Bill and the publication of the brand registry, or afterwards. This clause provided a penalty only in the case of sheep being branded with a brand or earmark similar to a registered brand or mark, after the publication of the brands registry in the *Government Gazette*; and he thought it would be very difficult indeed, especially as regards earmarks, to determine whether sheep had been ear-marked (with a mark of a similar design to any registered mark) after the publication of this statement, or before.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. A. C. Onslow) said no doubt the hon. member had hit upon a blot in the Bill. The difficulty, however, was this: brands were infinite in variety of description, whereas earmarks were essentially limited as regards their variety, and it was impossible to deal in the same clause with both brands and earmarks. He therefore proposed to amend the present clause so that it shall apply to the unauthorised use of a registered brand

only, and to move a fresh clause dealing with earmarks.

An amendment to that effect having been made, the clause was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. A. C. Onslow) moved, “That the following new clause be added to the Bill:—  
“Any person who, after the publication, as aforesaid, of any earmarks registered in pursuance of this Act, shall in the same district for which an earmark has been registered in accordance with such provisions, or in a district contiguous thereto, wilfully earmark or direct or allow to be earmarked any sheep with an earmark of a similar design to any such registered earmark, as aforesaid, not being his own, shall for every sheep so earmarked forfeit a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.”

MR. MARMION: How is it proposed to identify sheep ear-marked before the passing of this Act and the publication referred to, from sheep ear-marked afterwards? Say, a sheep-owner's earmark consists of three slits, which earmark he has not yet registered, and another sheep-owner has an earmark, of a “similar design,” which he has registered,—when the former goes to register his earmark, he will find that a similar mark has already been registered, and what is he to do? He cannot cut off the ears of the sheep, or deface the earmark.

MR. BROWN: As to sheep-owners possessing similar earmarks, and as to how to identify sheep ear-marked before the passing of this Bill or afterwards, all I can say is—I don't know how they are to be identified. Nor do I see any necessity to provide means of identification; at present there is nothing to prevent any man from using another's earmark. I would, however, answer the hon. member's question by putting another—in the event of all the sheep-owners in the neighbourhood using the same earmark, how are their respective sheep to be identified? I take it, if a man found that one of his neighbours had registered a mark which was common to them all, he would see if he could not make some alteration in the mark so as to make it distinguishable from the registered mark. It is my opinion that, if this Bill becomes law, every sheep-owner in the Colony will avail himself of its protection, and register his earmarks, and,

in that respect, I cannot conceive a more useful and beneficial piece of legislation.

MR. VENN thought the question propounded by the hon. member for Fremantle was sufficiently answered by the simple fact that nearly every sheep-owner in the Colony possessed some earmark at present, yet in no single district did they clash.

MR. MARMION: Which shows that they are not of "similar design."

MR. VENN said he intended moving an amendment upon the clause in that respect, and to substitute the words "of the same design," instead of a "similar design."

MR. BROWN pointed out the difficulty which such an amendment would land them in. Earmarks might be so very much alike—although not exactly the same—that registration would be no protection at all. He thought it would be better to let the clause remain as at present.

MR. GRANT said he was in no way in favor of the principle introduced into the Bill with regard to the registration of earmarks, and he agreed with the hon. member for Fremantle that this part of the Bill would be practically unworkable. If sheep-owners had only one particular earmark for their respective flocks, it might not be open to so much objection, but it was well known that on every well regulated station they had a variety of earmarks, indicating age, sex, and numerous other peculiarities; and, in the event of these being similar in design to others already registered, how was a man going to find as many more different earmarks? He was afraid this part of the Bill would lead to a great deal of confusion and ill-feeling, and, for his own part, he would prefer to see it struck out altogether.

MR. MARMION felt that he had done all that was required of him in calling the attention of the Committee to what appeared to him a defect in the Bill. He was not so rash as to pit what little knowledge he possessed of the subject against the profound and practical knowledge of the hon. member for Geraldton, and of other hon. members who were in favor of the novel principle here introduced. But, after the discussion which had now taken place on the subject, the hon. members referred to must be pre-

pared to take upon themselves the responsibility of adding such a Bill to their statute book.

The new clause was then adopted, and also the schedules. The preamble and title of the Bill having been agreed to, the Bill was reported.

#### ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee for the further consideration of the Estimates.

#### WORKS AND RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT (REVERTED TO):

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) moved, That the item "Goods Clerk, £250," be struck out, and the following item be inserted in lieu thereof, "Salaries for Goods Officers, £200." He did so after communicating by telegraph with the Commissioner of Railways (who was then at Albany), who did not see his way clear to adopt the suggestion made the other evening, that the offices of Goods Manager and Station Master should be amalgamated.

MR. STEERE proposed, as an amendment, That the sum of "£250" be struck out, and "£50" be inserted as an addition to the salary of the Station Master at Perth, who, for that sum, would be perfectly willing, and he was sure quite competent, to discharge the duties of Goods Manager. He knew perfectly well, when he heard that the Commissioner was to be communicated with, what his answer would be; but he did not see why that House should let the Commissioner become its master. He had attempted it on more than one occasion, and they had resisted him successfully, as he hoped they should also do on the present occasion in the matter of this unnecessary expenditure.

MR. SHENTON supported the amendment. He thought £50 would be all that would be required for the present. He also thought it was high time that the House should let the Commissioner of Railways know that they had some little voice in these matters.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said they were now paying a clerk £100 a year out of the "Working Expenses," and he only asked for another £100, or £50 more than the hon. member for Swan proposed to vote.

MR. STEERE thought the system of paying officers out of other votes was one which ought to be discontinued. Every officer paid out of public funds ought to appear on the Estimates, and not be concealed under such votes as "maintenance" or "working expenses." He thought such a system led to a great deal of extravagance, besides making use of money voted by the House for other purposes.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said it was absolutely necessary that there should be some margin allowed, and some latitude given to the Commissioner in the appointment of his staff. A man might only be employed for a few days, or a few weeks, and surely hon. members would not expect every laborer temporarily employed to appear on the Estimates.

MR. BROWN said the noble lord's remark had struck a sympathetic cord in his breast. The Commissioner had had very short shrift, occasionally, at the hands of that House. He was not aware that that officer had ever attempted to show that he was master over the Council, but he should be sorry if he (the Commissioner) were to regard himself as the servant of the House.

#### POINT OF ORDER.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) rose to a Point of Order. Was it competent for hon. members to alter the Estimates as proposed by the hon. member for the Swan? The Government had placed a certain officer on the Estimates, for a certain post, and it was proposed not only to alter the salary put down for that officer—which it was competent for the House to do—but also to alter the designation of the officer in question. Surely this was an unwarrantable interference with the functions of the Executive, in the appointment and designation of public officers.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES said he felt obliged to rule that the right hon. gentleman was right in the view which he took of this matter. The hon. member for the Swan proposed to introduce a new item altogether. What the Government had placed on the Estimates was "Salaries for Goods Officers, £200," and all the Committee

could do was to vote the item as it stood, or reduce it, or strike it out altogether. They could not substitute another item in lieu of it.

#### DEBATE RESUMED.

MR. S. H. PARKER would support the Government in this instance, and for this reason,—he was not prepared to take upon himself a share of the responsibility which properly devolved upon the Commissioner, in the event of any loss or mishap in the working of the goods traffic on the line.

The amendment proposed by the Colonial Secretary was then agreed to.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) then moved, That the item "Working Expenses, £5,000," be reduced by £100, being the amount of the salary now paid to the Station Master's Clerk at Perth.

This was agreed to, and the vote for the Works and Railways Department, as amended, was put and passed.

*Postal and Telegraph Department, Item £20,271 :*

MR. S. H. PARKER, referring to the item "Conveyance of Mails, £7,200," said he was afraid that the cost of the overland service to Albany next year would be doubled, in consequence of the terrible state of the roads. If we should happen to have a wet winter, the mail cart would never travel the distance between Perth and Albany in less than four or five days. The horses would be worked to death, and a large expenditure would be incurred in the maintenance of the service, and he really thought it was a question worthy of consideration whether we should not have these mails carried entirely by water, and absolutely do away with the overland service.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said no doubt such an arrangement would effect a saving, but it could not be done with the present number of steamers employed by the contractors (Messrs. Lilly & Co.) The estimate for this service had been very carefully framed, and the Government believed that, unless something unforeseen happened, they would be able to carry out the service for the sum named.

The vote was then agreed to.

*Land Titles Department, Item £980 :*

MR. S. H. PARKER asked if the re-

commendations of the Departmental Commission with reference to one of the draftsmen of the Survey Office being appointed to make out the plans in connection with the Land Titles Department had been carried out?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said no definite arrangement had yet been made to carry out the recommendation of the Commission, but the matter was still under the consideration of the Government.

The item was then put and passed.

*Medical Department, Item £8,172:*

MR. BROWN, referring to the item "Resident Medical Officer, Northampton, £100," asked if any steps had been taken to obtain the services of a resident medical officer for that district? This item had appeared on the Estimates for two or three years past, but no doctor had yet made his appearance.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said the Government had used every endeavour to get medical officers to come here, but they had experienced great difficulty in doing so, owing to the dearth of private practice and the smallness of the Government allowance. They had not lost sight of the requirements of Northampton in this respect.

MR. STEERE said he was informed that the difficulty experienced by the Government in inducing medical men to come here was in a great measure attributable to the way in which they went to work. He understood that, before they appointed any medical officer, they required these gentlemen to send their testimonials to the Governor.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford): Not until they arrive in the Colony.

The vote was then agreed to.

*Harbor and Light Department, Item £3,713:*

Agreed to *sub silentio*.

*Judicial Department, Item £9,300:*

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) drew the attention of the House to the petitions received from the inhabitants of the Blackwood, praying that they should not be deprived of the visits of a magistrate. For his own part, he should be very glad to see the vote for that purpose restored to the Estimates, and he would move that item "Blackwood £50," be inserted.

MR. STEERE said the vote of £50 for defraying the cost of periodical visits by a magistrate and medical man to the Blackwood had been first introduced some two years ago, on the recommendation of the hon. member for the Vasse, and arrangements were accordingly made with the Medical Officer at Bunbury to hold a court at the Blackwood twice a month. But the Departmental Commission discovered that in addition to the salary of £50 voted for this gentleman in consideration of these visits, his expenses amounted to about £125 a year—an expenditure that was never contemplated by the Legislature. He did not think the House would be justified in continuing such expenditure, for two visits a month. He would be very pleased indeed if some arrangement could be made whereby the inhabitants of the district should not be deprived of these periodical visits, but, in view of the great expense of the present arrangement, he felt constrained to oppose the vote.

MR. SHENTON did not think there would be any objection to continuing the vote of £50, on the distinct understanding that it should cover all the expenses connected with these visits.

MR. VENN said he held in his hand a numerous signed petition addressed to the House, signed by every inhabitant in the district, praying that they should not be deprived of the periodical visits of a magistrate and medical man, and he hoped the House would see its way clear to comply with the prayer of the memorialists. As to the travelling expenses charged by the officer in question, no one was more surprised than himself (Mr. Venn) when he found that a charge of 1s. per mile was made in respect of these visits, in addition to the £50 salary. He did not know what right this gentleman had to make such a charge, but he presumed it was a legitimate charge, otherwise the Government would not have sanctioned it. He thought if the sum of £50 were increased to £100, on the distinct understanding that it should cover all expenses connected with these visits, the House might be inclined to vote it, looking at the isolated position of the district, and the great boon which the visits of a medical man, who was also a magistrate, must prove to the settlers so situated. He thought the request of the

inhabitants was a very modest one; and that the House might fairly be asked to vote £100 for this purpose, on condition that nothing should be allowed for travelling expenses.

MR. SHENTON said other districts had quite as much claim to consideration in this respect as the Blackwood,—Dandaragan, for instance, which was more populous, and yet was denied the services of a medical officer and a magistrate.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said he was not prepared that evening to place more than £50 on the Estimates for this service, but he would consult with His Excellency the Governor, and see what could be done when the Estimates were recommitted. In the meantime, he would, with leave, withdraw his amendment.

MR. STEERE, referring to the item "Forage to eight Magistrates, at £50 per annum each—£400," moved, That it be reduced by £150. Last Session the House adopted a resolution affirming that in all future appointments to public offices to which forage allowances had been attached, no such allowances should thereafter be made, but that the actual travelling expenses of all such officers should be allowed to them when proceeding on duty. The Departmental Commission had concurred in this resolution, and recommended that all Magistrates appointed after that date should not receive any forage allowance. Three Magistrates had since been appointed,—one at Albany, one at the North, and one at Perth and the Swan—and, notwithstanding the resolution of the House and the recommendation of the Commission, it was proposed to grant them forage allowance. In order to carry out the resolution adopted last Session, he now moved, That this item be reduced from £400 to £250.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) said, with regard to the recently appointed Magistrate at the North, the Magistrate there was placed in somewhat exceptional circumstances. He had no house to live in, and his salary was small, and the Government felt bound to make him some allowance. He thought £50, under the circumstances, was a very small allowance. With regard to the other two appointments, he believed those

gentlemen were appointed on the understanding—at least one of them was—that the emoluments of the office should remain as heretofore.

On the motion of MR. STEERE, Progress was then reported, and leave given to sit again the next day.

The House adjourned at half-past ten o'clock, p.m.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

*Thursday, 25th August, 1881.*

Return re Albany Road—Extension of Tenure of Pastoral Lands—Passenger Fares on the Eastern Railway—Estimates: further considered in committee—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

PRAYERS.

RETURN *Re* ALBANY ROAD.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Lord Gifford) laid upon the Table a return (moved for by Mr. Brown), showing the amount of money expended on the Albany Road since 1878, as follows:—1878, £1,900; 1879, £2,930 3s. 11d.; 1880, £4,181 18s. 1d.; 1881 (to June 30th), £1,325 17s. 2d.—Total, £10,337 19s. 2d.

## EXTENSION OF TENURE OF PASTORAL LANDS.

MR. BURGESS, in accordance with notice, called the attention of the House to a motion made by him on the 5th of April last, in reference to the pastoral lands of this Colony, and moved the following resolution in respect thereto:—  
"That in the opinion of this Council it would largely promote the pastoral interests of Western Australia, increase its revenue, and stimulate the progress of the Colony, if all lands unsuited for