the authority of Mr. Charles that if it did no good it could mean harm. It is provided in the Act that if any person who held lands mortgaged and who complied with the act agreement for a period of not less than five years shall default, the creditor might borrow money and then raise it with his agreement, but he thought it was either a sign of bona fide or in the case of the mortgagee, that nothing could more than half or two-thirds of the value of his interest in the mortgage, and he would, in such a case, have the mortgagee would have to turn the money to the use of the place. It was said that mortgagee could already borrow upon their personal security, but that it might be committed to a ruinous heavy terms, and in some cases not at all. He had the authority of a large miller for saying that a man recently applied for a loan of £1,000 to pay off his obligations to his mortgagee and stated that he did not get the money he must go into the Insolvent Court, so that he could raise nothing on his selection and the reply given was that nothing could be done for him, and that he was not the first but the hundredth person who had applied under similar circumstances. The man either since gone or would soon go into the Insolvent Court. In Victoria they had seen that Mr. Logan, who was asked to say anything to the mortgagee, had tried to put a stop to all mortgages; but there was such a howl raised that the Bill had to be repealed. With regard to the money that would be lent under the present Bill, some people thought that money-lenders would not make advances on it, and that the advantage of the nature of the security not being sufficiently safe; but money was every day lent on ships, which were ready to be sold off. Even should it prove the case that money-lenders were shy of making advances, that could scarcely be a reason for an entire abolition against the Bill, since if no money was lent at any rate no harm would be done. Again, it was said that the Bank of England had never held in his hand the Bill for the Bill, but those who were most interested were not the class of people who were likely to get up public meetings in Adelaide and elsewhere, to ventilate their grievances. It was also argued that the Select Committee did not report in favour of the Bill, but as the Bill was not drawn when the Committee met and had not seen it, that was not expected to express an intelligent opinion upon what was not in existence. Of the witnesses called, the Secretary-General and Mr. Bonamy suggested that selectees were being permitted to mortgage, but he thought the letter of the Bill was materially altered his opinion. The Select Committee had a complete list of the names of the witnesses were in favour of permitting mortgagees of the number of applications for various kinds, such as gold or silver, and it was said that the Select Committee should be permitted to mortgage, but he did not, however, think that the persons who should be permitted to mortgage, if they were to introduce that principle they might as well let the Government make advances to merchants or pastoral lessees. (Hear. hear.)

On the motion of the Hon. W. SANDOVER, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.

BRANDS BILL.

Second reading.

The CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. W. Morgan), in moving the second reading, said that the Bill was in the result of a compromise between very conflicting views as to what brands should be used and how they should be regulated and enforced. He did not wish to get into the details of the Bill in detail, but he might state that he was a member for Encounter Bay who brought a Bill into the House of Assembly to legalise the Branding Bill. It was referred to the Select Committee, who reported in favour of amending rather than repealing the Act. The objection to the old Bill was that it was not so widely used by the Government, probably because they would then be able to obtain the money at a cheaper rate. He did not, however, consider that the provisions of the Bill should be the mortgages. They were to introduce that principle they might as well let the Government make advances to merchants or pastoral lessees. (Hear. hear.)

On the motion of the Hon. W. SANDOVER, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Hon. J. CROZIER would support the Bill, and had no intimation of proposing any amendments. He would point out, however, that they had to do with for a good long time very well, and that the present Bill at all—(hear. hear.)—and he believed the present Bill was merely brought forward because he had a Brands Act in New South Wales and Queensland, where, however, the circumstances were wholly different to those which obtained in Tasmania in regard to the number and class of cattle and stock reared.

The Hon. H. SCOTT would support the Bill, and would not propose to offer any suggestions for its amendment.

The motion for the second reading was then put agreed to.

In Committee.

Clause 1. Short title.

The Hon. R. C. BAKER moved that the Committee strike out the words "sign, mark, or character.

The CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. W. Morgan) said that the amendment proposed by the Hon. R. C. BAKER would do away with one of the leading features of the Bill—that persons should be allowed to retain their old brands.

The Hon. T. HOGARTH was opposed to the amendment on the ground that persons ought to have a right to retain the old brands by which they had always been known.

The Hon. J. CROZIER considered that a sign or character ought to be as good a brand as any other, and that the amendment should therefore oppose the amendment.

The Hon. H. SCOTT said it was almost impossible, if they allowed the use of all signs or characters here-tofore employed. He would not go to such an extent as to say what he could in the opinion of the Registrar closely resembles such brand, or which might be easily altered so as to resemble such brand.

The CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. W. Morgan) did not think the amendment would be easily workable, as it would be difficult to define what brands were nearly alike, or specially liable to be impaired.

The Hon. H. SCOTT said that subdivision O provided that the brands should be affixed in a particular order and in particular places. The clause was very exacting in its requirements, and in accordance with the wish of some farmers who had made representations to him on the subject he should move that it be struck out, unless good cause shall be shown for its retention.

The CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. W. Morgan) said the object of the clause was to enable cattle to be traced from one place to another. He hoped the clause would be retained.

The Hon. H. SCOTT said that subdivision O provided that "every second or subsequent brand shall, where there is space sufficient for it, be impressed or made on the same position as, and at a distance of not less than two inches nor more than three inches from, and directed towards the brand." He moved to insert the words "may" instead of the word "shall.

The Hon. J. PEARCE would be satisfied if it were made permissive in the way suggested by the last speaker.

The CHIEF SECRETARY (Hon. W. Morgan) said that the word "may" would alter the whole effect of the clause, which was intended strictly to
Proposed By-Jaws of the Adelaide Corporation.

Return of lands proposed to be offered on twenty-one years lease.

To be printed.

**DAMMING THE RIVER TORRES.**

Mr. COGGJN asked the Treasurer—"Will the Ministry subsidize, a sum subscribed by citizens and others for the purpose of the construction of a dam in the River Torrens?"

The TREASURER (Hon. C. Mann) replied—

"I am not the present intention of the government to subsidize any assistance raised by subscriptions for the purpose of the construction of a dam in the River Torrens."

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

Mr. BOWEN moved—

"That the following leave of absence be granted to the hon. member for Port Adelaide (Mr. Guin), on the ground of ill-health."

Carried.

**EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION (Hon. T. King) moved—

"That he have leave to introduce a Bill for an Act to amend the Education Act 1875."

He said that by the Education Act of 1875 the Council of the University had power to purchase land under the compulsory clauses, but the date having been fixed during which this power could be exercised, it had been refused by the Supreme Court that it must continue under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, which limited the time to three years. The object of this Bill was to extend the time in which land required could be acquired under the compulsory powers of the Act.

Carried.

The Bill was introduced and read a first time, the second reading being made an Order of the Day for next day.

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BILL.**

The COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. T. Playford) moved—

"That the Speaker do now leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for the consideration of the Electoral Bill, No. 2."

He said it would perhaps be most convenient to take the discussion on the general question before the Speaker left the chair. From the Notice paper it would be seen that Mr. Parsons intended to move a motion, which, if adopted, would alter the whole principle of the Bill. Therefore it would be better to take the discussion before going into Committee. The Bill referred to the Select Committee, and hon. members would find the report and evidence on their file. Red bound it. It would be the Committee approved the principle of the Bill, namely, that the colony should be divided into twenty-five electoral districts, each having members, in preference to a lesser number of districts and a greater number of members, some districts returning three, some two, and one district only one member. The alterations proposed would be found in the draft report, but it would be more convenient to refer them to the technical language therein employed, but rather than show the alterations made on the plan originally submitted. There was some tracing paper in front of the map, and he hoped that the alterations the Committee suggested. The two districts in the South-East had not been altered. The proposed amendment to the Electoral Bill the Committee recommended should be altered by making the division-line run along the main road, known as Main Road, from Adelaide through right through to Mount Barker, adding that strip to the District of Onkaparinga. The town of Mount Barker would be thrown into the Onkaparinga District, and the boundary of the districts which they proposed to alter to Encounter Bay, and as far as possible to be altered in the same extent. The proposed District of Narungga had not been altered. The District of Onkaparinga had been further subdivided into the whole district of the District Council of East Torrens. At present only part of that district was. Onkaparinga. The proposed Bill would now all be in. The Foar. Torrens District had been increased again by making the boundary between it and the Bunt the road running from:

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.**

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 2 o'clock.

**PETITION.**

The TREASURER (Hon. C. Mann) presented a petition from thirty-six persons residing in the District Council of Stanley, praying the House not to agree to the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Electoral Districts Bill to include the district in the Electoral District of the Barrie.

Received and read.

**KADINA AND WALLAROO RAILWAY BILL.**

This Bill was returned from the Legislative Council with an amendment to alter the title.

On the motion of the TREASURER (Hon. C. Mann) went into Committee of the amendment, which was agreed to; and the House having resumed the report was adopted.

**PAPERS.**

The COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS (Hon. T. Playford) laid on the table—

The Park, Landa instead of the old running from the Barrie, which became increased by the new to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barrosa free to the Barro