

taking to the legal profession. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1872, and again in 1888, 1893, and 1896, accepting office as Colonial Secretary (now Home Secretary) in 1892. Twice he came over to England as a lawyer to conduct mining cases before the Privy Council, and has greatly aided in the development of Queensland goldfields, in which he has large owning interests.

The Queensland Agency seems to be more actively engaged than any of the others in stimulating emigration. This is done under "The Immigration Act of 1882" (Colonial) and amending Acts of 1884, 1886, and 1887, which impose upon the Agent-General the negotiation of the best arrangements for the transport of emigrants, the selection of free emigrants, the measuring of the pecuniary assistance to be given to individual farmers in aid of their passage, the systematic distribution of information as to the Colony's resources and prospects, the organisation of emigration agencies, and suitable advertising to attract emigrants of the right kind.

It is of interest to note the methods of advertising pursued by the Agency. Stalls for the display of Queensland produce are taken at shows and exhibitions; books, circulars, and leaflets are distributed by the hundred thousand; so are maps of the Colony to public libraries, institutions, and schools; short, pithy articles are sent out for insertion in the newspapers; lantern slides are supplied to clergymen, schoolmasters and others, to illustrate lectures on the Colony with; and the Agent-General himself is always pleased, when his duties permit, to give special addresses.

The other duties of his office are thus summed up by Sir Horace Tozer: to represent the Colony in its transactions with the Colonial office; to attend to its financial arrangements with the Bank of England and local bankers, and see that all liabilities of the Colony are promptly met; to represent Queensland at conferences and other consultative gatherings—either in the United Kingdom or on the Continent—in which the political, material, or social interests of the Colony are involved; to assist producers and their commercial agents to obtain the highest price for all imports from the Colony; to arrange the best system for the purchase of materials and stores by competitive tender; for proper inspection and for forwarding at the most reasonable rates, and for the adjustment of all disputes which may arise in connection with such purchases, and to represent the various departments of the Executive Government of the Colony in all matters specially referred by them to him—such matters as were recently the subjects of the Postal Conference, Pacific Cable Conference, Coinage of Silver Conference, and Sugar Bounties Conference.

Reporting to his Government, Sir Horace Tozer compares the work of his office with the work of the other Agents-General in these terms: "Each of the Colonies is transacting the same kind of work, and I have not been able to discover that the number of people, the wealth of any particular colony, or even the quantity of material purchased for railway construction, are a basis for the quantity of work done by the several Agents-General in the metropolis. I rather am inclined to judge that Queensland, whose system involves the purchase and inspection of all its material and stores by its own officers and not by commission (as is the case with some other Colonies), and whose policy is to actively attract emigrants and capital, and which alone employs lecturers in this kingdom, and exhibits at all shows, especially agricultural, has at present the lion's share of the work."