

Queensland



Parliamentary Debates
[Hansard]

Legislative Assembly

THURSDAY, 17 JUNE 1869

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 17 June, 1869.

The Business of Select Committees.—Encouragement to Manufactures.

THE BUSINESS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. FRASER rose to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of calling attention to a subject brought under the notice of honorable members a few evenings ago, namely, the insufficient supply of furniture to the committee-rooms, and the scarcity of short-hand writers. There was at present great difficulty in getting the evidence taken before committees transcribed; and although repeated applications had been made, still they could not get it.

The SPEAKER said it was hardly necessary to bring the matter forward again, as he might inform honorable members that he had already attended to the representations made to him relative to the reporters.

Mr. WALSH hoped the honorable the Minister for Works would inform the House as to what progress had been made towards furnishing the committee-rooms. At present there was no proper place in which to deposit documents, and anybody had access to them. Indeed, at present he was custodian of many, there being no proper place of security for them.

The SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS said that he had already informed the House that an estimate for providing furniture, amounting to £2,000, had been sent in, but the Government did not consider themselves justified in expending so large an amount. All the arrangements that could be made had been made, however; and the Government intended to remodel the estimate. Until that was done, and brought down to the House, in every case where a new committee-room was required, the chairman would be requested to inform the Government of what furniture was required, and it would be provided by the Government.

The SPEAKER explained that some delay was caused through there not being a quorum of the Parliament Buildings Committee.

Mr. LAMB said that unless there were fenders provided for the fire-places in the committee-rooms, there was some danger of the building being burned down.

Mr. PALMER would call attention to the

absence of chairs in the committee-rooms. He knew of cases in which there were tables for eight persons, and only two chairs for the members and the reporters. In one room, that morning, they could not get a quorum of a joint committee in the Legislative Council Chamber, in consequence of the want of proper convenience. With respect to the reporters, he might call attention to the fact that the members of a committee now sitting, could not get the evidence printed, owing to the reporter not having time to transcribe his notes. It was stated by the reporter that he did his utmost to get the work done, but that he was employed on two committees, and really could not do more. He had asked for the evidence taken before the Woogaroo Asylum committee, but the reporter could not say when it would be ready.

The SPEAKER said, in reference to the fenders, that he had already taken upon himself the responsibility of providing them.

Dr. O'DOHERTY said that, whilst on the subject of committees, he would direct the attention of the Speaker to the great nuisance, or certainly inconvenience, felt by honorable members wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the library. The library was a place where honorable members met, and, consequently, was one of general conversation. It was thus impossible for any honorable member to read anything with attention, as honorable members came in, and the conversation was so loud. He thought some rules should be made, by which honorable members could be kept silent.

The SPEAKER thought that that would be impossible.

Mr. FRASER said that, having directed attention to the subject, he would now, with the permission of the House, withdraw his motion for adjournment.

The matter then dropped.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MANUFACTURES.

Mr. GROOM, pursuant to notice, moved—

1. That this House, recognising the great importance of manufacturing industries, is prepared to grant a cash bonus of one thousand pounds (£1,000) and one thousand acres of land, for the first five thousand yards of woollen cloth; and one thousand pounds (£1,000) and one thousand acres of land for the first five thousand yards of cotton cloth, to be manufactured in any part of the colony of Queensland.

2. That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause provision to be made for giving effect to the foregoing resolutions.

In introducing the subject to the attention of the House, it might probably be thought that it was intended to be applied to some particular locality or individual; but that was not so, and he thought it was one which should commend itself to the serious consideration of the House, as for the benefit of the whole colony, and not of any particular district. He was quite sure that it must have

struck honorable members as well as himself, that there was a great want of manufactures in this colony, especially those honorable members who had visited the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. He believed that this colony had now arrived at a period of its existence when something should be done for the encouragement of native industries. The squatting interest must, for many years to come, be the staple interest; but already had others, the cotton interest for one, commended themselves to the colony. His attention had been lately directed to the subject by looking over a list of raw materials, sent from this colony to England, to be manufactured, and the figures acted as a sort of barometer, to indicate the progress of the colony to the time of its having attained the zenith of its prosperity, and then its depression and fall. He found that, in the year 1861, they sent out of the colony, for imports of drapery, the sum of £154,454; in 1862, £192,643; in 1863, £349,652; in 1864, £403,823; in 1865, £470,707. There it appeared to have reached the climax, for in 1866 it was reduced to £417,246, and in 1867 only £270,000; in 1868, it again rose to £372,000;—making a total of £2,650,525, sent to England and other colonies, for imports of drapery or cotton goods. Those facts were important to indicate that, as laid down by political economists, there must be a period of depression and distress, as well as of prosperity. He thought that if honorable members would look at the woollen manufacture in its earliest histories in the mother-country, they would observe that it had received the fostering care of the Government, and was even protected from foreign competition, until its protection increased to such a degree that the manufacturers petitioned the Government and Parliament to allow them to compete with foreign countries, the duty being an export one on every piece of cloth sent from the mother-country. Although the elder Pitt said that so long as he remained in power he would not allow a duty to be placed upon even a horse-shoe, those days had gone by, and a wiser and better policy had come in; and he (Mr. Groom) was of opinion that a course similar to that he had mentioned would work beneficially in this colony. It was highly necessary that when new industries were started, they should be fostered by the Legislature; and that would be done, were the resolutions he proposed adopted. In the colony of Victoria, the Government offered a bonus of £5,000 for the first five thousand yards of woollen goods manufactured in that colony; and success had attended the trial quite sufficiently to show the policy of so doing. As a proof of the value of the manufactured goods there, he might mention that they now supplied the New Zealand market, where the woollen goods enjoyed a high character; and so satisfied were the Government of Canterbury, that they followed the example of Victoria, and offered a bonus of £1,000 for

the first one thousand yards manufactured in that province. It was well known that we could grow in this colony the finest wool and cotton; and he thought that the Government should therefore encourage capitalists to come here and manufacture those raw materials into goods, which would command a high price in other colonies. He would remind the House of a remark made in reply to an honorable member, that the time would come when they would have to provide for the youth of the colony. They could not all be shepherds; and now was the time when the Government should take precautions for the employment of the native youth, in manufacturing the raw produce of the colony. It had been said that encouraging the manufacturer was part of the obnoxious system of protection. He would acknowledge that he was partly a protectionist; and he believed that it was stated by many men that a protection policy would have to be adopted here sooner or later. He did not, however, look upon the system of giving bonuses as protection, but merely as an encouragement to men to manufacture. He thought it would be conceded that by passing the resolutions as they were, or in a similar form to that suggested, that his object would be attained. He would now leave them in the hands of the House, as he was not in the habit of making long speeches; if he were, they would not be reported,—or, if reported, they would be as garbled as some remarks made by him were in the *Courier* newspaper of that morning. He had not brought forward the subject for the benefit of any particular district, but because he believed that the system he proposed would be beneficial to the whole colony.

Mr. THORN seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there was no doubt that if the House agreed to the resolutions in their present or in an amended form, they would be approaching, to some extent, a change in the policy of that Parliament. He did not regard the resolutions in the light of protection, but considered them essential, so far as his ideas went. He would not be averse to encourage any efforts made for the introduction of new industries, and if they could succeed in giving them a start, they would mark very probably a new era in the history of this colony. He thought they would not do wrong if they made some grant to promote this object. At the present moment a bonus was paid for the discovery of new gold fields, and they entered into a joint enterprise with the discoverer by paying that bonus. He thought, however, that if the House were to assent to the resolutions now before it, they should endeavor to make the grant in land, or to increase the quantity of land, and reduce the grant of money. They had abundance of land, but as honorable members well knew, they were not overburdened with cash. If they increased the quantity of land, he believed it would be found to be a sufficient inducement to capitalists to

manufacture. On the part of the Government, he might say that they were not averse to the principle of the resolutions, and he thought it might be tried, especially for the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods. He had on the notice paper several resolutions in reference to local government, and he thought they might be made sufficient to deal with this question. He had no opposition to offer to the resolutions, and he did not believe in any form of taxation for the promotion of native industries but the one proposed.

Mr. RAMSAY said that if the resolutions could be taken as protection, in any form, he should oppose them; but he thought that if they were worded differently, and modified, they would answer the purpose for which they were intended. They would not, as at present worded, for there was nothing to prevent a man going to Sydney, purchasing a large quantity of yarn, erecting cheap machinery here, and manufacturing yards of useless woollen goods. There were some articles, such as cotton yarn, not worth more than two-pence or three-pence per yard, and they might be the only ones manufactured. He thought a resolution in the following shape would be better:—

That this House, recognising the great importance of manufacturing industries, is prepared to grant a cash bonus of £1000 for the first 5000 yards of woollen cloth, and a like sum for the first 5000 yards of unbleached calico, which shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Government, to have been wholly manufactured in Queensland, from material grown here.

That provided that the articles should be entirely manufactured in this colony, and out of the raw material grown in it. He understood that spinning was more important than weaving, and therefore it was very necessary that it should be seen that the whole manufacture should be carried on here. Although willing to give the proposition a trial, he did not think it would lead to any great result, judging from the example of other colonies. He did not think it would meet with much encouragement any more than it had done in New South Wales and Victoria. He found on reference to the last statistical register of the former, that whilst ten years ago there were 80,000 yards manufactured in New South Wales, there were only 178,348 yards last year, or little more than double in ten years. There were only eight factories there, and only one in Victoria, no return from which was contained in the statistical register of that colony. This made him very much afraid that they were over sanguine if they expected any great results; at the same time, he saw no great harm in the resolutions. There was one point in the speech of the honorable the Premier, in which he suggested that the payments should be in land. He (Mr. Ramsay) thought it would be better to pay in cash, and not to make the lands of the colony a medium of the kind mentioned. It would be more simple, and would prevent

them rushing into the same extravagance they might do if the payments were in land. They were apt to say, we are only giving away so much land in the same way as with the cotton bonuses; but it should be borne in mind, that by giving away so much land it reduced the price of land. The men who had the land would sell it at a great reduction, whilst, in cash, they would be satisfied with a small sum. For the few years the cotton bonus had been in operation, the Government had lost twenty per cent. in the price of land, and he thought it would be better to issue no land orders, but to sell the land and pay the bonuses in cash. He had noticed that there was hardly a land sale after which letters did not appear in the papers complaining of the manner in which the land fund was abused. He thought, in the present case, it would be better to pay in cash, as the land, if of fair condition, could always be sold for cash. He would hand his amendment to the honorable member who moved the resolutions.

Mr. BELL said, the last remarks of the honorable member induced him to rise to say a few words. The honorable member had very well represented a theory for the payment of cash, instead of land bonuses; but, however sound a theory might be, it was useless if not capable of being carried out in practice. The simple objection to the theory of the honorable member was, that they had not the money. True it was, that the land orders made the country find as much money in another form; but the issue of them produced a reducing effect, which would otherwise not exist. The resolutions also bore upon another question: one not before the House, namely, protection. He had been, for the most part of his life, a free trader, and believed it should be adopted in this colony as in England; but he found that it was in all young colonies impossible to carry it out, as they would ruin themselves in the attempt. They could not afford to compete with older countries, and must either fall back upon protection, or be content to live as graziers all their lives; he had, therefore, come to the conclusion that the opinions formerly entertained by him were erroneous. He would now read a few opinions extracted from a speech made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, at Newcastle, and which appeared in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*—

"Whatever may be my opinions upon the question of free trade as one of political economy, however I may think it rests upon grounds of reason which challenge the assent of the reasoning faculties of mankind, one thing would seem to be certain, that in order to be entirely just it should be entirely carried out. Another thing would seem to be reasonable, that when it is proposed to start a system of free trade, the start should be a fair one. (Applause.) What would you think of a man who undertook to enter the pugilistic list without training? Assuredly you would think he would be beaten by the man who

had been trained. Now you have trained yourselves, and how long have you taken to do it? Somewhere about two centuries. Now, when your machinery is complete, and your workpeople are brought to such perfection in the industry they are engaged in—now that our labor is comparatively dear, and when we have not the art that you have—you propose to us to run the race of free trade. Now, I admit that nothing seems to be more true than the doctrine of free trade, and it was thought so long before the time of that great man, whose loss not only you, but the United States have reason to deplore—Richard Cobden. (Applause.) It is to be found in the works of Adam Smith—it is to be found also in the works of some of our own economists. Many years ago the doctrine was presented to Congress for its adoption by the then Secretary of the Treasury, and now there are hundreds and hundreds of the intelligent men of the country, who think the time has come when we can start fair with you. We have, however, at present manufactures of our own. We manufacture an article of which, I suppose, you Mr. Mayor, have very little personal experience, and from the general and temperate character of the people of England, they have little experience—whisky. (Applause.) We make it out of corn, wheat, rye, and it is hard to tell what we make it out of. (Laughter.) We value the produce of the soil in proportion to the quantity of alcohol it contains. We want to send it here. We have the corn, the wheat, and the rye; but you refuse that, and want us to bring cotton—and why? because you cannot do without it. (Laughter.) In 1866, you made us pay a tax upon spirits which amounted, I think, to about 20,000,000 dollars, or upwards of £3,000,000. We also manufacture an article which some people think altogether nauseous, and others a perfect luxury. We grow it plentifully; but it is a thing which no animal on the face of God's earth, not even the swine, will touch, although I am sorry to say that occasionally formerly, if not now, ladies were found to use it in the shape of snuff. Now, what do you think you made us pay for that article of our manufacture? During the last year we paid 32,000,000 dollars; so that of two articles of domestic industry you make us pay for their introduction into this country some 52,000,000 of dollars, a pretty round sum for us to pay, but a convenient sum for you to receive. Now, you are not to suppose, gentlemen, that I am in favor, theoretically, of the doctrine of protection. It seems to be incidental, and it is necessarily incidental, to the beginning of manufacturing industry; but when we have arrived at the stage of improvement which we have now reached, I rather think it might be abandoned equally, and when we do start on the race, I should say, if the ladies were not present, the devil take the hindmost."

In reference to the resolutions now before the House; although it was not his intention to oppose them, he did not see that they were likely to be of much benefit, because—first of all, they referred to the manufacture of a certain quantity of woollen and cotton cloth, and there the encouragement ceased. He would ask, what man was likely to go into the manufacturing business to obtain the sum of £1,000, if, in all probability, the remainder of

his manufacturing life would be a loss to him. He thought, when the colony had arrived at such a period of success as to commence manufacturing, there should be some protection to native industries. That, he thought, would be quite sufficient. At present, there was quite enough inducement to go on with gold discoveries and cotton-growing; but what inducement was there in the resolutions to a man to commence manufacturing. He thought they must be modified and altered before they would attain the object in view of the honorable member who introduced them.

MR. ARCHER: If the question, contained in the resolution, brought forward by the honorable member for Toowoomba, was simply to be discussed, without any reference to political economy, he would not have entered into the discussion, as he could see no great harm in it—if they were only subsidizing manufactures which could not otherwise be made profitable. The honorable member for Toowoomba had stated, that it was a wrong policy to send the raw material out of the colony to be manufactured, and receive it back as imports. That was done, however, in all countries; and England, at the present time, paid on imports over a million a year, above her exports. He was not putting forth any doctrines of his own, for he did not suppose there was any honorable member in that House who had sufficient experience to enable him to originate the beautiful principles of political economy, which had been laid down by the great writers on that science, but it was proved that when the imports did not exceed the exports a country was doing a most ruinous trade. He would refer to the fact that the imports to the United Kingdom, in 1866, amounted to £295,000,000, and the exports for the same year to £189,000,000—that was to say, there was an excess of £160,000,000 of imports over exports; and that very excess was a proof of the value of this trade during that year. In 1867, the imports were £267,000,000, and the exports only £188,000,000; showing, again, an enormous difference. This was the case, on a smaller scale, in Queensland; and, to look over the yearly tables of returns, it would appear as if the colony were getting deeply into debt. But experience had shown that this was a proof of the prosperity of a country, and that if the imports were not larger than the exports, the fact was only a proof that the latter did not fetch their full value. It would be found, on reference to statistics, that every prosperous country in the world imported more than they exported, strange as it might appear. Now, the cotton bonus had been continued in this colony, and there appeared to be a strong feeling growing up that all kinds of trade and manufactures should be protected. He had always been decidedly opposed to protection, and he would give his reasons for that opposition. In the resolution before the House, they were asked to grant

a sum of money to the person who produced the first 5,000 yards of cloth. That proposition, he had not the slightest doubt, had been put forward by the honorable member for Drayton and Toowoomba with a sincere wish to promote the prosperity of the country and find employment for the people; but there was another light in which it might be considered. It was well known that England was peculiarly adapted for a manufacturing country, because it possessed an ample supply of coal, iron, and labor. In Queensland there was coal, but iron had to be imported—unless another £1,000 was to be given to the man who produced the first 5,000 lbs. of iron—there was, therefore, the iron and the labor to find. But there was plenty of land, which was not the case in England, and if it could be made use of so as to be the means of producing an article of export, so much the better for the colony. That was the reason he did not oppose the cotton bonus, and because the demand for that article would always be practically unlimited. But, until it was proved that wool and cotton, in their manufactured form, could be produced here cheaper than in England, instead of being a benefit, it would be an injury to the colony to encourage local manufactures. If a person who cultivated, say two acres of land, could make a larger profit from that land by the cultivation of other products, it was clearly to his interest to purchase the woollen cloth he required, in England, where there was a cheaper market; he would only be throwing money away in attempting to compete with a country possessing so much greater facilities for manufacturing that article. The true policy was, therefore, not to encourage the export of such things as England was famous for manufacturing, but such things as England could be induced to buy. It was said that this was the most magnificent cotton country in the world. That was not his opinion, but it was the opinion of other honorable members. Well, if that were the case, he would say—encourage the exportation of cotton, for the purpose of buying in another country other articles which were cheaper there than here—why prevent people from raising the raw article on their land, which was a profitable article of export, when they could buy the woollen staple much cheaper than they could manufacture it? It was no benefit to the country to divert a man's industry from its most profitable direction; that was opposed to one of the first principles of political economy; in fact, it was only a common-sense argument. If a blacksmith, or a carpenter, could make more money by working at his own trade, than by doing the work of a tailor, he would, of course, buy his coats and waistcoats out of his earnings, in preference to making them himself. With regard to the resolution before the House, it did not matter much whether they gave £1,000 for the first 5,000 yards of cloth

or not; but the question was, what would it lead to? All political economists agreed in the danger of establishing vested interests, and if a vested interest was given to an abuse, it might be years and years before it was got rid of. One of the greatest statesmen of the day, Mr. Gladstone, in fighting against the abuse of public charities at home, had, for years, failed a remedy for the evils connected with them, simply because they were based upon certain vested interests. He would, therefore, ask the House to consider in what way they could employ the labor of the country to the best advantage; and not to force into existence industries which were not likely to be profitable, because the country was not ripe for them. While he was on the subject, he would say a few words in reference to what had fallen from the honorable member for West Moreton, Mr. Bell. That honorable member appeared to think he had fallen on something quite new in the paper he had read to the House; but it was clear that he knew very little of the Yankees. He (Mr. Archer) had often heard the same argument, but its fallacy was apparent. No one in England could grow tobacco without having to pay a duty upon it which was equal to the cost of the tobacco. It was absurd to say that America paid 52,000,000 of dollars for excise duty; it was England who paid that duty, and not America—the importer, and not the exporter, of the article. If he voted either way he should vote against the resolution before the House, because he did not think it was a well considered one, and he believed its effect would be to take people from pursuits which were profitable, and put them to others which were not profitable. He had never been one of those who had stood up in the House and affirmed that this was one of the most fertile countries in the world, and that everyone could ensure a competence in it; because, he had lived in other countries where the soil was better, and where labor met with a better reward; but, granting it to be a prosperous country, that was the very reason why such a resolution as this should never have been introduced—as those who were now cultivating the raw article were doing infinitely better than they would do if they attempted to manufacture goods, which they could purchase at a much cheaper rate elsewhere.

Mr. FORBES said he looked upon the resolution before the House as being very crude and indefinite, and he thought it should have been introduced in a different way. Upon looking over the record of parliamentary proceedings in Victoria, which had taken the lead in manufacturing industries, he found that a sum of money was granted for a certain purpose, but the application of that money could only be defined by Act of Parliament. He quite agreed with the Premier, that was not strict protection; and one of the greatest authorities on questions of political economy, John Stuart Mill, expressed himself in favor of a small

protective duty, for the purpose of assisting and encouraging native industries; but he did not class that as protection. For his part, he wished to see these industries progress, for he should be very sorry to be compelled to live in a country in which there was no prospect for the rising generation to follow any other occupation than the care of sheep and cattle; he hoped a much wider field would be opened to them; and that they would have the opportunity, which was afforded to youths in America and other countries, of attaching themselves to pursuits, by which, in time, they might become wealthy merchants and shippers of goods. He thought there was something more to be considered than free trade in connection with this question. People in England, which was the greatest free-trade country in the world, were beginning to feel that they were in a different position now to what they were; that they had an active competition on the continent to contend with; that their superiority and their sway were not what they had been; and that it was not wise to follow blindly in the steps of their predecessors. He had listened with much attention to the speech of the honorable member who preceded him, and he agreed with much that he had said, and would admit that the question of natural right should be considered. Every man had a right to take his labor to the best market, and to employ the proceeds as he pleased. But, practically, the question for consideration was this—was it better for a person to get his clothes cheaper by free trade, or to live in a country in which manufactures were encouraged, and where, for that reason, clothing was dearer? The answer would be, looking at it from an American point of view, that it was better to pay more for clothing, and to live in a country where these interests were encouraged. He admitted that the arguments of the honorable member for Rockhampton were well put; but he would ask, what means of employment would be left to the rising generation, if no new industries were established? It was stated by a very good authority on these questions that, under existing circumstances, the use of mere natural advantages without protection against the artificial conditions of other nations would reduce a country to become merely the producers of the raw material. He would ask whether that was a position to which they desired to consign themselves? An example of the ill effects of such a system had been shown in the old slave states of America. He hoped, before long, to see a Ministry coming down to the House with a protective policy, which would be well supported. It was very well for the honorable member for Rockhampton to say that they must follow the policy of their ancestors; but they must do something more than that, if they desired to ameliorate the condition of the masses, and to lift them out of their present position. It had been stated that the pastoral element in

this colony represented nearly one-third of the population; but he hoped the time would come when there would be a nationality for Australia, and other industries would be established for the prosperity of the country, which would not be advanced by adhering too closely to a system of free trade, not adapted to its present circumstances. It was time that the people of Australia should act for themselves, and he hoped the question would be considered in this light. He believed in the remarks of the writer he had referred to, that it was necessary to the advancement of a people, and to widen their intellectual life, to give them a variety of interests, and a diversity of employment. But this could never be done by confining them to the production of raw materials, which was a state of things to which they would be forced unless they took some steps to protect themselves against the pauper labor of England. As individuals, they knew where they could buy the best article at the lowest price, but, in legislating, it was necessary to protect the larger interest against the smaller. A great change was now taking place both at home and in the colonies, on the subject of free trade, and protectionist principles were beginning to be recognised. He had been glad to see, in connection with this subject, the action lately taken by the Chambers of Commerce, in the different colonies. It was by conferences such as they were now holding that the colonies of North America had achieved the high position they had arrived at; and when he found such men as George Washington, the founder of the greatest nation in the world, devoting himself to the encouragement of arts and manufactures, and adopting the wise and enlightened policy which had made his country great and prosperous, he felt a pride in referring to the legislation of that country, and its fiscal policy, as a guide and example for this colony to follow. He should certainly support the principle of protecting native industries in all cases where there appeared to be good grounds for such support, believing that such a policy would be beneficial to the country. The extension of the cotton bonus he looked upon as a small step in the right direction; but he thought if the Government took the matter in hand they might do much more to benefit the country than could be effected by such resolutions as that which they were now discussing. He was glad, however, to see that attempts had been made to encourage native energy and industry, rather than to adhere to a policy which must be injurious to the people in this colony and to those who came after them.

Mr. THOMPSON said he thought the discussion upon free trade, into which honorable members had drifted, was not warranted by the resolution before the House. The honorable member who last addressed the House, had spoken of the education of the young

people of this colony, as an argument in favor of encouraging the establishment of new industries. He had not heard it remarked, but it was very true, that the education of a great many youths in this colony was confined to the cracking of a stockwhip, and that in the bush life they were forced to lead, they were deprived of all the advantages of education. Now, if the principle of protection could be so far modified and applied to the youths of this colony, as to place before them the means of altering their course of life, it would be a great advantage. The independence and abandonment of bush life in the colonies, no doubt, possessed a great attraction to these lads, and some additional inducement was necessary to make them give it up. If, therefore, those who held free-trade principles could so far modify them as to admit the introduction of some measure of this sort as an educational measure, he thought it would be a great advantage. He might say that he totally disagreed with the protection principles which had been enunciated that evening. It appeared to him that the principle of free trade was so thoroughly acknowledged and understood that it was scarcely worth while to argue the question. In this colony they had plenty of land, and facilities for raising wool, cotton, and other articles of export, but they had not the facilities necessary to bring those articles to perfection, and, therefore, they exchanged their produce for those of other countries, which they could not produce. But, when this country became a nation, as it would some day, they would have to defend themselves, and would have to find the means of defence, for which, at present, they depended upon the mother-country. That state of things would not last much longer, and the colonies would have to fall back upon their own resources. It was necessary, therefore, to make a commencement—to form a nucleus, which would increase until it was sufficient for the wants of the country—and, in that light, he looked upon the manufactures established in the other colonies as being of great importance, as experiments which might prove of immense advantage. In having to purchase wool in its manufactured state, people in this country had the disadvantage and the expense of sending the wool home, and getting it back again, which, of course, would be saved if the article were manufactured here. What was required to do that was iron and labor. The iron was here, but it required manufacturing to be of use. The labor required where machinery was used, was not very great, which was proved by the fact that the English manufactures were able to compete with those of India, where labor was much cheaper. He should be glad to support the motion in a modified form. He thought it was hardly correct as it stood, and the sum proposed was too large. He thought, too, that instead of "manufactured," the words "spun and woven"

should be inserted, for the spinning was the chief part of the process, and the most expensive. He had been informed that £20,000 was a small sum to set a spinning manufactory in motion. He had also been told that there were firms in and around Manchester which possessed the requisite machinery, who, if they were aware that any inducements were held out for the manufacture of the raw material in this colony, would be quite ready to establish themselves here, and embark in the pursuit; and it would be well, if an Agent-General for Immigration were appointed, that he should put himself into communication with those firms, and persuade them to come out here. This resolution would go hand in hand with the cotton bonus; and, with regard to that bonus, he might say that the late rains had continually damaged and retarded the crops, and he hoped the House would have some forbearance with the representatives of the cotton interest if they came forward and asked for an increase of the bonus. With regard to the question as to whether this encouragement should be given in money or land, he had no objection to its being given in land orders, provided these orders were not accompanied by any conditions. He contended that the land-order system was the best system for dealing with the lands, so long as the orders could be passed from hand to hand, like notes, and not so hampered with conditions as to become a depreciated paper currency.

Mr. JORDAN said the question before the House was unquestionably a very important one, and very strong arguments might be used for and against a protective policy to native industry. He had always thought that in new countries like Australia, where land was cheap, and labor dear, and where it was impossible to establish manufactories on a large scale—and, indeed, it was questionable whether they could even be established on a small scale—that until these countries become populated by the surplus population of Great Britain, or some other country, it would be to their interest to direct their attention to the production of raw materials, such as wool and cotton, and the precious metals, and for many years that must be the case. He had shown why it would be to the interest of Great Britain to send her surplus population, which amounted to from 200,000 to 300,000 people yearly, to these colonies, and that it was desirable to give these people every information in reference to the resources of this colony, so that they might not take their energy, their capital, and their labor, to enrich other countries who put a prohibitory duty on foreign manufactures—such as America, for instance. Honorable members would recollect a work which came out some time ago, written by Goldwin Smith, in which the writer endeavored, by ingenious arguments, to prove that the Australian colonies were of no use, but a great expense to the British Government, and that

the time would soon come when it would be to their interest to cast them off, and let them shift for themselves. He had had an interview with that gentleman in Oxford, and conversed with him on the subject; that gentleman seemed astonished when informed of a fact of which he appeared to be ignorant—that the export of British goods to the Australian colonies, averaged something like £16 to every man, woman, and child, in the colonies, and that, therefore, there was a great market in Australia for English manufactures; the consumption of British goods in America being only seventeen shillings' worth in the year. He had put the matter before him in this way—supposing the 200,000 or 300,000 people who went chiefly to America yearly, went to Australia instead, what an enormous market the colonies would then afford to British manufactures. He had used the same argument with other persons whom he had endeavored to interest in the fortunes of this colony, merchants, bankers, statesmen, and other persons holding high positions at home, a great many of whom were quite ignorant of these facts, but who were so impressed with them that they were ready to abandon the prejudices which they had entertained against immigration, almost from their childhood. They were ignorant of the large exodus of population from Great Britain which took place every year, which must take place, and could not be avoided, in consequence of the increase of population in the old country—over a thousand a day; and they admitted the soundness of his argument, when he pointed out the large market which would be afforded to British manufactories if these people went to Australia. Holding these views, he believed that a large manufacturing industry could not be established here for some time to come, for want of population, for want of iron for machinery, and because, as the honorable member for Rockhampton had shown, the colonists could do better for themselves by cultivating the raw material and purchasing the manufactured article. Wool could be grown here in great perfection. He had been told, when in Manchester, that the finest wool in the world was that from Queensland—from the northern part of Australia. Then it had been proved that the finest cotton had been grown in Queensland; and this commodity was also an article of export. £75,000 worth of cotton had been exported from this colony last year; and with the proofs which had been afforded of the adaptability of the soil and climate to this product, there could be no doubt that it would soon be exported on a very large scale. The production of sugar, too, had been carried on with great success, and was likely to become a permanent industry. Still, although he held these opinions, he thought he should be acting with perfect consistency in supporting the motion of the honorable member for Drayton and Toowoomba; for if the prosperity of the

colony was advanced—if some improved method of producing wool were established—if cotton and sugar, and other articles of export, were produced upon a large scale, and by this means a large population were attracted to the colony, bringing with them money, intelligence, and labor—which he believed would be the case,—employment must be found for them; for they could not all engage in agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and it was necessary that their children, as they grew up, should have some other pursuits than those which were connected with sheep and cattle. He was, therefore, in favor of giving some encouragement to native industries in the shape of a bonus, to enable those who embarked in them to get over their first difficulties. He thought, therefore, this would be a good beginning. It was true that no person would go to the expense of establishing a manufacture for the sake of £1,000, but the grant of land would act as a wholesale spur; and it was said there was a gentleman here from Manchester, who was anxious to buy Australian cotton, who would supply the seed, and might be ready to set up a branch establishment here. He thought therefore, this was a proper time to offer the encouragement indicated in the resolution before the House. A few years ago, three millions of people were dependent upon the cotton industry. A large number of them were starving in Manchester. A great effort was made to supply their necessities, and these colonies were not behindhand in their contributions. He looked back with pride to the fact that Queensland, the youngest colony of the group, had sent him £1,600, for outfitting some of these poor people. Upon receiving it, he had set to work to collect more, and had succeeded in raising some £2,000, and the result was, that a thousand of these persons were sent out to the colony with free passages, and clothed. They were not exactly the class of immigrants that were wanted, but he believed they had succeeded in making a good livelihood, and he had been told that some of them were actually successful cotton-growers in East Moreton. There were many others among them who would, no doubt, be of service, if an industry of this kind were established. He thought £1,000 would be a great assistance to any one embarking in a pursuit of this kind, but he would add a grant of land, as it would be a great inducement. He hardly liked the way the resolution was put. He thought the bonus should be for calico or cloth, of good quality, which should be proved to the satisfaction of the Government to have been spun and woven from Queensland products. He had only to say, that although a professed free trader, he should give his support to the motion.

Mr. GROOM said he was glad the question had been so well received by the House. With regard to the amendment of the honorable member for Western Downs, he wished

to say that he had brought the resolution forward, simply to get an expression of opinion from the House, and, after the excellent speeches which had been made, it was unnecessary for him to detain the House by any further remarks. He hoped these resolutions would assist the Government in framing the measures they proposed to introduce, and he would leave them in the hands of the House.

The question was put and passed.

MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

Mr. WALSH said, in rising to move the resolutions standing in his name, he thought it would be well if he first read to honorable members the resolutions which he had the honor to propose, last year, and which were well received by the House, and carried somewhat different from the shape in which he originally brought them forward—

"1. That the speedy development of the mineral wealth of the colony is a matter of the greatest importance, and ought to engage the serious attention of the Government.

"2. That, in the opinion of this House, it will be wise to engage qualified persons who shall devote their services to the above object.

"3. That an address be transmitted to the Administrator of the Government, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken to carry out the wishes of this House."

Such were the resolutions which the House cheerfully passed on the 9th January, 1868; and he confessed that, bearing that acceptance of them in mind, and, moreover, seeing the good results to the country from that action, he was surprised when he found by the last estimates of the Colonial Treasurer that the Government, without asking the consent of the chamber, or consulting its opinion at all, had determined to do away with the geological establishment. He did not think the Government had treated the House or the Parliament with that courtesy which honorable members had a right to expect. Any resolution so cordially concurred in as those had been by both sides of the House, and which, as far as they knew, justified the anticipations formed by honorable members on the occasion, should not be lightly set at naught; and, though he presumed the Government had no desire to show discourtesy to the House by their action—and he acquitted them of it—in the furtherance of economy and retrenchment, yet, on future occasions, when the House had resolved that a new department should be created, it would be better for the Government not to determine, without consulting the House, that it should be abolished. Had any hitch occurred in the conduct of the business of the session—had any great political change been brought about by a vote of the House—those gentlemen who were engaged in the geological department would have left the public service, and the work of the department would have closed at the end

of this month. He hoped they had time to avert such a consummation. He would endeavor to show, as shortly as he could, that it would be wise for the House to continue the expenditure—and, if necessary, to increase it—of the geological department. He took no credit, at all, to himself, for being a prophet; but one of the reasons he had advanced, in urging upon the Assembly the adoption of the resolutions, was, that he anticipated that there would be some want of permanency in the Gympie gold field. On that ground, he remembered advising that it would be wise, on the part of the Government, to take steps for having another gold field opened up. His words, as given in "Hansard" were—

"He did not hesitate to say that the difficulties entailed in consequence of lavish expenditure were not at an end."

He had been speaking of expenditure generally.

"If something more valuable than Gympie Creek were not discovered, things would be worse rather than better. If honorable members would only consider the results which had followed the opening of the new gold fields at Gympie Creek, if they would only go down to the wharves on the days the steamers were leaving for Maryborough, and observe the great number of persons embarking, and the stir and bustle caused by that paltry discovery—for he believed it was paltry in comparison with the discoveries which would yet be made—and look at the matter in a commercial light, they would admit that they were justified in taking steps to discover other Gympies in various parts of the colony."

Those were the reasons that animated him at the time. Now, there was a digging population in the colony, such steps should be taken as would retain it—just as he had before urged under the apprehension of Gympie failing. He must advance the same arguments now; and urge that, as a large mining population was collecting on the other new gold fields, measures should be taken, so that it should not become an expense to the colony from inadequate room for their industry compared with the number of the miners—so, that by their vocation, the diggers should reap prosperity, rather than the unsatisfactory results of a prowling and vagrant crowd without any employment. He thought he was justified in his former expectations. He found that even the Gympie press—not always candid—made the admission, no later than the 12th instant, that there was for some time past a number of people without employment on that gold field—

"Those men, if they were to remain, would merely knock about the street, 'kill time,' and amuse themselves by visiting the police court."

Gympie was "rapidly undergoing the process of settling down;" and then the editor went on to speak of the new diggings attracting that redundant population which would otherwise be very troublesome at Gympie. The advantageous discovery of other gold fields followed

very closely upon his (Mr. Walsh's) prophecy in the House: the Gilbert gold fields had since been discovered, and the unemployed rushed away there to take their chance. He would show that those diggings had been discovered by the Government geologist; and had they not attracted the surplus population of Gympie, there was there a very numerous class that would have made periodical and frequent visits to the police court. He thought he was justified for bringing forward the resolutions which were passed last year; and the result had saved the colony from a crisis, and Gympie from becoming a very troublesome field for the Government to look after; and it would restore again the wavering business of the colony by taking away the surplus population, and giving the diggers employment where they would still continue to be good colonists—self-supporting, tax-paying colonists—for some time to come. Objections had been made, during this session, by several honorable members—he thought he might allude to the Minister for Lands, or, it might be, to the Colonial Treasurer, his memory did not serve him—and by the Government, that the results of the appointment of the geologists did not justify the expenditure. He differed from those honorable members; he thought it could be shown that they had no right to expect that so soon as those gentlemen were appointed valuable results would be apparent. And, he could also show that an enormous amount of valuable work had been done by those gentlemen. If honorable members took the trouble of analysing the reports which had been presented to the House, they would find that each of the geologists had travelled over a great area of country and examined it; and, he presumed, if the advantage was not so apparent—if the southern geologist had not been so successful as the northern one—he did not suppose that there was any one who doubted the success of the northern geologist—to the southern portion of the colony, as might be desired, the value of the work done was ample for the outlay; and, if the same tangible results were not seen in the South, as in the North, that was no reason why Mr. Aplin had not done his duty equally with Mr. Daintree. Because the southern portion of the colony had not turned up one particular mineral, honorable members must commiserate with the gentleman who was in charge of it, that his labors had not been crowned with the same measure of success as the other—that fame and fortune had not favored him. He (Mr. Walsh) was proud of the reports which the Government geologists had sent in;—he found that they indicated that those gentlemen had been industrious—that they were men at the head of their profession in the Australian colonies—that they were enthusiasts in their profession—and that they were undoubtedly men of genius—and both

had abundantly justified the high character which was given them by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, who strongly recommended them. He did not hesitate to say that their reports were a credit to the records of Queensland, in composition and substance; they were highly thought of, and much read, elsewhere; and, in that respect, the colony had reason to be proud of the choice she had made in employing those gentlemen. There was another gentleman connected with the department, whose name was not mentioned yet, and who he was glad to see had so well proved his usefulness to the country. He alluded to Mr. Hacket, who was taken on upon the advice which he had given to the late Minister for Lands, the honorable member for Mitchell, and attached to the geologist's staff, under Mr. Aplin. It had been found necessary, owing to the requirements of the Gympie gold field, to send Mr. Hacket there, and attach him to the commissioner's department—to assist the commissioner with his knowledge—and he turned out to be a capital mining surveyor. He (Mr. Walsh) thought he might state, on his own knowledge, that if the commissioner had not been aided by Mr. Hacket on several occasions, when mining contests were going on, as to the direction of certain reefs, the disputes would not have been settled to this day. The diggers had great confidence in Mr. Hacket—that he was able to do his work; and he (Mr. Walsh) was very glad that appointment had been made. He would allude to the report which that gentleman had thought fit to furnish to the Government. When he was relieved of his duties, he devoted the remainder of his time, after having received notice, to drawing up a report of the geological character of the Gympie gold field, which, from his (Mr. Walsh's) limited acquaintance with Gympie, he did not hesitate to say displayed great knowledge, and put matters there in a clear and intelligible light, which the public did not understand before; and he was quite sure that report had given more confidence in the permanency of the Gympie gold field—as a limited gold field of a certain class—than all the discoveries of gold that had been made. Mr. Hacket was well known there; and when his report came out, and explained matters in the satisfactory and convincing way in which he was well able to deal with mining affairs, he (Mr. Walsh) knew, from intimations he had received, that it induced a fresh feeling of confidence in the public mind regarding that gold field. If honorable members would bear in mind the continued and increased production of gold at Gympie, they would admit that that gentleman was quite justified, on the 15th April last, in writing a report such as the one in question; and it did induce capitalists to join in mining pursuits with increased confidence. He (Mr. Walsh) was glad that Mr. Hacket had been retained in the service and sent to the Gilbert gold field, where he would have to perform the

duties of commissioner; but he hoped also that that gentleman would not have long to do those duties, but would be able to devote his time to those of mineral surveyor and geologist exclusively. He knew that he had gone away with a determination to do all he could in those several capacities, to acquaint the public, as soon as possible, with the value and style of the field; and from that appointment of the Government he anticipated the colony would derive good results. But he was wandering from the subject in mentioning Mr. Hacket's name;—yet there was one other fact to be mentioned—his salary was taken from the vote which the House granted in 1868. It was perfectly true that the southern geologist had not made the discoveries which it had been hoped would be made by him. But, if the House would read carefully all his despatches, they would see that Mr. Aplin held out much hope that the southern portion of the colony would derive great advantage from his labors;—he testified to the abundance of coal; he led them to hope that large quantities of copper would be worked; and, although he did not give any promise of large auriferous deposits being discovered in the southern part of the colony, he held out that limited gold fields existed, and that there would be patches of gold-bearing ground discovered for working, from time to time, which would attract population and give employment to many people. What did the northern geologist say? He had nearly fulfilled all the predictions that were made in the House, and also by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, respecting the mineral wealth of northern Queensland, and he had laid the foundation of prosperity for thousands of people. He (Mr. Walsh) would read the opinion of that eminent scientific authority, upon Mr. Daintree's discoveries, as given in the opening address of the Royal Society of New South Wales, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke himself—

“Since I read the papers in our transactions ‘On the auriferous and other metalliferous districts of Northern Queensland,’ I have learnt some interesting particulars from my two friends, Mr. Daintree and Mr. Aplin, which I may be allowed to mention. It is satisfactory to me to be able to state, that the places indicated by me in those papers have been found to realise the expectations I had formed; and this is particularly the case with McKinlay's Range, and Mount Wyatt and the country at the head of the Burdekin, where gold is now being found. And from my friend Mr. Landsborough, the resident on the Gulf of Carpentaria, I learn that there is every prospect of the future prosperity of that distant region.” * * * * *

“These results of Mr. Aplin's researches are valuable to ourselves. They indicate also the truth of a doctrine I have endeavored to enforce, that those who look for gold according to the hypothesis that it can only be found under one set of conditions, are not always likely to succeed. ‘Quartz veins in slates’ is the stereotyped notion of thousands, without even considering that slates may be of various geological epochs; and Cali-

fornia was once quoted as justifying a search for gold in this colony."

Again—

"I have ascertained, from specimens brought to me, that sulphide of lead (galena) exists in Queensland under circumstances that make it an indication of gold; just as in parts of Victoria the auriferous veins are often charged with galena. On comparing the minerals, I see a great resemblance."

Again—

"A report from Mr. Daintree has only reached my hands a week ago. It is a most valuable document, and is accompanied by an admirable map. From it I learn that the anomaly of the Gympie gold lodes running east and west is not exactly the case in the Cape River district. Mr. Daintree considers them to have there a general trend along the meridian; but he distinctly shows that they are accompanied by felspathic elvans, to which he attributes a gold-producing agency; and in one instance the feldstone porphyry, or elvanite, was undoubtedly found to be the matrix itself, as its broken-up fragments were very remunerative. The gold there is like the black Canoona gold, covered by manganic iron. In this spot there is no slate, and no quartz; the inference is, therefore, sound. Moreover, where, in its extension, this elvanite did traverse slate, there the deposits of gold were richest. In other localities the gold is carried by quartz. Galena (as I have already stated), copper, and iron pyrites, are metals associated with the gold."

He (Mr. Walsh) thought he might, here, without pretending to be learned on the subject, say that it was a hypothesis of Mr. Daintree's, that those elvanite rocks, or formation, were, in certain portions of Queensland, the matrix of gold. His theory was, at one time, very much questioned, even by the Rev. W. B. Clarke—as he (Mr. Walsh) knew—and by other geologists—

"Mr. Daintree gives ground of hope for a wide extension of the field when the vast area of slates beyond shall have been searched; but he regards, what to some may be a new feature—elvanite as a chief indication. He compares the occurrence of the diorites of Gympie, the serpentine dyke of Canoona, and the hornblendic and felspathic dykes at Mount Wyatt, as similarly influencing the production of gold, traversing, as they do, members of the Silurian formation. He further confirms my previous statements respecting the extension of the secondary rocks of the Maranoa and Barcoo, pointing out their spread from the Thomson to which I had traced them, 300 miles further up to McKinlay's Range. This report is the more welcome to me, as I had eight months ago received from the accomplished author a numerous series of photographs, and a fine collection of the rocks and minerals of the region described. I have also had from Mr. Holmes, the discoverer, copper and gold from the Leichhardt, and from Messrs. Henry and Sheafe, the ores of the Cloncurry, mentioned in my paper of 1869,—and Mr. Daintree states that these ores occur in lodes which follow the meridional strike of the Cape River lodes, and are therefore parts of one great mineral region."

Well, that would be sufficient for him to read, at this moment, upon the authority of that eminent gentleman, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, to justify him (Mr. Walsh) at any rate, in asserting that the colony had, so far, received ample return from the services of the geologists; and, considering that they had not yet had much time for the prosecution of their scientific labors—for exploring—the colony ought to be proud of their labors. The whole country should be surveyed, and then the real value of their labors would become manifest; but if they were to be cut short at an early period of their services, much, comparatively, could not be expected to be realised. On this subject, the same authority said—

"Having mentioned Mr. Selwyn, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that, after an expenditure of nearly £100,000 on the geological survey he so admirably conducted, and before his work was completed, the Government of Victoria should have been compelled to break up the survey, and cause the withdrawal of its experienced director. But I am glad he is on his way to probably succeed Sir W. Logan, who is retiring from the survey of Canada."

And then he said—

"The general public will have, therefore, to depend as formerly on the unpaid labors of voluntary observers. Mr. Daintree's report ought to be a sufficient encouragement to Queensland not to follow the Victorian example. If no other advantage arises from support by a Government, it, at any rate, enables work to be done (if even not remunerated properly) which it falls hard on even a zealous laborer to provide for out of insufficient private resources."

He had now shown the estimation in which the Rev. W. B. Clarke held the Government geologists and their labors. It would be foolish—money thrown away—were the House now to discontinue the services of those gentlemen. He would show distinctly that the services of one, at any rate, of those gentlemen, had amply repaid the country. In a letter which he had received from Mr. Daintree, dated 18th November, 1868, that gentleman complained that he was kept too much about the Cape River, and he gave his opinion that geologists should not be confined to a known gold field—that once the gold field was discovered, it should be left to the diggers, and the geologist should go to another part of the country. Mr. Daintree further said—

"I have determined to overhaul the Gilbert country, and am starting with eight diggers, with tools, rations, &c., for six months; and, if there is payable gold at the Gilbert, we mean to have it."

That was the determination of that gentleman, at that date. He (Mr. Walsh) asked honorable members if the geologist had not, to the letter, fulfilled his designs? Further, Mr. Daintree said—

"My entire object, this time, is to find a first-class new diggings; and, if my 'Cape' experience holds good, we'll soon have it."

"It was no wish of mine to have gone to the 'Cape,' but Mr. Lamb would have it so. I said that when once diggers were well at work in a distant auriferous area, the geologist, for a new country, had done with it; and as I had admittedly drawn attention to the Cape, both of the Government and the public, long before the diggers were on it, I considered I should be better employed in fresh quarters.

"However, having been directed to report first on the 'Cape,' I have done so, and have gone round the borders thereof, and given you all that could be done in the time, with a blank sheet of paper for a map. I think, if the House grumble at the geologists, before they have had time to follow their own devices, they are not giving us fair play."

Those were the remarks made by the gentleman named; and he (Mr. Walsh) trusted that his honorable friend, the member for Mitchell, would not consider the reflection upon himself. There was no doubt that Mr. Daintree had instructions to visit the Cape, and report upon it; but that gentleman had privately surveyed it, and, in doing so, spent many months there, before he was appointed Government geologist; and, doing so, he apprised the Government that it was a gold-bearing region. He (Mr. Walsh) could understand, then, the feelings of the gentleman—

Mr. LAMB: He distinctly stated that it was at the express wish of Mr. Daintree himself, that that gentleman had gone to the Cape, to follow up the lead thence to the Gilbert Ranges.

Mr. WALSH: He presumed that his honorable friend did not see that when he gave Mr. Daintree orders "to make a report," that took up more time than he was aware of;—and it was a restraint upon the geologist, with his burning desire to open up a new gold field. Honorable members would probably recollect that when he (Mr. Walsh) moved his first resolutions, he narrated a matter connected with the discovery of a gold field by Mr. Daintree, and that when Mr. Daintree visited the diggers, they cheered him; and that he then told them when they left that field he would show them another. He could understand that that gentleman was burning with ardor, as a scientific man, to go out and show the new field which he had since discovered, and which he had thus promised. There was an anomaly in the Government interfering thus with the proceedings of a scientific man, whose labors they could not understand at all. He (Mr. Walsh) would read a few remarks—which he thought he read to the House on a former occasion—which the Rev. W. B. Clarke made to him on the subject, and which bore particularly on the present case. He did trust that, whoever was Minister, would determine to leave the geologists alone for a time, and judge them by the results of their labors—not the result of one week's work or one month's;—they had a way of their own in carrying out their projects and doing their work which would be more

effectual than any directions from a Minister who did not understand their duties. Mr. Clarke wrote to him as follows:—

"All I would further say on this occasion is, to act liberally to those employed, and not fetter them by directions, the advisableness of which they could be the best judges of—leaving them to do their work without interference, so long as they do it well."

That good advice he (Mr. Walsh) did not think at all adverse to the gentlemen at the head of the Lands and Mining Departments, if carried out. Interference with the geologists would not make their labors more valuable or useful to the country than if they were left to themselves. He thought no one would doubt that Mr. Daintree had discovered a large gold field, and that his discovery would be of great advantage to the country: it not only took away from other districts the redundant population, but it would cause a large increase of business; and, if it attracted additional population from the other colonies, it would have a beneficial effect, not only upon the mercantile interest and the laboring classes, but upon the pastoral interest; and all those in the colony who were called upon to pay taxes, would derive much advantage from the generally improved circumstances thus brought about. It was the opinion of men who were competent judges, that the only thing which could retrieve the fallen fortunes of this colony was the discovery of a large gold field. Thereby commerce would be stimulated and extended, population would be increased, and confidence would be restored as the resources of the country were developed. Mr. Daintree had discovered one good gold field, at least—the Gilbert—and he might discover others; he would, if he were allowed time to carry out his plans. He (Mr. Walsh) did not hesitate to say, that that gentleman was in possession of information—and probably the Government were, by this time—of other probable gold fields, which would owe their discovery to his scientific prescience, if he might use the expression. Parties had been equipped and sent out by him to search according to his own directions, and he had, in return, evidence that those very spots which he had indicated, had proved auriferous, as he had anticipated. He (Mr. Walsh) might point, also, to other mineralogical discoveries besides gold. There was galena, which all knew to be a very important one. Indeed, he believed that some of those discoveries were mainly due to the information which Mr. Daintree had given to the gentlemen who were interested in them. In addition, there was valuable information placed at the command of honorable members in the reports, maps, &c., which had been laid on the table of the House. The geological maps which had been produced were, in their execution, as in every other respect, a credit to the colony—something for everyone in the House to be proud of. But it was

not sufficient for him (Mr. Walsh) that the department had been commenced—it should be maintained; it was not to be done away with as soon as it was set going. Besides those productions, of which he had already spoken, there was further valuable information to be furnished by the geologists, in the shape of a collection of photographs of the gold fields. He did not know whether they had reached the Government, yet; for he understood they had gone from the north to Sydney, by mistake. He had a specimen one in his hand, which showed him that they would afford a wonderful amount of information to people at a distance; and he had no doubt, would have great effect in attracting population of the right sort to this colony. Views of the scenes on the gold fields were the right kind of information to practical diggers, to capitalists who invested in mining undertakings—to give them a proper idea of the nature of the gold field to which it was sought to attract their attention. Any man who had been on the gold fields, as he (Mr. Walsh) had, could see at a glance the nature of a gold field, and judge, to a certain extent, of the kind of country, and the sort of population required, by such views as the one before him—though he did not hesitate to say it was rather an unfavorable picture of a gold field. But even that was useful; because what the public wanted were facts. What this country wanted, was to keep away unsuitable people from the spots which were attractive to people of the right sort; and it would be an immense advantage to be able to put before the public facts such as the Government geologists could best furnish. Mr. Daintree had always warned people that the Cape River diggings would not support a large population; and much misery had been prevented by the cautious way in which that gentleman always spoke. He (Mr. Walsh) found that from the small gold field of Gympie, which he thought would prove nothing in comparison with what was to be discovered yet, there had been shipped £190,000 worth of gold. That was, of course, an approximation in round numbers, but he took it from statistics recently published. From that spot, 119,979 ounces of gold had been sent to Maryborough, up to June. If that was the result of a small gold field like Gympie, what would be the results from the present known larger gold field of Gilbert? Even those figures showed how advantageous a gold field was. When the revenue produced from the consumption of dutiable articles imported was considered also, it would show that the cost of the geological department was comparatively small; and that it had been repaid amply by the labors of Mr. Daintree. The revenue derived from the shipment of gold alone was nearly £9,000; while the receipts from customs and otherwise, on account of the large population settled down, had been enormous. He need not tell honorable members that the very

trade of Brisbane had revived to a considerable extent, and to some extent, still, it was sustained by the Gympie gold field. Therefore, he thought, he had shown, that if Gympie had produced so much gold, and contributed so largely to the revenue, the House would be justified in expecting that the northern gold fields would conduce much more largely to the prosperity of the colony: and the result would be due to the labors of one of the Government geologists. He (Mr. Walsh) had been honored with a communication from a society in Brisbane enclosing certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of its members; and, as he should have to allude to it again, he would read the resolutions to the House. It was from the Philosophical Society of Queensland, of which he was not a member—he did not qualify himself for it;—no doubt, it formed the nucleus of a more ambitious association in time to come. The resolutions were—

“I. That this Society learned with regret that the Government have resolved to discontinue the geological survey.

“II. That the Government be respectfully requested to re-consider that decision, for the following, among other reasons:—

“1. The mineral resources of Queensland, although in process of discovery only, are distributed over a large area of country, are obviously of great value, and their real character and true commercial importance can only be satisfactorily ascertained by the researches of men of competent scientific attainments.

“2. The authorised reports and maps of the Government geologists, place before the world the undoubted resources of the country; furnish a practical guide to the mining population, and direct the capitalist to safe and profitable investments.”

He (Mr. Walsh) thought that society had shown, to some extent, at any rate, a proper appreciation of what was required. The subject was introduced in pregnant language; and, he thought, language quite sufficient of itself to justify the House in acceding to the resolutions which he should now move—

1. That in the opinion of this House, the Government ought to make immediate provision for carrying on the mineralogical and geological surveys of northern and southern portions of the colony.

2. That it is desirable to establish, in Brisbane, a museum and laboratory, in connection with the aforesaid departments, for the purposes of collecting, and exhibiting, and analysing, when required, all minerals and soils forwarded to the institution.

3. That the above resolutions be transmitted, by address, to His Excellency the Governor.

The reason he read them, here, was to notice the new element introduced in them. Referring to the new element of a museum introduced into the subject, he would rejoice if an increased expenditure would result in

inculcating a love for information upon the subject of our own resources, and interest the people, to any extent, in these subjects, which were of the greatest advantage to the colony itself, and which some, at least, in the colony should know something about; and end in founding in this city a museum which would attract to itself specimens of the various products of the colony, and thus not only instruct themselves, but all their visitors. He should further rejoice if there resulted the foundation of a laboratory, or school for disseminating knowledge, and ascertaining the real worth of the valuable products the soil contained. It would, in that respect, become an important adjunct to that society whose resolutions he had just read to the House. He had heard that the Government geologist was ready to send valuable specimens to Brisbane, but that there was no place for them, and that the Government had no desire to receive them at all. He was, of course, speaking in ignorance of the feelings of the Government upon the subject of a museum. There was nothing of the sort in Brisbane, and yet it would prove an advantage, and might be commenced with good results in the education and enrichment of the colony. While speaking of the advantage of this, and deploring that there was no place for specimens, he became acquainted with the fact that the Government geologists, and private individuals, were prepared to forward specimens to the Government. At the same time, he lighted upon the "Third Annual Report of the Colonial Museum and Laboratory of New Zealand, by James Hector, M.D., Director; published, by command, at Wellington." He was not aware that any institution, such as this, existed in New Zealand, when he was drawing up his resolutions. If the Minister for Lands would read through that report, he would not hesitate to place a reasonable sum upon the Estimates, for the establishment of something of the kind. He would read a portion of the report to which he referred—

"During the past year, the museum building has been increased by the erection of a new wing, according to the original design. This has not only greatly increased the exhibiting space, but has also afforded more convenient office accommodation than hitherto for the department.

"A room has also been set apart for a library, for the convenience of students at the museum, and already contains about 1,200 volumes of useful works of reference in Natural History, &c. This library is accessible to the public, for reference, upon application to the curator, in accordance with the rules of the institute.

"A duplicate room has also been established, and during the re-arrangement of the collections, a large number of duplicates have been thinned out, and arranged in it for distribution to local museums.

"For the present, the Natural History collection are placed wherever there is convenient space for them; but ultimately, with the exception of the shells, they should be distinctly sepa-

rated from the geological portion of the museum.

"At the date of the last report, the total number of specimens in the museum was 15,239, which has now been increased by 2,075, making a total of 17,314 specimens.

"A descriptive catalogue was also being prepared of the contents of the museum. The popularity of the institute was shown by the long list of donations sent to it; these comprised—

"Collections of birds, shells, recent and fossil Moa bones, coals, and associated rocks and fossils, have been sent to the Adelaide Museum, in exchange for most liberal gifts from that institution. Collections of tertiary fossils have also been sent to the Melbourne Museum, and to the Christchurch Museum, in Canterbury."

The second great object to which he would invite attention, was their laboratory; this report said—

"Since the first establishment of the Analytical Laboratory in connection with the survey of Otago, the work has been continued in a uniform system, with the view of obtaining results, which will be strictly comparable, and up to this date there have been in all 527 analyses performed, which may be classified as follows:—

Coals	...	...	...	105
Building stone, limestone, clays, cement	...	...	...	71
Minerals, rock	...	...	...	130
Ores	...	...	...	106
Soils	...	...	...	34
Waters	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	65

Showing that the most useful information had been given by this institute, to New Zealand, upon subjects of the most vital import to them. He had no means of ascertaining what the expense of the laboratory was, but that would be easily decided. If it cost much, as appeared likely from the voluminousness of the report, there would be no necessity for so great an expenditure at once, here. They might begin in a small way, and gradually disseminate valuable information on such subjects. He laid great stress on the analysis of soils. The farmers and settlers could forward soils to the laboratory, and obtain answers and recommendations as to the crops this or that soil are able to produce, and, doubtless, valuable information had thus been given to persons in this way, much to their advantage. There was a treatise given on soils, and practical directions in this report. Such was the information afforded to the people of New Zealand, by the institute. Why should they not in conjunction with this society afford the same information to the colonists here? He remembered, in his young days, sending specimens of rocks and minerals to Sydney, and if he could only have sent them for preservation to Brisbane instead, he would have sent them more frequently, and he might have had the opportunity of disseminating a knowledge which he had now forgotten all about. After the good results which had followed upon the similar proposition of last year, and the appointment of the geological surveyors, more especially from the valuable information afforded by one of them, he

thought it would be exceedingly ungracious, abruptly, or without acknowledgment, to conclude the services of either. He was sorry that he had had to speak so long, but he was anxious honorable members should consent to the motion. He considered the question one of the greatest importance to the welfare of the colony at large, and to all the colonists. He hoped the Government would understand that the colony is prepared to undertake expense, although heavy, when it saw results attending it so valuable, as had already been obtained.

The SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LANDS said he would take up a very few moments to answer the speech of the honorable member for Maryborough, and explain the action of the Government in regard to these resolutions. The honorable member had said that no resolutions had been treated in the way in which those for the appointment of geologists last year had been treated. In answer to that, he could tell the honorable member that the resolutions for a Torres Straits route were carried unanimously in that House, and that route only continued for one twelvemonth, the Government having abandoned it because it did not pay. As to the honorable member for Maryborough saying the Government had no right whatever to do away with the salaries of these gentlemen, on account of the vast discoveries made since their appointment; why, when the present Government came into office and endeavored to ascertain what had been discovered by these gentlemen, they could find out nothing. In fact all these great discoveries had been made since, and quite lately. At the time, however, the Government were perfectly justified in not replacing the names of these gentlemen on the Estimates. He found that they were paying £3,000 a year for these gentlemen, and there was paid £2,600 for gold discoveries in 1868, so that, altogether, a very considerable sum was paid. As to the discovery of the Cape River gold fields, by Mr. Daintree, he saw that £1,000 had been paid, according to the Estimates, to some gold diggers for the discovery, though it was said that Mr. Daintree put them there. A reward of £1,000 was also paid for gold discovery at Gympie; at Jimna, £200; at Kilkivan, £300; at White's Gully, £100; and several other claims besides had been sent in, that he supposed would have to be admitted by the Government. It was time for them to determine whether this expensive system was to continue or not. Certainly the Government were quite justified, at the time, in putting either of these gentlemen off the Estimates. No doubt, if the House passed these resolutions, Government would place them upon the Estimates again, and the responsibility would rest with the House. He must confess that he did not like the second resolution at all. It might become the nucleus of a very large establishment at Brisbane, which he would regret

very much. No doubt, the services of geological surveyors would be very valuable indeed, but as to the establishment for analysis, he objected to it very much. However, he would leave the resolutions entirely in the hands of the House.

Mr. DE SATGE said he would not take up the time of the House while making a few remarks. He would withdraw the similar motion on the paper in his name, if the honorable member for Maryborough succeeded in carrying his motion, so far as regarded the first portion at least. He thought the Minister for Public Lands showed by his language a lack of that breadth of view which should animate a Minister in exploring the resources of the colony. He would state that now was the very time when it was absolutely necessary to explore the resources of the country, and its gold fields, in order to make the colony what it should be. The district of Cooke, North and South Gregory, were utterly unrepresented—the country where the Gilbert Ranges and the Cape River gold fields were found. He thought thanks were due to the honorable member for Maryborough, for pleading their cause and bringing forward this motion, and for the time he had devoted to the subject. With regard to the part of the colony where he lived, and which he represented, an extent of 800 square miles had been proved auriferous in every part. On the Peak Downs, they had but a small gold fields and commonage reserve, whereas, all outside Clermont, for a distance of thirty-five miles, there were diggings, and Hurley's rush, which were not within a gold-fields reserve. The Government would only have acted rightly to have continued without any motion the geological survey from the Cape River to the Peak Downs, and the Gilbert Range, and explored the auriferous patches there. As it was—and he had pointed it out before—as much as £70,000 worth of gold had been sent down from the Peak Downs in two years, and he had ascertained that no less than £100,000 worth had been sent down altogether. He considered that was enough to warrant a geological survey, and that the Government had acted in a very narrow-minded manner in not continuing the salaries of the geological surveyors, who had done so well. It had been shown that the reports of these gentlemen were prepared at the very time when their votes were being cut off from the Estimates, and those reports were highly deserving. He might mention, from his own knowledge and experience, that not only was there gold on Drummond Range, but gold was also found between Springsure and Clermont, and between Clermont and Rockhampton; the country about Malvern Downs had proved to be auriferous. Whatever might be said about the exploring of gold fields by miners, he thought it was hard to expect men to be left, alone, to find out the resources of the colony. It would be better

to incur the expense of payments for discoveries. Yet, he did think that the sum of £2,600 paid in this way might have been saved if there had been geological surveyors earlier. He regretted that the honorable member for Maryborough had included a laboratory in his motion, because that was an entirely different thing. He did not see that it would be generally advantageous, however useful to Brisbane. If the honorable member's motion were carried, he would withdraw the motion below for a sum of £600 for a geological survey of the Peak Downs gold field. He was sure that the Government would feel that they must survey in a country already proved to be auriferous. The gold taken from these fields had yielded revenue enough to warrant the extension of these surveys, and he anticipated that if the first part of the motion, which he would support, were carried, the Government would survey that country.

MR. LAMB said he had taken a great interest, and occupied much time, in this question, when he had held the portfolio of Minister for Lands. He was sorry that the honorable member for Maryborough should be laboring under so great a mistake concerning the instructions then issued to the geological surveyors. The instruction was for a report to be made first upon the Gympie gold field, as there was little then known as to its probable future. The House desired this report, and Mr. Aplin was sent up to Gympie. After remaining there some little time—longer than some honorable members of the Assembly liked—he was ordered down to search for indications of gold about Brisbane. They were made gold miners, in fact, rather than mineral surveyors. With respect to Mr. Daintree, he had expressed a wish to go to the Cape River diggings—although he had discovered them before any others—because he felt he would be able to follow the lead up the Gilbert, judging by the formation of the ground there, that there would be a dip rising again in the Gilbert Range. His instructions were only to stop long enough to make a report. Why Mr. Daintree had stopped so long was quite incomprehensible. They were likewise told to collect any specimens they came across, and to forward them to Brisbane. It was intended that one of the rooms below the Assembly should be given to exhibit these specimens, and the Mackenzie Government put down a sum on the Estimates to furnish it. Mr. Aplin had a large collection of specimens of great value, which would be sent to head-quarters. These had been designed for the commencement of a museum without incurring much expense. He should not vote for any sum except enough to initiate such a museum. A laboratory was quite out of the question; it would suffice to make a collection of minerals, which might be done at the cost of a few hundreds at the outside. He might mention that the Cape River gold field had been discovered by Mr. Daintree

long before his appointment as geological surveyor, and he had put diggers on the spot where the gold was discovered, though he did not claim the reward. The survey, too, of the gold fields was work done by Mr. Daintree years before he took office. He would support the continuance of this office, so far as the northern districts were concerned. He thought it absolutely necessary that the surveys should be continued further in the North, and he had every reason to believe that a very large gold field would be discovered there yet. Mr. Daintree had said he could point out several, besides the Gilbert, in the North, and that opinion was confirmed by the eminent geologist, Mr. Clarke. What was asked for did seem a large sum, but what was the revenue they received from these gold fields? At a very low estimate, there were 6,000 diggers in the South; and 4,000 in the North. The excise duties collected upon that population would be about £33,000, and the duty upon gold already sent out of the country, £8,700, or £10,000 for the past eighteen months. On the other hand, the cost of the geologists would be but £3,000 a year, and the rewards for gold discoveries, £1,500 a year, which was not a very large outlay. He regretted that Mr. Aplin had not been so fortunate as his colleague in the North. That was, perhaps, because the gold is not there, but in the North. His instructions to the geological surveyor had been—"Go and find gold," leaving the places where, almost to themselves, only with this reservation—they were to search in the neighborhood of Brisbane, as it was supposed to be rich in gold fields, and then he had liberty to go in the southern districts where he liked.

MR. FRASER said that the attempt to carry the resolutions into effect in the present instance met with that universal objection to progress of any kind—that it was expensive, and they were pledged to economy. No doubt, it was this feeling which had led the Government to discontinue the services of these gentlemen. But there was such a thing as being penny-wise and pound-foolish, and he regarded the action of the Ministry in this light. It might be very true that these gentlemen had not been so successful as anticipated, especially in the southern part of the colonies, but they were not to conclude that the labors of the geological surveyor had been entirely unsuccessful. It was not to be supposed that these discoveries were to be made in a day where the districts were so large, else, he apprehended they would have been made long ago. He thought that the attention of the geologists had been too closely confined to the subject of gold. Although the appointment of these gentlemen had been more particularly with a view to the discovery of gold fields, yet it was of more importance to the colony, that equal attention should be paid to the discovery of other minerals. He was told that in the Wide

Bay and Burnett districts, there were inexhaustible stores of copper and silver. It would be well that the attention of these gentlemen should be directed to the localities where these might be found, so that the attention of capitalists should be turned to them. The Minister for Public Lands—naturally enough for him—could never look at any subject, but from an economical point of view; and so far, he was to be commended. Yet, the economist must consider, that although the expense of the department might be great, the revenue from gold fields was very considerable. Without entering into detail, they had the actual amount in round numbers of something like £55,000 added to the revenue, through the gold fields. Now, any industry that contributed such an amount to the revenue, ought to be able to bear the expense of an establishment to continue such discoveries, which added both directly and indirectly to the resources of the colony. He would be glad to ascertain from the Government, when they were likely to have some plan or survey of the Gympie gold field, similar to that made of the Gilbert. Many persons were anxious that it should be issued, and it was of very great importance that it should be. While he regarded the first part of the resolution as of very considerable importance, he attached more importance to the second part of the resolutions proposed by the honorable member for Maryborough, and for various reasons. A laboratory in its bearing upon the mineral resources of the colony would be of vast importance; so too with respect to agriculturists, the analysis of soils would tend to foster new productions and show the adaptability of soils to them. The increased success of agriculture in the old country, was largely due to the attention paid to agricultural chemistry of late years. They had lately established in Brisbane, an educational institution of a higher order than any there before, and the head-master was a good chemist, and if the pupils had their attention turned this way by the museum, it could not fail to prove of very great advantage both to themselves and to the colony. Besides, he had heard, that there was not in the whole colony at the present time, the means of making an analysis on any important case at all. It must be admitted that for the colony to be without these appliances, must be a matter of regret, and they would be justified in incurring the necessary expense of it. He did not know that the advantage held out by the honorable member for Maryborough, for Brisbane, were to buy the member's votes.

Mr. WALSH denied that he wished to buy votes.

Mr. FRASER, resuming, said he did not mean that the honorable member had said he intended to buy or bribe votes. For himself, he was not influenced by the benefits to accrue to Brisbane. Brisbane was the capital, and, as such, was the legitimate place for this kind of institution, and, apart from that,

he would support the motion, for its general utility to the colony. To sum up, they had a colony abounding in mineral wealth, so that any reasonable outlay in the discovery of the localities where these deposits are to be found would amply repay itself. The museum and laboratory would pay itself equally well at no distant period. He had no doubt that those coming from the country to visit these institutions would, in the very nature of things, prefer coming to the capital, rather than anywhere else. He should vote in support of the motion.

Mr. PALMER said he should support the motion, to a certain extent. He would have been better pleased had less been said about the instructions given to the geologists. His own instructions had only been for them to go where they could find gold, and keep out of Brisbane. With that exception he had never interfered with Mr. Daintree. The action of the geologists was in no way fettered by instructions from the Government. As far as the first resolution went, he thought it would be an improvement to strike out the words "northern and southern portions of the colony." More power should be left in the hands of the Ministry to send the geologists where they were required at the time, else their hands would be fettered and the geologists kept where gold could not be found. The Ministry of the day should be free to send them where gold or other minerals might be found. Although the geologists should encounter as little interference as possible, he could not agree that they should be entirely unfettered. As long as they were servants of the Government they must obey the orders of the Minister of the day, to whose discretion it should be left not to interfere unduly with them. It was his duty to see that they were in the field to perform their duties. With regard to the second resolution, which recommended the establishment of a laboratory, he thought the House was going a little too fast; that the expense would be too great, and that when the bill was brought in they would be rather astonished at the amount. If they commenced a laboratory it would lead to some enormous establishment, in fact a second edition of the Royal mint. As to its being required for the purposes of analysing, he thought that any assay which might be required could be done in Sydney or Melbourne, the assays made at which places, at present, were considered perfectly satisfactory. Any assays considered by the Government geologists as necessary to be made, could be sent to Sydney or Melbourne, instead of a large and expensive establishment being kept up here. So far as the museum was concerned, he might mention that whilst he was a member of the Government, an application was made to it by the Philosophical Society for one of the vacant rooms in the old Legislative Chambers, for the purpose of converting it into a museum. The Government, at his instigation, authorised them

to use the old library, and it was understood that, in addition to their own museum, the society should exhibit any specimens sent by the Government geologists and surveyors. If that was carried out, the nucleus of a new museum had been already formed. He thought that even some rooms in that House in which they were now sitting, could be, at a very little expense, made to answer the purposes of a museum, and could be placed under the charge of the Librarian. He also presumed that the specimens would have their geological names attached to them by the gentlemen who sent them, and also the names of the places where they were found. With respect to the rewards to persons discovering new gold fields, he thought that they were frequently claimed by persons not entitled to them. Although Mr. Daintree was the discoverer of the Gilbert gold fields, he was—at the time, acting in his private capacity, and was not in the Government service, and the rewards were quite irrespective of anything expected to arise from the geological surveys. He thought it would be well to do away with the present scale of rewards for the discovery of a new gold field. There was no doubt that at first they led to a large amount of prospecting; but, he was quite sure, that the scale was not now necessary. For instance, in the case of new diggings within two miles of an existing gold field, there was no necessity for the reward, as there were plenty of fossickers who would find a new gold field that distance off without the prospect of any such reward. If a reward was to be paid, it should be for a discovery a long distance away from any gold field worked. The regulations published by the Government were only a proclamation of the Executive, and did not emanate from the House; and when a sum of money had to be paid for a reward, the Government would have to come to that House for it. They were entirely in the hands of the Government, who could alter the scale upon which the rewards could be paid, and he therefore did not consider it necessary that the rewards should be abolished entirely. But he would remind the House that they were going on too fast, for they presumed that the Government geologists would be reinstated. Those gentlemen might, however, object to have their names struck off one day and then be told a few days afterwards that they had been reinstated. Their services might be already lost to the colony, or before others could be procured; but he hoped they would not, as he believed their future services would be still more valuable than those they had already performed. He would conclude by moving that the words “northern and southern portions of,” in the first resolution, be struck out; and also the words “and laboratory” and “analyzing when required,” in the second resolution.

Dr. O'DONNERY submitted to the honorable member for Maryborough that the better plan would be to have the resolutions put *seriatim*,

as honorable members might be inclined to treat them differently—

Mr. PALMER: He was still in possession of the House. With those amendments, he thought the resolutions would be of more practical benefit, and would leave more power in the hands of the Government. He thought that when a proclamation came from the Executive, the power and responsibility should be left in the hands of the Ministers.

Mr. WALSH wished, with the permission of the House, that the resolutions should be put *seriatim*, as honorable members might be favorable to the amendments in one and not to those in the other. He wished to know whether they could be put separately.

The SPEAKER: Certainly.

Mr. HALY preferred to have the words “northern and southern” retained, as he believed that a proper survey of the southern part of the colony had not yet been made. In the year 1852, he believed it was, that a Mr. Staunton first discovered minerals in the south. That gentleman stopped at his house on the Point, and said that he had found two silver mines, one on the north of Gayndah, or Mount Abundance, as it was then called, and the other at the head of Iron-pot Creek, not more than twenty-five miles from his (Mr. Haly's) own place. He also said that he could not succeed in getting up a company, as he found that labor was so scarce. The Government could see that one silver mine had been discovered north of Gayndah, and that already a large company had been got up in Melbourne, for the purpose of working it. Now, if another was discovered at Iron-pot Creek, they could cut a road direct from Dalby in about forty miles. There was another thing. He believed that at one time he had a real nugget of gold in his hand, which was found in the same district; and what confirmed him more strongly was, that when there was the rush to Gympie, a man told him that a gold field could be found at the junction of the Severn. The man showed him some gold, and said that he could not go on working, as he had no rations at the time. That was at the head of the Iron-pot Creek, which was at the junction of the Severn. Those two circumstances might induce the Government to ascertain whether the account was correct or not. He would be glad to give every information in his power.

Mr. LAMB: And secure the reward, too.

Mr. HALY: Oh, yes; secure the reward. He could show the exact spot. He thought the Burnett had been very much neglected by the Government, as it was known that Cooya Creek contained gold, and that wherever quartz was found there was always sufficient gold in it to lead to the supposition that it would pay. No person of any scientific experience had ever pointed out that country to the diggers. He would support the clause as it stood, for that reason.

Mr. THORN concurred with the principle of the resolutions, and did so, as he thought that the gentlemen who had been brought here by

the Government, from another colony, had been shabbily treated by the Government. He thought that the money had been well laid out, especially as in the case of the gentleman who had discovered two gold fields. He objected to the word "laboratory" being left out, on account of the expense; as they had already good analytical chemists in the colony. There was the Surveyor-General for instance, also Mr. Aplin, the Government geologist, and, he believed, the honorable member, Dr. O'Doherty, would also give his assistance. He thought that the laboratory could be tacked on to the museum, to which he thought it was essential, and that it would be of great value to the colony.

Mr. Groom said that when the honorable member for Maryborough brought his resolutions on a former occasion, he was inclined to think that the Government should not have adopted the course they then did; but he had paid great attention to the precise way in which the honorable member for Maryborough had that night introduced and treated the subject, and he believed that the House would be perfectly right in voting for the resolutions. A great deal of hue and cry had been made about the expense, and during the eight years he had been a member of that House, he had observed that whenever any motion for improvement was proposed, the cry of too great expenditure was raised. He thought that in addition to the analysis of minerals, the various soils should be analysed, so that immigrants could be afforded information concerning the peculiar nature of the soils of this colony. He recollected that when the disease appeared in the oranges, some years ago, in New South Wales, a Mr. Moore was instructed to proceed to Spain, in order to learn everything connected with the growth of the orange, the nature of the diseases to which it was subject, and also the cures for those diseases. The instructions even went so far, as to collect the samples of the various soils suitable to the orange, in order to ascertain whether they were to be found in New South Wales, and to counteract the effect of the disease. The results which followed in that colony were successful, and he thought that an analysis of the soils could be adopted here. He believed that what he proposed would be for the benefit of the colony, more especially as we were renewing immigration, and it was necessary that those coming to settle on the lands of colony, should know the nature of the soils. However much attention was devoted to auriferous resources, it was equally necessary to know the character of the various soils. He would support the amendment of the honorable member for Port Curtis in the first resolution; but in the second he should go with the honorable member for Maryborough. He would conclude by observing, that he thought that honorable gentleman deserved the thanks of the colony, for the trouble he had taken, and the time he had devoted to this important subject.

Mr. BELL differed from the honorable member who had just sat down, and regretted that he could not, with him, congratulate the honorable member for Maryborough, who introduced the resolutions, upon the precise manner in which they had been introduced. It had struck him that the honorable member's speech was one of the longest he had heard from that gentleman. Although he was not in the House when the honorable member brought forward his resolutions last year, and had not thus an opportunity of saying what he would say, yet he saw that there was little difference between them and those now brought forward, and he was not favorable to the passing of them in their present form. He was of opinion that the most good could not be obtained from limiting the services of the Government geologists to gold discoveries only. He believed that if they took a general geological view of the country, as was done by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, large districts could be laid down, to which the miners' attention could be directed, and it was to the miners that the country must look for the discovery of gold. At the same time, he did not undervalue the services that the geologists must render in pointing out the places to the miner. As to the Government geologists going through the country for the discovery of gold alone, he was not favorable to such a proposition; but if a different object was part of the resolution, he was prepared to go with it. If it was intended that geological maps should be commenced, and that the principal districts should be the first commenced and laid down on maps, not for gold purposes only, but for others, such as the general features of the country and the character of the soils, similar to the way they had been done in Victoria and South Australia—then they would be commencing a work of great importance to the colony. He had been informed that a geologist, with a staff of three men, could lay out fifteen hundred square miles of country in a year. That came from a good authority—in fact, one of the two gentlemen at present in the colony. It was not much, but was in itself the commencement of a great work—one that must be undertaken, and one for which he was prepared to vote the expense. He was not, however, prepared to vote money for the same purposes as those to which the geologists had, up to the present time, devoted their services. He would certainly like to know the feelings of the honorable member who introduced the resolutions, and of the House, as to the real object intended. The second resolution was one which had his sympathy, and he was prepared at another time to give it his support. But when it was estimated the amount of money necessary to establish a laboratory such as that required by the honorable member, unless it was much less than he (Mr. Bell) anticipated, they were not in a sufficiently flourishing financial position to warrant their going into it. If it came before the House

in a money form, and was not large, he would not object to it; but he feared that he saw in the resolutions the means of expending a very large sum of money which, in a future state of the colony, would be well expended, but which could not be warranted at the present time.

Mr. FORBES: So much had been said by the honorable member for Maryborough in introducing the resolutions now before the House, that he felt there was very little left to be added by him on the subject. With regard to the first resolution, he did not think that there had been a fair survey made, and he did not think that the gentlemen employed had had sufficient liberty to make that survey with credit to themselves. Where restrictions were placed upon a survey of this description they were too hard for that survey to be carried out effectually. He believed, for instance, that one gentleman was sent to Gympie, and was no sooner settled there and had obtained the nucleus of a survey than he was removed immediately. As regarded the southern portion of the colony, when the Rev. W. B. Clarke came overland, he gave it as his opinion that they might as well expect to find apples of gold, as gold, in the southern portion; and he (Mr. Forbes) thought that was borne out by the fact that one of the geologists lately employed had given it as his opinion that no large gold field existed in the South. In the North, Mr. Daintree had been allowed more time, and had less restriction for carrying out his operations than Mr. Aplin had had. He had been told that one reason for the delay in carrying out the geological survey was that the construction of the gold-bearing portions of this colony was quite different to that in any other part of the world—even to Victoria; so much so that they had to form a new theory which, for their own credit, they had to work out. He looked upon it that when the reports of those gentlemen were disseminated through other colonies they would convince them that this was a gold-bearing colony. At the present time there were on the gold fields many miners who had some geological experience, and when they came to read the reports of the geologists they would see that it was far better to rely upon them than upon parties who had no responsibility placed upon them. Then, again, as we were going in for a renewal of immigration, he considered that those reports would be of great use, and would be an inducement to persons to emigrate. Indeed, the history of Victoria had proved that gold was the greatest inducement which could be offered to immigration. Land might be offered for certain purposes, but there was no attraction like gold fields. He held with the opinions of Rev. W. B. Clarke, and of other gentlemen, that in the North there would be a large extent of gold fields discovered. Now, if they looked to the effect of that, they would see that it would be to settle a large portion of the colony

almost unknown, and the physical features of which were quite different to this portion of the colony. It would induce a large accession of population—it would cause a large trade to spring up, and would, no doubt, at once settle the matter of separation. It would still be a colony of great advantage to this, and there would no longer be heard the cries for separation. The North would be in its true position; its produce, its customs, and everything would be different from the South, but still it would be of great advantage to it. He had no doubt but that the geological reports, together with private information, would have a greater effect in inducing immigration than the promise of a grant of land. He should support the first resolution, but with the second he could not agree, and he thought there might be a more opportune time for the consideration of it. He did not believe that prospectors were always the real discoverers, but that they acted upon certain data that the geologist defined, of a gold-bearing country, and then they found the gold. He thought, also, that there must be a great deal of luck attached to the matter of finding, and that on those grounds the Government should not be so liberal in their rewards. An honorable member for the North said he was the only person representing the southern gold fields; but he thought that all must feel a deep interest in the whole colony, and look upon the increase of gold as a source from which to regain our now lost prosperity. An honorable member from the North had proposed that the geological survey in the North should be continued, and that the South should take care of itself.

Mr. PALMER: I did not say so.

Mr. FORBES begged the honorable member's pardon, but he had not mentioned any name. It was the honorable member, Mr. Lamb. Then again, the honorable member for the Northern Downs had ignored the value of science in the discovery of gold.

Mr. BELL rose to object. He had acknowledged the value of it.

Mr. FORBES acknowledged the correction. Looking at the second resolution, he thought that the time would come when it would be necessary to have the museum and laboratory as a means of instruction to the youth of the colony, and there was no doubt that a museum would be a great acquisition. He would be, however, quite willing to wait for something better than was mentioned in the second resolution. The first he would accept with the amendment, and he hoped it would be the means of assisting the colony to regain its lost prosperity.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought the debate had been sufficiently prolonged for any useful purpose, as he saw that the temper of the House was in favor of the resolutions. He was afraid that from the very outset the geological surveyors had not had fair play, and they appeared to have been sent into the Colony

of Queensland more as gold finders; and from that had arisen the loss of much useful results from their labors. He thought that a good practical survey would be of great benefit, and he might say that when he assented to the suggestion of an honorable colleague that the services of the geologists should be dispensed with, it was with very great reluctance. He trusted that if the resolution was carried, and the expenditure was made, the Government would be held innocent, and would not be charged with being more extravagant than the late Government was. He warmly supported the motion of the honorable member for Maryborough on a former occasion, and he sympathised most strongly with the mover; but still he could not overlook the fact that geological surveyors were a luxury. When, in 1868, he had supported the motion of the honorable member for Maryborough, his mind was filled with visions that they had fallen upon an El Dorado; and he was animated with hopes of future prosperity, by a love of science, and also with a love for the progress of the colony; but still he looked upon the step they were then taking, as a luxury in a new colony. However, they must not forget that it might ultimately bear fruit; and if the House was willing to take upon itself the responsibility of this expenditure, he felt that the Government could not object. He presumed the first resolution would be carried; but if it was, let the geologists be left to themselves. He thought that their knowledge must be infinitely greater than that of the Government, and that they must not be told to go to this place to find silver, to another for gold, and copper in another. That was not their work—but to make a good practical geological survey of the colony. He could not agree with the discontinuation of the rewards for finding gold, at present. When he was in Victoria, in 1867, he obtained a scale of the rewards given there, from Mr. Sullivan, who was then Minister for Mines; and with the help of the honorable member for the Northern Downs, they had got out the present scale. He was not prepared at present to discontinue the reward to the practical miner—he would leave out the geologists altogether, and separate them from the practical miner. The principle adopted in Victoria would apply to this colony—that the Government shared the risk of the miner; and if the whole of his expenditure when searching for a new gold field was not met by the reward, yet it covered a portion of it. If it was found necessary to continue it in Victoria, which was very much smaller and far more populous than this colony, how much more necessary was it to continue it here. With regard to the second resolution, he knew something of the Philosophical Society; and if the House intended to go in for a laboratory, it would not do to leave it to the members of that society. There would be a very great expenditure required. First of all, there would be

a large laboratory, if it was for the analysis of soils. Then it would be necessary to secure the services of an experienced Professor, as he did not suppose that the geological surveyors would be expected to perform the duties of analysing; it would be absurd to ask two gentlemen to do that, and at the same time to carry on the mineral survey of a colony three times the size of France. In fact, one of those gentlemen could hardly travel all over this enormous area, without making any survey. If it was intended to lay the foundation of a department—and he supposed it was; if those gentlemen were to begin the survey of the colony on a large scale; the House must look before it at a large expense, and look upon it as a large department. If they meant to make only little surveys, then they could not be called a mineral survey of Queensland. He would warn the House that, by adopting the resolution, they were incurring a large expenditure, if carried out to its full extent. He thought there should be some place for the deposit of the specimens which these gentlemen collected in the course of their researches—some large room to which visitors could have access, and where they could see, at a glance, the physical features of the colony. Of course the Government would not go against the wishes of the House, but he thought it right to warn them against the large expenditure which must accompany the establishment of such a department.

Mr. ARCHER said he was glad the honorable member for Port Curtis had moved an amendment on the first resolution, because the middle portion of the colony appeared to be left as it were between two stools; and fresh gold fields were as likely to be discovered round Rockhampton as anywhere else. He frankly admitted that when he saw the Government intended to dispense with the services of these geologists he had no intention of taking action to restore the vote to the paper, for although he believed the ultimate advantage which the colony would derive from their services would be very great, he could not help thinking, with the Premier, that these services were, in the present state of the colony, an article of luxury. He had looked at the plans which had been laid on the table of the House, and had been obliged to admire the skill of the draughtsman, and the elaborate way in which they were got up; but the same miserable feeling came over him when he looked at them which always came over him when he looked at the building they were in, or at any other costly undertaking—that a great expense had been incurred which might have been devoted to a better purpose. The map before him was evidently a very expensive one, and he hoped the Government would never again go to the same expense for a similar object, until there was more money to spend on such things. He had stated that it was not his intention to call the attention of the Government to the abolition of these gentlemen's offices, but he

did not intend to oppose the first resolution in its amended form; he had, however, an amendment on the second resolution to move, viz., that the word "Brisbane" be struck out, and the word "Rockhampton" inserted. Rockhampton was the very centre of the gold fields of the colony, and surrounded by a number of small gold fields, and was therefore the fittest place for a museum. It was generally admitted that the North would become the great gold-producing part of the colony, and it was the fairest plan to make the North the place of deposit for minerals of all kinds. He was, however, sorry to see that the Government did not intend to oppose the second resolution altogether. There seemed to be a general desire to avoid the expense it would entail, and he hoped the Premier would re-consider it, as he believed a majority of members would go with him.

The SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS said the Government did not intend to oppose the second resolution, even as it stood. He thought the honorable member for Maryborough was justified, to some extent, in bringing forward a motion of this kind; for, if he remembered rightly, the appointment of geologists arose, not from any action taken by the Government of the day, but out of some resolutions introduced by that honorable member himself, and this was the first opportunity which had been afforded to the House of re-considering the decision which they then arrived at. His own opinion was that the services of those gentlemen were of the greatest importance to the colony, not only with regard to the gold-bearing capabilities of the colony, but in connection with the various other minerals with which it abounded; and, although he did not think the honorable member for Maryborough had quite made out his case—that the large amount of gold discovered in Queensland was to be attributed to the Government geologists—he thought they had such a claim as would justify the House in re-considering the decision to which the Government had arrived to abolish their office. The only view the Government had throughout had been an economical one. The amount expended on the department was, of course, considerable, and unless it had been reported to the Government that these gentlemen had discovered new gold fields, they would not have felt themselves justified in putting the sum on the Estimates. But, he was perfectly prepared to state, reports had been received, especially with reference to other minerals than gold, which rendered it very desirable that the services of these gentlemen should be retained. He quite agreed with the honorable member for Northern Downs, that in establishing a department of this kind, they should keep in view the desirableness of having not only a survey of the gold-bearing portions of the colony, but a general survey of the whole; because, it was not one interest alone, but the general interests of the colony which should

be promoted, and it was only, on that ground, that he supported the honorable member for Maryborough. He thought, however, the first resolution embraced almost everything the House need take into consideration, and if it were carried they would have done all they were really required to do. He should be very glad to see the time arrive when they could be able to afford the expenditure necessary to carry out the second resolution. He should not feel very much disposed to oppose the proposition to establish a museum; but he feared it would be attended with a large expense; especially if the amendment of the honorable member for Rockhampton were carried, as it would then be necessary to establish another at Rockhampton; for of course there would have to be a museum in the capital of the colony. He believed the reports furnished by Messrs. Daintree and Aplin would be of great use. He did not for a moment affirm that all the important gold fields in the colony had been discovered by these gentlemen; but their reports and advice had directed the diggers to search for gold in likely places; and there could be no doubt that the Gilbert gold field had been discovered by Mr. Daintree. He should be very sorry to depreciate their services; for they were undoubtedly two of the first geologists in the Australian colonies; and it would be a great pity to deprive the country of their services. At the same time, he applied these remarks to the first resolution. He believed the House would consider it necessary to pass that; but with regard to the others, he must warn honorable members that economy was the great watchword at present, and the Government were quite prepared to abide by it; if not, there would be no end to the Estimates, and they would become quite as large as those of last year.

Dr. O'DOHERTY said he was fully alive to the importance of the question before the House. The honorable member for Maryborough, when he gave himself up to a question of this kind, would always carry the House with him. He should very willingly support these resolutions. When, on a former occasion, that honorable member brought the matter under the notice of the House, he had claimed the support of honorable members on the ground that the outlay required would be essentially reproductive; and it was for that reason that the House had voted the amount. He believed it had already been shown that the outlay had been reproductive; and therefore he did not look upon the vote either as a luxury, or in any way a departure from the principles of economy which they desired to carry out. The Secretary for Works, and other honorable members, had distinctly admitted that, to Mr. Daintree, and his army of diggers, was due the discovery, not only of the Gilbert gold field, but also the gold fields at the Cape River. Those two discoveries might fairly

be attributed to him; and it would be very easy to calculate what had been the direct return to the colony, from those diggings. He maintained that, from those two discoveries alone, the money laid out had been repaid to the country. The House were now asked to sanction a further outlay, which was absolutely necessary to bring this department into a complete state; for in addition to geologists and surveyors, he held that a laboratory and museum were indispensable. He, for one, rather than see the second resolution struck out, would be disposed to be content with only one field geologist, and to compromise with the Government in that way; and he thought Mr. Aplin might be quite as well employed in founding a laboratory and museum in Brisbane, or wherever it might be, as in the work he was doing. There could be no more important work than the establishment of a rudimentary institution of this kind—one or two, which could not fail to be reproductive. The cost of a small laboratory would not involve anything like the expense which honorable members seemed to imagine. A very small sum would be sufficient for providing the rough ordinary analyses which would be required. Such an institution would, he believed, be a very profitable one, because, in addition to the analysis of minerals, there was growing up a general desire among farmers and holders of land to obtain an analysis of the soil they occupied, and they would be very willing to pay for it. He thought it was probable that a very large return might be derived from this source. At present, specimens requiring analysis were sent to the other colonies, which involved considerable expense, as well as delay. If the suggestion he had made were carried out, and only one field geologist retained, there would be no additional expenditure.

Mr. JORDAN expressed his regret that he had been absent from the House when these resolutions were moved, as the question they embraced was one which he had always looked upon as of great importance to the colony, and he was glad to see the feeling of the House on the subject. He rose to support the view taken by the honorable member for Brisbane, Dr. O'Doherty. If the suggestion of that honorable member were carried out, there need be no unnecessary expense in the matter. He thought the proposition would be but imperfectly carried out unless the second resolution were passed, as well as the first. He thought it was very important that there should be a museum in connection with the geological department; and he did not think it would be necessary to have a large or expensive building for that purpose. He believed also that honorable members were unnecessarily alarming themselves with regard to the cost of a laboratory; but the establishment would be very incomplete without one. He approved of the suggestion of the honorable member for South Brisbane, and thought Mr. Aplin might find profitable

occupation for half his time in superintending a laboratory in Brisbane. Part of the old Parliamentary building might, perhaps, be devoted to this purpose, so that very little outlay would be required.

Mr. FRANCIS said he should be glad to see a geological and mineralogical survey of the colony; but he supposed it would cost, at least, half a million of money. He should also like to see a museum, containing a collection of mineral and vegetable products, and that, he thought, was the only practical part of the resolutions; and, as far as £100 or so for providing the necessary accommodation for storing the articles sent to Rockhampton or Brisbane, to form the nucleus of a museum, he thought it would be quite proper to vote the money. But, before all these things, he should like to see a Treasurer, who, having stated that the country could not afford these things, would keep his word, and divide the House upon them. It did not follow, because members opposed resolutions of this kind, they disapproved of the propositions they embodied; but they had a right to consider the state of the revenue. He did not think the House should take upon themselves the responsibility of forcing the Government into such an unlimited expenditure—for it was almost unlimited, taking into consideration the serious financial condition of the colony. He should be very sorry to throw the least discredit upon either of the gentlemen to whom those resolutions referred; but he had always been under the impression that the Government had not received value for their money, and he was sorry they had not resolved to abide by their own decision, to strike this vote off the Estimates. If they had done so, he should have supported them; though he should not be averse to any reasonable expenditure in this direction, if the country could afford it. The Government should have abided by their own decision, and then, if the House had opposed them, the responsibility would have rested with the House, and not with them.

Mr. WALSH, in reply, said he did not think the honorable member who had spoken last had put the matter in its proper light, because the Government had always acknowledged the value of this department, and the Premier had expressed himself inclined to go on with the expenditure, to a certain extent. He hoped, in spite of what had been said, in reference to the museum and laboratory, that the second resolution would be suffered to remain, because honorable members had no figures to justify their ideas of extravagant expenditure. He felt sure that only a small outlay would be required, or he would not have suggested it to the House. He could agree with those honorable members who stated that this department had not paid for itself. No one could contradict the fact that Mr. Daintree had discovered the Gilbert gold field, and although the Cape River gold field was not the immediate result of his labors,

its discovery was indirectly due to him, and, judging from the gain to the revenue which had arisen from Gympie, an equal return might fairly be expected from those diggings, and it would take only a few months to pay for this outlay. With regard to the cost of a museum and laboratory, he found, on referring to the New Zealand Estimates for 1869, that the total cost for their museum and laboratory was £600. He found that, during the previous year, the Government of New Zealand spent £800 in building a museum, which would not be necessary here, as all the public buildings were at the disposal of the Government. He believed the department could be made, to a certain extent, self-supporting, by making a charge for analyzing specimens of soil and minerals, as was done in Sydney, and an encouragement to develop the resources of the colony, would be afforded by disseminating the scientific, theoretical, and practical knowledge which would, by this means, be obtained. He felt quite sure that, if these resolutions were passed, they would initiate a very useful, and, as it would very soon become, a reproductive department. He felt it his duty to say, in spite of the amendment of the honorable member for Rockhampton, that he should oppose any proposition to fix this establishment at any other place than Brisbane, because he thought it should be in the capital of the colony, and he hoped that, in doing so, he should not raise any feeling of antagonism between Brisbane and Rockhampton.

The resolutions were then put *seriatim*. The first was agreed to, with Mr. Palmer's amendment, to omit the words "northern and southern portions of," as follows:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the Government ought to make immediate provision for carrying on the mineralogical and geological surveys of the colony.

The second resolution was put.

Mr. PALMER moved—

That the question be amended by the omission of the words "and Laboratory," and "and analysing when required."

Question put—"That the words proposed to be omitted, stand part of the question."

The House divided:—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 14.
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Lilley
Dr. O'Doherty	" Miles
Mr. Edmondstone	" Stephens
" Groom	" Royds
" Fraser	" Ramsay
" Jordan	" Bell
" Thorn.	" Lamb
	" Archer
	" Francis
	" Forbes
	" Haly
	" Macalister
	" Palmer
	" Taylor.

Whereupon question put, *as so amended*—

(2.) That it is desirable to establish, in Brisbane, a museum in connection with the aforesaid departments, for the purposes of collecting, and exhibiting, all minerals and soils forwarded to the institution.

The House divided:—

Ayes, 14.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Lilley
" Jordan	" Miles
" Ramsay	" Stephens
Dr. O'Doherty	" Forbes
Mr. Palmer	" Macalister
" Royds	" Haly
" Groom	" Taylor.
" Edmondstone	
" Archer	
" Fraser	
" Thorn	
" Thompson	
" Lamb	
" Bell.	

Question, (3.) That the above resolutions be transmitted, by address, to His Excellency the Governor.

Put and passed.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SITTING— ADJOURNMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the adjournment of the House till next day (Friday) at three o'clock.

Mr. THORN moved, as an amendment, that the House adjourn till Tuesday next, as there was not likely to be a quorum next day. He knew that many honorable members would not be present.

The SPEAKER: The rule was that no words could be substituted for the motion, and the question was—"That the House do now adjourn." There was no amendment on that question.

Mr. MILES: Before the question was put, he wished to say, that if the honorable member wished to go, the House could very well dispense with him.

The SPEAKER: He wished it to be understood that such a motion as the honorable member for West Moreton, Mr. Thorn's, could not be put without notice given. Formerly, when the House met on Friday morning, Friday was regarded as a *dies non*; but now, that the sitting was changed to the afternoon, Friday was a regular day, and it was absolutely necessary to give notice of motion to adjourn over that day. Therefore, he could not receive the honorable member's proposed amendment.

Question put and passed.