

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1888-9.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. From the period of the expedition into India of Alexander the Great (B.C. 330 to 325), allusions to a Great South Land begin to be met with in the contemporary writings, and later on Strabo (B.C. 50), Pliny (A.D. 77), and Ptolemy (A.D. 150) distinctly mention such a land, although the accounts they give of it and its inhabitants are wide of the truth. It seems clear at least that the existence of Australia was known to the Greeks and Romans, although its position and extent remained uncertain long after their times; and it scarcely admits of a doubt that in the seven or eight centuries during which the Mahomedan power dominated in the Malay Peninsula and Indian Archipelago the northern coasts of Australia were often visited by their navigators, the result of these visits being plainly perceptible both in the persons and languages of the aborigines. The Chinese trepang fishery on the northern shores of Australia dates from very remote times, and traces of Chinese intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants about Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria are said to be yet perceptible in the features of the latter. Marco Polo, the celebrated navigator (A.D. 1293), makes allusions to the Great South Land, and there is no doubt its existence was known to him, although it is not probable he ever visited its shores. The honour of being the first European to behold the Great Southern Continent has been awarded, with some confidence, by Sir Robert Rawlinson* to a Provençal navigator named Guillaume le Testu, a native of the city of Grasse. The evidence relied upon is furnished by certain French maps and relative documents found in the British Museum and the War Office of Paris, of dates respectively 1542 and 1555, and from these it would appear that the original discovery was made as early as 1531. Three-quarters of a century after this, Fernandes de Quiros, a Spanish navigator, started from Lima with three ships about the end of 1605 to try and discover the Great South Land; and on the 26th April of the following year he sighted land he believed to be the

Discovery of
Australia.

* See *Westminster Review* for October, 1885, article "Australia and New Zealand."

continent of which he was in search, which he named "Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo." It is generally thought, however, that this was not Australia, but one of the islands of the New Hebrides. His crew shortly afterwards mutinied and would proceed no further; but two of the ships of the expedition, under the command of Torres, continued their course and passed through the straits dividing Australia from New Guinea. In March, 1606, a few days before this, the Dutch landed on the shores of Australia in a small vessel called the *Duyffken*.* She proceeded as far as Cape Turnagain (lat. $13\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ S.), situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria, where some of the crew landed, and several were killed by the aborigines. The statements brought to Holland by the survivors awakened a desire for further information, and an expedition was sent out to found a colony. It is uncertain where the landing was effected, but the territory was soon abandoned in consequence of the hostility of the natives. On their return, the members of the expedition reported that the land was rich with gold, but this was not generally believed. After this, repeated attempts to obtain particulars of the land were made by the Dutch. Dirk Hartog, in 1616, fell in with the north-west coast, and examined it from lat. 19° to lat. 25° S. Jan Edels, in 1619, coasted along the shore as far as 29° S., and gave his name to portion of the present colony of Western Australia. In 1622, the south-western extremity of Australia was discovered by a Dutch ship named the *Leeuwin*†; and in the same year Francis Pelsart, in a ship called the *Batavia*, was wrecked on a reef of rocks about 200 miles north of Swan River. In 1642, Abel Jansen Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, which for a long time afterwards was believed to be part of the Australian main land. In 1688, and again in 1699, Dampier, a noted English buccaneer, visited and examined a considerable portion of the north-western coast of Australia; Dampier Bay, Roebuck Bay, and the Buccaneer Islands being named by him. Other English and Dutch navigators followed. They seem, however, to have confined their examinations to the western and northern coasts, and it was not until 1770 that the south-eastern and eastern shores were visited, the discoverer of these portions being the celebrated English navigator, Captain Cook. He made the land at that part of Australia now called Victoria, the point first sighted being apparently identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River. He then sailed along the east coast, and carefully examined

* Or "small pigeon." The word would now be spelt *Duifken*.

† Or "lioness."

portions of it, especially Botany Bay, near which Sydney, the capital of the present colony of New South Wales, is situated.

2. On his return to England, Cook reported Botany Bay to be a suitable place for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1787, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. He landed at Botany Bay on the 18th January, 1788, but finding the place unsuitable for settlement in consequence, as he reported, of "the openings of the bay and the dampness of the soil, by which the people would probably be rendered unhealthy," he sailed northwards to Port Jackson, only a few miles distant, and there established a permanent settlement, which has since developed into the flourishing colony of New South Wales, now aptly termed the mother colony of the Australian group.

Colonization
of New
South
Wales.

3. The territory embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was originally settled in 1834, the first place occupied being the land abutting on Portland Bay, situated near its western extremity. In the following year a settlement was established on the River Yarra where Melbourne now stands. The colony was then attached politically to New South Wales, of which it was called the Port Phillip District, but in 1851 it was separated from the mother colony, and was permitted to assume the name of Victoria after that of Her present Majesty.

Colonization
of Victoria.

4. Up to this time progress had been comparatively slow, the population of the colony at the date of its severance from New South Wales being only about 80,000; but soon afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, and the advance was rapid. In less than two years the population had doubled, and in another year the revenue, imports, and exports had increased eightfold. After the lapse of some years the yield of gold diminished considerably, and a period of depression occurred, but as the people became settled on the land and the country was opened up by means of railways, prosperity revived, and this, with some intermissions, resulting generally from the reaction following upon periods of inflation and over speculation, has continued ever since.

Subsequent
progress.

5. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history* of Victoria:—

Principal
events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—"Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)

* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 et seq.

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, etc.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
1802. April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Novem. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.

1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 7 *post*.)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Decem. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.

1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1876. Novem. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Decem. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
1884. Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions

of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May, 1887.

1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, ministers, members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.

„ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.

„ August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed on the 31st January, 1889.

„ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.

„ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.

6. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of, and is the southernmost colony* on the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles.

Position of
Victoria.

7. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

Boundaries.

8. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of Vic-
toria.

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

Extreme
points of
Victoria.

9. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles.

Position of
Melbourne.

10. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve, on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is 37° 49' 53" south, and its longitude 144° 58' 32" east.

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes.

11. Subjoined is a statement of the latitudes and longitudes of the principal towns in, and most prominent points on the coast of, the colony of Victoria, according to the latest information available:—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.		Latitude S.		Longitude E.		Name of Place.		Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
		°	'	°	'			°	'	°	'
Alexandra	...	37	12	145	43	Hamilton	...	37	45	142	1
Amherst	...	37	8	143	40	Horsham	...	36	43	142	1
Ararat	...	37	17	142	57	Inglewood	...	36	35	143	53
Avoca	...	37	6	143	29	Jamieson	...	37	18	146	9
Ballarat	...	37	33	143	52	Kilmore	...	37	18	144	57
Beechworth	...	36	22	146	41	Lakes' Entrance	...	37	53	148	2
Belfast	...	38	23	142	14	Maldon	...	37	0	144	5
Benalla	...	36	33	145	59	Maryborough	...	37	3	143	44
Buninyong	...	37	39	143	53	Melbourne	...	37	50	144	59
Cape Bridgewater		38	24	141	25	Point Lonsdale	...	38	18	144	37
Cape Everard	...	37	49	149	17	Point Nepean	...	38	18	144	40
Cape Howe	...	37	31	149	59	Portland	...	38	21	141	37
Cape Liptrap	...	38	55	145	55	Pyramid Point	...	38	32	145	14
Cape Nelson	...	38	26	141	32	Queenscliff	...	38	16	144	40
Cape Otway	...	38	52	143	41	Sale	...	38	6	147	4
Cape Paterson	...	38	41	145	37	Sandhurst	...	36	46	144	17
Cape Schanck	...	38	30	144	54	Seymour	...	37	2	145	6
Cape Woolamai	...	38	54	145	22	Smythesdale	...	37	39	143	41
Castlemaine	...	37	4	144	14	St. Arnaud	...	36	37	143	16
Clunes	...	37	18	143	47	Stawell	...	37	3	142	47
Colac	...	38	20	143	35	Talbot	...	37	10	143	42
Creswick	...	37	25	143	54	Wangaratta	...	36	21	146	19
Daylesford	...	37	21	144	8	Warrnambool	...	38	23	142	30
Dunolly	...	36	52	143	44	Williamstown	...	37	52	144	55
Echuca	...	38	8	144	46	Wilson's Promontory		39	8	146	26
Geelong	...	38	9	144	22						

12. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the Observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth. The figures have been corrected according to the latest information by Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Astronomer of Victoria:—

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.		
	Name.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
		° ' "	° ' "
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...	37 49 53	144 58 32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33 51 41	151 12 23
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	27 28 0	153 1 36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34 55 34	138 35 4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31 57 24	115 52 42
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42 53 25	147 19 57
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...	41 16 25	174 46 38

13. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption and retirement from office:—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ... {	30th Sept., 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen,G.C.M.G.*	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884 ...
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	Still in office†
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th November, 1886‡	12th March, 1889§
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ...	Still acting

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

Duration of
Governor-
ships.

14. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir Henry Loch, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and six months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

15. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria.

Ministries.

16. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-three Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the members of these ministries, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

* Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.
† Sir H. B. Loch left the colony on a visit to England, on the 8th March, 1889. He is expected to return in October, 1889.
‡ Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor.
§ Sir W. F. Stawell died at Naples on this date. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

MINISTRIES.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
I.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
William Foster Stawell ...	Attorney-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857*
succeeded by			
Thos. Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Sladen ...	Treasurer ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Pasley ...	Commissioner of Public Works	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
John Goodman ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Andrew Clarke ...	Surveyor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Robert Molesworth ...	Solicitor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	17 June 1856†
succeeded by			
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	27 June 1856	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
II. §			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	11 Mar. 1857	29 April, 1857
Henry Samuel Chapman|| ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Treasurer ...		
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves¶	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Dennistoun Wood** ...	Solicitor-General ...		
III.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	29 Apr. 1857	10 Mar. 1858
Archibald Michie ...	Attorney-General ...		
Charles Hotson Ebdon ...	Treasurer... ..		
David Moore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works		
James McCulloch ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Solicitor-General ...		
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General ...		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.††	(Without office) ...		

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 21st November, 1856.

§ This Ministry having been met by a vote of want of confidence immediately on the assembling of Parliament, no representative in the Upper House was appointed.

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

¶ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

** Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 20th April, 1857.

†† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th May, 1857.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
IV.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Samuel Chapman ...	Attorney-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Harker ...	Treasurer ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Charles Gavan Duffy succeeded by George Samuel Evans Henry Miller	President of the Board of Land Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	Ditto ...	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Solicitor-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Public Works	21 Dec. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.*...	(Without office) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
V.			
William Nicholson ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Attorney-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James McCulloch ...	Treasurer ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James Service ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 Oct. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
succeeded by Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves ...	Ditto ...	24 Sept. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Charles King ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 Oct. 1859	25 Nov. 1859
succeeded by James Goodall Francis ...	Ditto ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
succeeded by Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by John Robinson Bailey ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Travers Adamson ...	Solicitor-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
succeeded by James Frederic Martley ...	Ditto ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Robinson Bailey ...	Postmaster-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by Hibbert Newton ...	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th October, 1859.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VI.			
Richard Heales ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney General ...	26 Nov. 1860	29 July 1861
succeeded by			
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Ditto ...	29 July 1861	14 Nov. 1861
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
John Henry Brooke ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
George Brodie ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	4 March 1861
succeeded by			
Thomas Loader* ...	Ditto ...	6 March 1861	21 Mar. 1861
succeeded by		21 Mar. 1861	10 June 1861
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	10 June 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Commissioner of Railways ...	26 Nov. 1860	4 Dec. 1860
succeeded by			
John Houston ...	Ditto ...	21 May 1861	14 Nov. 1861
John Basson Humffray ...	Commissioner of Mines ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Postmaster-General ...	4 Dec. 1860	21 March 1861
succeeded by			
John Macadam ...	Ditto ...	26 April 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.†	(Without office) ...	26 Nov. 1860	11 Nov. 1861
David Elliot Wilkie, M.L.C.‡			
VII.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	14 Nov. 1861	27 June 1863
William Clark Haines ...	Treasurer ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney-General ...	14 Nov. 1861	
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	14 Nov. 1861	
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	14 Nov. 1861	
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	14 Nov. 1861	
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	30 Dec. 1861	
William Henry Fancourt ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Mitchell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles MacMahon ...			

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21st March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.

† Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, 7th January, 1861.

‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, September, 1861.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VIII.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Higinbotham ...	Attorney-General ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	27 June 1863	5 May 1868
Richard Heales ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 June 1863	19 June 1864*
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	5 Sept. 1864	6 May 1868
Matthew Hervey ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 June 1863	22 July 1865
succeeded by			
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Goodall Francis ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Minister of Mines ...	27 June 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads	27 June 1863	5 Sept. 1864
succeeded by			
Henry Miller ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	16 Jan. 1867
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1867	4 March 1867
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	4 March 1867	6 May 1868
Archibald Michie ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 July 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
Samuel Henry Bindon ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Postmaster-General ...	14 Oct. 1863	24 March 1864
succeeded by			
James McCulloch ...	Ditto ...	9 May 1864	6 May 1868
George Ward Cole, M.L.C.†...	Without office) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
IX.			
Charles Sladen, M.L.C. ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	6 May 1868	11 July 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Minister of Justice ...	6 May 1868	
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ..	6 May 1868	
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer ...	6 May 1868	
Duncan Gillies† ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	6 May 1868	
Michael O'Grady ‡	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	6 May 1868	
William Bayles ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	6 May 1868	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	8 May 1868	

* Died at this date. † Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 20th November, 1867.
‡ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
X.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1 Feb. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	12 April 1869	2 Sept. 1869
George Higinbotham ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	11 July 1868	1 Feb. 1869
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	11 July 1868	25 May 1869
George Paton Smith ...	Attorney-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Justice...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Solicitor-General ...	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
Charles Edwin Jones	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 July 1868	9 March 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	3 Aug. 1868	9 March 1869
George Verney Smith ...	Postmaster-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
John McCrae, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works	25 Jan. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
George Rolfe* ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
William Wilson ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
XI.			
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	{ 9 April 1870 21 Jan. 1870
Robert Byrne† ...	Treasurer ...		
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	
James McKean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Isaac Godfrey Reeves† ...	Commissioner of Public Works		19 Jan. 1870
succeeded by			
William McLellan ...	Ditto ...	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	} 20 Sept. 1869	
John Thomas Smith ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Francis Longmore ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Solicitor-General ...	19 Jan. 1870	}
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	20 Sept. 1869	

* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment; but was elected for Crowlands, 9th October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry. † Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 15th October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XII.			
James McCulloch	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	9 April 1870	19 June 1871
Archibald Michie	Attorney-General		
James Goodall Francis ...	Treasurer		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander MacPherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Henry John Wrixon	Solicitor-General		
William Bates	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines		
XIII.			
Charles Gavan Duffy	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry	Treasurer	19 June 1871	21 May 1872
Michael O'Grady	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	
William McLellan	Minister of Mines	19 June 1871	
Howard Spensley	Solicitor-General	19 June 1871	} 23 Nov. 1871
Graham Berry	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto	23 Nov. 1871	} 10 June 1872
Robert Walsh	Attorney-General	5 July 1871	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.*	(Without office)	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Ditto ... ..	...	...

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 31st July, 1871.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XIV.			
James Goodall Francis ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer and Postmaster-General		
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works		
James Wilberforce Stephen	Attorney-General ...		1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Ditto ...	2 May 1874	31 July 1874
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 June 1872	
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. {	Commissioner of Public Works	14 June 1872	4 May 1874
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	17 June 1872	
succeeded by			
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	1 May 1874*
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
Robert Ramsay ...	(Without office) ...	10 June 1872	
XV.			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	31 July 1874	7 August 1875
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service ...	Treasurer ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Postmaster-General ...		
Townsend MacDermott ...	Solicitor-General ...		

*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVI.			
Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer ... Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	7 Aug. 1875	20 Oct. 1875
		10 Aug. 1875	
James Munro ...	Minister of Public Instruction	7 Aug. 1875	
	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Francis Longmore ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Mines ...	7 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	23 Aug. 1875	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench* ...	Attorney-General ...	9 Aug. 1875	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...		
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875	
XVII.			
Sir James McCulloch, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	20 Oct. 1875	21 May 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	25 Oct. 1875	
	Minister of Agriculture ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	20 Oct. 1875	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Maddent† ...	Minister of Justice...		
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

* Not a Member of Parliament.

† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th July, 1876.

‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th January, 1876.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVIII.			
Graham Berry* ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
succeeded as Treasurer by	Treasurer ...	21 May 1877	27 Dec. 1878
William Collard Smith ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	27 Dec. 1878	3 Nov. 1879
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	3 Nov. 1879	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Agriculture	28 May 1877	
	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	28 May 1877	
Robert Le Poer Trench	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by	Attorney-General ...	27 Mar. 1878	
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	22 May 1877	5 March 1880
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice	11 June 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
Peter Lalor ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
succeeded by	Postmaster-General ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto ...		
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson	Ditto (without salary) ...		
XIX.			
James Service ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Madden ...	Minister of Justice...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways ...		
John Gavan Duffy...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Thomas Bent ...	Commissioner of Public Works	5 Mar. 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Education (without salary)		3 Aug. 1880
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General (without salary)		
James Goodall Francis	(Without office) ...		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	16 Mar. 1880	
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	19 Mar. 1880	
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	2 April 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		

* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council; 4th March, 1878; he acted as Chief Secretary, without salary, during the absence from Victoria of the Hon. Graham Berry, from the 27th December, 1878, to the 17th June, 1879.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.			
XX.						
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	3 Aug. 1880	9 July 1881			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Attorney-General and Minister of Justice					
Richard Richardson ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey					
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Railways ...					
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Education ...	12 Aug. 1880		9 July 1881		
Alfred Thomas Clark ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs					
Henry Roberts Williams ...	Minister of Mines					
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Public Works					
Richard Richardson ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880			9 July 1881	
George David Langridge ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)					
James Brown Patterson ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)					
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)					
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	5 Aug. 1880				9 July 1881
XXI.						
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1883			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Chief Secretary					
Thomas Bent	Commissioner of Railways ...					
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General					
James Howlin Graves ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 Aug. 1881		8 March 1883		
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture					
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General					
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey					
succeeded by		9 July 1881			8 March 1883	
Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto					
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Treasurer (without salary) ...					
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)					
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	19 Aug. 1881				8 March 1883
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)					
succeeded by						
Robert Burrowes	Ditto					
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883			
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)					
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)					

* Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXII.			
James Service	Treasurer (Premier)		18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary		16 Feb. 1886 *
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General		1 Jan. 1886 †
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		26 Oct. 1883‡
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways ...	8 March, 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Albert Lee Tucker	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
Jonas Felix Levien... ..	Minister of Mines		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
James Service	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)		10 April 1884
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Postmaster-General (without salary)	8 March 1883	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
James Campbell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
Jonas Felix Levien	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		18 Feb. 1886
Duncan Gillies	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	12 Mar. 1883	
Alfred Deakin	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 April 1884	
	Solicitor-General		13 Nov. 1883
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C.	Acting Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	
	Minister of Defence		23 April 1884
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)		
Nathaniel Thornley, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	10 April 1884	

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date, after which there was no actual Attorney-General until the appointment of the Hon. Henry John Wrixon on the 18th February; but the business requiring the attention of a Law Officer was attended to by the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Deakin.—See Section 6 of Act 21 Vict. No. 22.

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.			
Duncan Gillies	Treasurer (Premier)	18 Feb. 1886	Still in office
Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary		
Henry John Wrixon	Attorney-General		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice		
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence		
Charles Henry Pearson	Minister of Public Instruction		
John Lamont Dow	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow*	Minister of Mines (without salary)	... ..	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	24 Aug. 1886	} Still in office
Frederick Thomas Derham	Postmaster-General	20 Feb. 1886	
Matthew Henry Davies	(Without office)	20 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	28 Oct. 1887	Still in office
John Nimmo	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	Still in office
John Nimmo	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	Still in office
William Froggatt Walker	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	} Still in office
James Bell, M.L.C.	(Without office)	20 April 1886	

* The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April, 1886. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April, 1886.

† Mr. M. H. Davies resigned his Ministerial office on being appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

17. The number of days which each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table:—

Duration of Ministries.

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†	Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.		Days.
1. William Clark Haines ...	469	13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	357
2. John O'Shanassy ...	49	14. James Goodall Francis ...	781
3. William Clark Haines ...	315	15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	372
4. John O'Shanassy ...	596	16. Graham Berry ...	74
5. William Nicholson ...	396	17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
6. Richard Heales ...	353	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	19. James Service ...	151
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	20. Graham Berry ...	340
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
10. James McCulloch ...	436	22. James Service ...	1,078
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	23. Duncan Gillies ...	Still in Office.
12. James McCulloch ...	436		

18. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries prior to the Ministry now in office has been 502 days, or about 1 year and 4½ months.

Average duration of Ministries.

19. The present is the fourteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each Session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856 ...	24th November, 1857 ...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	9th August, 1859 ...	...	637
	2	18th September, 1860 ...	18th September, 1860 ...	341	
		20th November, 1860 ...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
			11th July, 1861 ...	..

* The word "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

† For the date of assumption of, and retirement from, office by each Ministry, see last table.

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parlia- ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia- ment.
				Days.	Days.
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th September, 1863	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
4	1	28th November, 1864	25th August, 1864	378
			28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	30th December, 1867	...	1,048
			29th September, 1868	200	
			29th December, 1869...	321	
			15th July, 1870 ...	150	
7	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	1,049
			25th January, 1871 ...	...
			23rd November, 1871...	212	
8	1	25th April, 1871 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	1,072
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	9th March, 1874 ...	...
9	8	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	993
			7th April, 1876 ...	317	
			22nd December, 1876...	164	
10	3	11th May, 1880 ...	25th April, 1877	49
			9th April, 1878 ...	322	
			6th December, 1878 ...	150	
11	9	22nd May, 1877 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	926
			9th February, 1880 ...	...
			26th June, 1880 ...	46	
12	10	11th May, 1880 ...	29th June, 1880	1,088
			2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
			24th December, 1881...	142	
13	11	22nd July, 1880 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	1,091
			19th April, 1883 ...	51	
			3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
14	12	27th February, 1883 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	1,088
			18th December, 1885...	184	
			19th February, 1886 ...	...
15	13	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	1,088
			17th December, 1887 ..	193	
			21st December, 1888...	185	
16	14	9th April, 1889 ...	11th March, 1889	1,091

Duration of
Parliaments.

20. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 854 days, or about 2 years and 4 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 198 days, or 6½ months.

Government
employés
and salaries

21. According to the following figures the persons employed in the service of the Government of Victoria number 31,408, and the annual

amount paid to them in salaries and wages is £3,454,973. This gives an average of £110 per head:—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS AND SALARIES OR WAGES.

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
His Excellency the Governor	1	10,000
Ministers of the Crown	10	15,500
Their Honors the Judges	6	18,500
Executive Council	3	1,386
Legislative Council	14	5,845
Legislative Assembly	28	9,777
Parliament Library	6	1,957
Parliament Refreshment Rooms and Gardens	4	552
Royal Mint	51	10,819
Chief Secretary's Office	20	7,081
Public Health	17	4,663
Government Statist	19	4,671
Police	1,462	213,777
Penal Establishments and Gaols	238	40,463
Hospitals for the Insane	489	50,125
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	46	7,683
Inspector of Reformatory Schools	3	1,100
Observatory	11	3,632
Public Library, Museums and Gallery	60	10,025
Government Botanist	6	1,730
Government Shorthand Writer	6	2,040
<i>Victorian Hansard</i>	4	2,175
Audit Office	38	10,916
Aborigines	7	1,298
Friendly Societies	1	400
Inspector of Officers in charge of Stores	1	540
Inspector of Factories and Shops	8	1,981
Education Department, Officers, etc.	135	36,890
Education Department, Teachers	4,550*	500,000*
Melbourne University	48	18,797
Supreme Court	8	3,765
Law Officers of the Crown	19	10,558
Crown Solicitor	26	6,720
Prothonotary	7	2,335
Master in Equity and Lunacy	12	4,675
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	168	39,018
Deputy Registrars	595	6,500†
Sheriffs	39	9,279
County Courts, Courts of Mines, Insolvency, General and Petty Sessions	10	9,883
Police Magistrates and Wardens	21	14,440
Clerks of Courts	105	22,167
Treasury	107	29,854
Public Service Board	15	6,868
Premier's Office	9	2,788
Agent-General	8	4,414
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	7	1,548
Government Printer	192	34,086

* Approximate number and amount, including result payments.

† Paid by fees. This is the amount voted.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS
AND SALARIES OR WAGES—*continued.*

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
Imperial Pensions	1	375
Defence Department	27	5,340
Naval Forces, Officers and Men	222	28,000
Naval Brigade	381	5,400
Land Forces, Head Quarters' Staff, Drill Instructors, Permanent Engineers, and Victorian Artillery	327	35,912
Land Forces, Militia	3,352	33,000
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	209	48,908
State Forests and Nurseries	20	3,311
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves	6	938
Botanical and Domain Gardens	53	6,883
Land Tax	2	892
Public Works	185	44,092
Melbourne Water Supply	82	15,763
Customs	312	67,038
Ports, Harbours and Immigration	105	17,466
Mercantile Marine	5	1,122
Distilleries and Excise	48	10,924
Powder Magazine and Dynamite Hulk	8	1,197
Fisheries	1	420
Post and Telegraph Offices	2,455	292,644
Country Postmasters	1,450	33,348
Mines	161	19,408
Water Supply	51	10,844
Agriculture, Forests, and Industries	9	2,061
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	22	6,714
Victorian Railways—Officers on Salaried List	1,286	262,888
Victorian Railways—All other Employés (including casual men on daily pay)	11,988	1,296,864
Total	31,408	3,454,973

Proportion
of Govern-
ment em-
ployés and
cost to
population.

22. The estimated population at the end of 1888 was 1,090,869, which number, compared with the above figures, shows that 1 person in every 35 is in the receipt of pay from the Government at a cost of £3 3s. 4d. per head of population. It should, however, be borne in mind that the statement includes 13,274 persons or 42 per cent. of the whole, at a cost of £1,559,752, or 45 per cent. of the whole, engaged upon the construction and working of railways, services which in most countries are performed by private enterprise; also that of the 4,685 persons employed under the Education Department 4,550 are State School teachers receiving salaries which average only £110 each; that of the 3,905 persons under the Post Office Department 1,450 are country postmasters receiving payments which average only £23 each; that of the 4,309 persons under the Defence Department, 222 receive salaries averaging only £126, 327 receive salaries averaging only £110, 381 receive pay averaging only £14 per annum, and 3,352 receive pay

averaging only £10 per annum; that of the 1,462 persons under the Police Department, the officers, sergeants, and constables number 1,451, the average salary of the whole department being only £146; and further, that under the Registrar-General there are 595 Deputy Registrars, paid by fees, the whole amount voted for whom is only £6,500, or an average of about £11 each.

23. According to the last report of the Public Service Board,* the persons classified under the *Public Service Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773) exclusive of State School teachers, number 4,920; of whom 13 are in the first division, 144 in the professional division, 1,875 in the clerical division, and 2,888 in the non-clerical division.

24. The third session of the Federal Council of Australasia† was held at Hobart, Tasmania, and was opened on the 29th January, 1889, by His Excellency the Governor of that Colony (Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.M.G.), the colonies represented being—Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The colony of Fiji, although in the Federation, sent no representative on this occasion. The colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand have not yet joined the Federation.

25. The following are the names of and offices held by the Representatives of the various colonies present at each of the three sessions of the Federal Council, which have been held up to the present time:—

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
FIRST SESSION.		
Victoria	James Service ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Graham Berry ...	Chief Secretary
Queensland	Samuel Walker Griffith ...	Premier and Colonial Secretary
	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Member of Executive and Legislative Councils
Tasmania	Adye Douglas ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
	John Stokell Dodds ...	Attorney-General
Fiji ...	William McGregor, C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary
SECOND SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General
Queensland	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Premier and Colonial Secretary
	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer

* Parliamentary Paper No. 114, Session 1888, page 17.

† For particulars respecting the constitution of the Federal Council see *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6, page 25 *et seq.*, and same work 1886-7, page 24 *et seq.*

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon	Minister of Lands and Works
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
THIRD SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary
Queensland	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	Secretary for Mines
	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Member of Legislative Assembly
South Australia	Thomas Playford ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Charles Cameron Kingston...	Attorney-General
Western Australia	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Knt.	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Treasurer
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

26. The first session of the Federal Council was opened on the 25th January, 1886 ; the second on the 16th January, 1888 ; and the third on the 29th January, 1889. All the sessions were held in Hobart.

Imperial Conference.

27. A conference between Her Majesty's Government and Colonial Representatives was held in London in 1887. This Conference met on the 4th April, and held its final sitting on the 9th May, having been in session for one month and five days. The points discussed may be classified as follows :—

POINTS DISCUSSED AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Naval defences of Australasia. | 14. Protection against foreign imports. |
| 2. Defence of coaling stations. | 15. Investment of trust funds in Colonial securities. |
| 3. Condition of Colonial land forces and defence precautions. | 16. Stamp duty on inscribed stock. |
| 4. Position of affairs in the New Hebrides. | 17. Disposal of unclaimed dividends on Colonial loans. |
| 5. Future Government of British New Guinea. | 18. Colonial registers. |
| 6. Postal matters. | 19. Saving life at sea. |
| 7. Universal penny post. | 20. Uniform census returns. |
| 8. Cable communication and charges. | 21. Uniform trade marks law. |
| 9. Execution of judgments throughout the Empire. | 22. Enlargement of Queen's title. |
| 10. Uniform bankruptcy law. | 23. Defence of South African ports. |
| 11. Uniform patent law. | 24. Native affairs in South Africa. |
| 12. Amendment of the marriage law. | 25. Newfoundland mail contracts. |
| 13. Effect of sugar bounties on British trade. | 26. Newfoundland fisheries. |

* For further information respecting this Conference see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-7, page 28 et seq.

28. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

Governors of
British
Dominions.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria ...	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.†	15 July, 1884
" ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting)‡	9 Mar., 1889*
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1885
" " "	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1875* 30 April, 1879*
Queensland ...	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	8 April, 1889
Western Australia ...	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	2 June, 1883
Tasmania ...	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable William Hillier Onslow, Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.	2 May 1889
Fiji ...	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar ...	General The Honorable Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	3 Nov., 1886
Malta ...	General Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens, G.C.M.G.	27 Sept., 1888
" ...	The Honorable Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	20 June, 1884*
Cyprus ...	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1886
Heligoland ...	Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly, C.M.G.	Dec., 1888
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.	3 Dec., 1883
Hong Kong ...	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	6 Oct., 1887
Mauritius ...	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct., 1887
Labuan ...	Peter Leys (Acting); also Consul-General for Borneo	5 Sept., 1881
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, South-eastern Africa, and British Bechuanaland ...	The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	22 Jan., 1881

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

† Absent on leave from the 8th March, 1889.

‡ During the absence from the colony of Sir H. B. Loch.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AFRICA—continued.</i>		
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Ship- pard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Sir Marshall James Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. ...	18 Feb., 1886
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	19 May, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson (Acting) ...	4 Oct., 1887
Sierra Leone ...	James Shaw Hay, C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1888
Gambia ...	Gilbert T. Carter (Administrator) ...	6 June, 1888
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1885
Lagos ...	Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. ...	8 Jan., 1886
<i>AMERICA.</i>		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec ...	A. R. Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*
Nova Scotia ...	A. W. McLelan (Lieutenant-Governor)	9 July, 1888*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. Shultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories ...	Joseph Royal (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	1 July, 1888*
British Columbia ...	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	A. A. Macdonald (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 Aug., 1884*
Newfoundland ...	Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.B. ...	1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry M. Jackson (Chief Commissioner)	Nov. 1885
British Guiana ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
"	Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas ...	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
St. Vincent ...	Robert B. Llewelyn (Administrator) ...	16 April, 1888
Windward Islands and Grenada	Walter Joseph Sendall, C.M.G. ...	2 June, 1885
Tobago ...	Loraine G. Hay (Administrator) ...	1889
St. Lucia ...	Edward Laborde, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 June, 1885
Leeward Islands and Antigua	William Frederick Haynes Smith, C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat ...	John Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	
St. Christopher and Nevis	Vacant	
Virgin Islands ...	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ...	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Com- missioner)	
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General E. Newdegate- Newdigate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ...	Thomas Kerr, C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1880

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

29. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governor £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. New South Wales comes next with 30 per cent less or £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Labuan (£400) and Virgin Islands (£300); but the former, in the case of the present occupant of the office, is supplemented by an allowance of £550 per annum as Consul-General of Borneo. In the following statement the salaries of Governors are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession:—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS (BRITISH COLONIES).

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria ...	10,000	Brh Honduras...	1,800
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	N ^o Scotia ...	1,800
New South Wales ...	7,000	N ^o Brunswick ...	1,800
Ceylon ...	6,666	Br Columbia ...	1,800
Cape of Good Hope ...	6,000*	Br Bechuanaland ...	1,800
Jamaica ...	6,000	La ...	1,700
Queensland ...	5,000	Ma (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,600
South Australia ...	5,000	Br New Guinea ...	1,500
Tasmania... ..	5,000	Basand ...	1,500
New Zealand ...	5,000	Pr Edward's Island ...	1,400
Mauritius ...	5,000	N. Territories of Canada	1,400
Straits Settlements ...	5,000	(Lieutenant-Governor)	
Gibraltar ...	5,000	Br Guiana (Lieutenant-	1,350
Malta ...	5,000	G ^o nor)	
British Guiana ...	5,000	Gam ...	1,300
Natal ...	4,000†	Zulu (Resident Commis-	1,200
Cyprus ...	4,000	siq	
Trinidad ...	4,000	Hongkong ...	1,033
Western Australia ...	3,000	Falk Islands ...	1,000
Barbados ...	3,000	Seycls ...	833
Leeward Islands ...	3,000	Heligad ...	800
Gold Coast ...	3,000	St. Vnt ...	800
Bermudas ...	2,946	St. L ...	800
Newfoundland ...	2,500	Domi ...	700
Windward Islands ...	2,500	St. Clopher and Nevis ...	600
Sierra Leone ...	2,500	Tobag ...	600
Fiji ...	2,000	Turks Caicos Islands ...	500
Quebec ...	2,000	Montt ...	500
Ontario ...	2,000	St. H ...	500
Manitoba ...	2,000	Labua ...	400‡
Bahamas ...	2,000	Virgin Islands ...	300

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; and the salaries of the Governor of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees. The former have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., and the latter have been similarly reduced under the assumption that a rupee is worth 1s. 8d.

* Including £1,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa.

† Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

‡ Receives also £550 as Consul-General of Borneo.

Reigning
sovereigns.

30. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:—

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ..	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	" ..	"	Empress of India	1877
Argentine Republic ..	M. J. Celman ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef ..	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil	1831
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria	1887
Chile ...	J. M. Balmaceda	...	President of the Republic	1886
China ...	Tsai-t'ien ...	1871	Hwangti of China	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Congo Free State	M. Ledegk	...	Governor General	...
Corea ...	Li H'ung ...	...	King of Corea	1864
Costa Rica ...	B. Soto ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark ...	Christian ...	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Ecuador ...	A. Flores ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ...	Mohamead wfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt	1879
France ...	M. F. Sadi not	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Sing-fürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedric ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt	1871
Baden ...	Friedric ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden	1852
Bavaria ...	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrech ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse	1877
Lippe ...	Wolder ...	1824	Prince of Lippe	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter I ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV.	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernst ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Alber ...	1828	King of Saxony	1873

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany—				
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Georg ...	1838	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1869
Schwarzburg - Sondershausen ...	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	Karl I. ...	1823	King of Württemberg...	1864
Greece ...	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	M. Barillas ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Haiti ...	GeneralLégitime ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Hawaii ...	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ...	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Honduras ...	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy... ..	1878
" ...	LeoneXIII.(Gioacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	H.R.W.Johnson ...	...	President of Liberia ...	1884
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1861	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nicaragua ...	E. Carazo ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Orange Free State ...	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	P. Escobar ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Persia ...	Nâsr-ed-Dîn ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	A. A. Caceres ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Portugal ...	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania ...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III...	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	F. Menendez ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander I. ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalonkorn I.	1853	King of Siam... ..	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	...	President of the Republic	1883
Spain ...	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain *	1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland...	B. Hammer ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	Benjamin Harrison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ...	M. Tages ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Venezuela ...	P. R. Paúl ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Zanzibar ...	Khalifa bin Säid	1846	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1888

* The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

31. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Willem III. of Holland, and Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, who were born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, who were born in 1818; also, that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other European monarch, and longer than any monarch named except the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of six years.

