

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

21. The *Constitution Act* of Victoria* originally provided for the establishment of two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Legislative Council or Upper House, to consist of 30 members elected for ten years, representing six districts, and a Legislative Assembly or Lower House, to consist of 60 members elected for five years, representing thirty-seven districts; a property qualification to be necessary for the members and electors of both Houses. Since the passing of the *Constitution Act* the number of members of the Council has been increased to 48, elected for six years, representing 14 provinces; and the number of members of the Assembly has been increased to 95, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), representing 84 districts; the property qualification of the latter has been entirely abolished as regards both members and electors; that of the former has been reduced, and is at present as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council.

Parliament
of Victoria

22. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except responsible ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

Persons in-
capable of
becoming
members.

23. The *Constitution Act* provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine responsible ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at

Number of
and pro-
vision for
ministers.

* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Cap. 55, Schedule I. For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly. A subsequent Act* provides for the appointment of an additional minister, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Members
may not
accept
offices of
profit.

24. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Payment of
members.

25. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300 per annum, out of the consolidated revenue.

Electors'
rights.

26. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “electors’ rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years.

Plural
voting.

27. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Franchise
extended
to Police.

28. By the *Police Franchise Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 969), assented to on the 20th November, 1888, members of the police force were for the first time allowed to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Foreigners
must be
naturalized

29. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January, or 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

* *The Officials in Parliament Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 780).

30. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

Males must be of age. Females not qualified.

31. By the *Legislative Council Amending Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 995), passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that the number of members of the Legislative Council should be increased from 42 to 48, and accordingly the election of the six new members took place, as specially provided for, in September, 1889. The number and boundaries of the provinces not being changed, 8 provinces will be represented by 3 members each, and 6 provinces will be represented by 4 members each.

Upper House — members increased in.

32. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 1008), which as to registration of electors came into operation at its passing, viz., on the 22nd December, 1888, and in all other respects at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 11th March, 1889, the number of electoral districts was increased from 55 to 84, and the number of members from 86 to 95.

Lower House — members increased in.

33. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Since the special election held in September, 1889, six of the electoral provinces for the Council have been represented by 4 members each, and eight by 3 members each.

Members to each district.

34. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1888-9 and 1889-90 is shown in the following table :—

Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1888-9.	1889-90.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Ratepayers' Roll	137,450	150,739	207,341	218,958
General Roll	1,112	1,077	36,389	34,631
Total	138,562	151,816	243,730	253,589

35. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their estimated populations, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1889-90 ; also, at the date of the special election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1889, for the 6 new members, the number of electors on the rolls of the four provinces in which the election was contested, and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes :—

Population, electors, and voters, Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Estimated Population 1889.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls 1889-90.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Special Election, 1889.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	113,000	4	17,253	...	†	...
North Yarra ...	117,000	3	15,012	...	...	...
South Yarra ...	132,000	4	19,543	17,675	8,283	46·86
Southern ...	85,000	3	13,928	...	...	...
South-Western ...	57,000	3	6,848	...	...	...
Nelson... ..	51,000	3	5,204	...	...	...
Western ...	50,609	3	6,837	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,000	4	11,703	10,728	4,350	40·55
Northern ...	68,000	4	8,810	8,501	5,881	69·18
Wellington ...	76,000	4	8,805	...	†	...
North-Central ...	52,000	3	5,439	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,000	3	9,448	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	68,000	4	8,922	8,337	2,784	33·39
South-Eastern ...	68,000	3	14,064	...	...	...
Total ...	1,091,609*	48	151,816	45,241	21,298	47·07

36. At the last eleven biennial elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election has been contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on five out of eleven occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election :—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1889.

Year of Election.			Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.	Year of Election.			Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.
1870	...	...	46·65	1882	...	...	55·13
1872	...	...	54·07	1884	...	...	56·70
1874	...	...	45·99	1886	...	...	48·04
1876	...	...	51·16	1888	...	...	51·76
1878	...	...	45·61	1889	...	...	47·07
1880	...	...	57·18				

37. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March, 1889, was the first held under the new *Electoral Act*;† all the seats were contested except ten. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, number of members, total number of electors and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

* This estimate refers generally to about the middle of August. The estimated total population of Victoria at that date was 1,107,800, or 16,200 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, gaols, etc., who are not taken into account in the municipal estimates, from which the above figures have been derived.
† Uncontested. ‡ 52 Vict. No. 1,008. See paragraph 32 ante.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population 1889.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls 1889-90.	Electors who voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	11,876	1	2,174	1,274	60·67
Anglesey	13,180	1	3,242	2,022	64·64
Ararat	9,432	1	1,865	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East	13,584	1	3,676	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West	24,529	2	5,725	4,558	80·19
Barwon	9,769	1	2,065	*	*
Benalla and Yarrawonga ...	11,715	1	2,827	1,885	67·49
Benambra	9,132	1	1,977	1,227	65·23
Bogong	9,031	1	1,724	1,193	67·21
Borong	10,709	1	2,217	1,629	72·43
Bourke East	10,088	1	2,451	1,603	73·36
Bourke West	9,303	1	2,216	*	*
East Bourke Boroughs ...	36,662	2	8,960	4,535	63·30
Brighton	13,767	1	3,412	1,924	66·09
Carlton	15,503	1	3,477	2,294	71·82
Carlton South	12,185	1	2,677	1,916	70·21
Castlemaine	16,620	2	3,328	2,672	77·05
Clunes and Allandale ...	10,044	1	2,284	1,960	81·63
Collingwood	29,273	2	6,259	4,108	68·87
Creswick	8,039	1	1,998	1,786	84·36
Dandenong and Berwick ...	12,667	1	3,909	1,834	54·26
Daylesford	9,492	1	2,246	*	*
Delatite	12,601	1	2,664	1,342	54·09
Donald and Swan Hill ...	11,521	1	2,212	1,338	62·12
Dundas	9,725	1	2,101	1,179	54·91
Dunolly	10,101	1	2,140	1,570	71·56
Eaglehawk	8,999	1	2,250	1,892	83·64
Eastern Suburbs	15,632	1	3,992	2,287	67·86
Emerald Hill	15,802	1	3,286	2,153	64·40
Essendon and Flemington ...	13,295	1	4,365	2,308	61·45
Evelyn	10,707	1	3,086	1,874	65·99
Fitzroy	28,419	2	5,790	3,602	64·39
Footscray	16,408	1	3,854	2,049	64·92
Geelong	20,383	2	5,193	3,405	67·82
Gippsland Central	11,678	1	2,609	1,599	60·14
Gippsland East	7,462	1	2,269	1,566	67·85
Gippsland North	8,843	1	2,249	1,241	57·94
Gippsland South	10,703	1	2,846	1,532	56·97
Gippsland West	13,551	1	3,820	1,641	45·22
Grant	7,876	1	2,082	1,361	67·61
Grenville	17,562	2	3,752	2,146	55·10
Gunbower	10,715	1	2,493	1,810	73·22
Hawthorn	16,436	1	3,499	2,144	68·54
Horsham	11,250	1	2,401	*	*
Jolimont and West Richmond	11,887	1	2,329	1,328	57·92

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population 1889.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls 1889-90.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Kara Kara ...	9,021	1	2,062	*	*
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield ...	9,065	1	2,504	1,556	60·40
Korong	9,847	1	2,172	1,587	72·30
Kyneton ...	11,178	1	2,073	1,600	75·83
Lowan ...	10,466	1	2,464	1,649	67·31
Maldon ...	7,760	1	1,736	*	*
Mandurang ...	9,732	1	2,115	1,369	63·94
Maryborough ...	11,541	1	2,397	1,736	71·53
Melbourne ...	11,627	1	3,661	*	*
Melbourne East ...	21,992	2	5,084	4,491	88·25
Melbourne North ...	17,387	1	3,542	2,393	69·20
Melbourne South ...	14,791	1	3,180	2,071	63·47
Melbourne West ...	12,998	1	2,828	2,159	75·99
Mornington ...	14,029	1	4,038	1,327	39·75
Normanby ...	9,182	1	2,172	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia ...	11,020	1	2,478	1,368	54·94
Ovens ...	8,032	1	1,767	1,186	67·23
Polwarth ...	9,239	1	2,805	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy ...	7,716	1	1,791	*	*
Port Melbourne ...	12,629	1	2,894	2,052	73·44
Portland ...	8,874	1	1,968	*	*
Prahran... ..	14,712	1	3,255	2,194	66·04
Richmond ...	29,877	2	7,465	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden ...	9,818	1	2,231	1,321	58·12
Rodney ...	19,502	2	5,116	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst ...	22,815	2	5,218	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South ...	10,188	1	2,051	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa ...	10,104	1	2,224	1,493	65·57
South Yarra ...	16,236	1	2,936	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda ...	17,747	1	3,630	2,167	67·24
Stawell ...	8,883	1	2,431	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca... ..	9,432	1	1,908	1,468	73·03
Toorak ...	17,126	1	3,466	*	*
Villiers and Heytesbury ...	10,222	1	2,034	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,116	1	2,623	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip ...	7,731	1	2,095	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool ...	8,083	1	2,025	1,508	78·09
Williamstown ...	13,619	1	3,685	2,322	68·07
Windermere ...	9,066	1	1,474	1,230	81·62
Total ...	1,091,609†	95	253,589	147,129	66·58

* No contest.

† This estimate refers generally to about the middle of August. The estimated total population of Victoria at that date was 1,107,800, or 16,200 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, gaols, etc., who are not taken into account in the municipal estimates, from which the above figures have been derived.

38. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last ten general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

Electors
who voted
Legislative
Assembly.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1889.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	1880 (February)	66·56
1868	61·59	1880 (July)	65·85
1871	65·02	1883	64·96
1874	61·00	1886	64·70
1877	62·29	1889	66·58

39. The population of Victoria at the end of December, 1889, is estimated to have been 1,118,028, and there being 48 members and 151,816 electors for the Upper House, there is 1 member to every 23,292, and 1 elector to every 7·4 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 253,589 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 11,769, and 1 elector to every 4·4 of the population.

Proportion
of members
and electors
of both
Houses to
population.

40. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,163 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,669 for the Lower House.

Proportion
of members
to electors.

41. The estimated population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1888 was 37,808,892, and the Upper House consisted of 560 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 67,500 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion as far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 48.

Proportion
of peers to
population
of United
Kingdom.

42. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 56,431; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,617 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,626 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,788 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

England, she would return 19; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 24.*

43. With the exception of Western Australia,† all the Australasian colonies possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.‡ In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other three they are nominated by the Governor. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.				
Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	48	Elected	Six Years§	151,816
New South Wales ...	73	Nominated	Life||	...
Queensland	39	Nominated¶	Life	...
South Australia ...	24	Elected	Eight years§	33,741
Tasmania	18	Elected	Five years	6,135
New Zealand	44	Nominated	Life**	...

44. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary:—

* The population of England has been assumed to be 29,015,613, of Scotland 4,077,070, of Ireland 4,716,209.

† In Western Australia, where responsible Government does not at present exist, there is an Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consisting of 5 official members, appointed by the Imperial Government, and 1 unofficial member. The only legislative body is the Legislative Council, consisting of 26 members, of whom 4 are official members, 5 Crown nominees, and 17 elected for five years. The qualification of an elected member is the possession of £1,000 freehold property; and that of an elector is £100 freehold or £10 household, or the lease of Crown lands to the same amount of annual rental. A Bill is now (July 1890) before the Imperial Parliament providing for the establishment of responsible Government in Western Australia.

‡ For a full account of the constitution of each colony, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

§ One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria, and every three years in South Australia.

|| A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

¶ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension.

** If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

Upper House in Australasian colonies—Members and electors.

Upper House—Qualification of members.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.*
New South Wales ...	...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	...	At least 30 years of age; resident 3 years in the colony; a natural born or naturalized subject; or legal denizen.
Tasmania ...	...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.†
New Zealand ...	...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

45. A property qualification for electors of members of the Upper House exists in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election. The following is a description of the necessary qualifications :—

Upper House—Qualification of electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
South Australia ...	...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.
Tasmania ...	...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

* Judges of any court in Victoria; ministers of religion; persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

† Judges of the Supreme Court; persons holding offices of profit or emolument by the appointment of the Governor in Council (except Responsible Ministers) and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

Upper House and money bills.

46. The Upper House cannot initiate money bills in any of the colonies. In New South Wales it claims the right to alter such bills, but this is not admitted by the Lower House. In South Australia, by a compact between the two Houses, the Upper House can return a money bill with a memorandum of the amendments they suggest. In Tasmania the Upper House has power to reduce, but not to increase the amounts proposed in such bills. In the other colonies, the Upper House cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass or reject it as a whole.

Upper House—Payment of members.

47. In South Australia, members of the Upper House receive £200 per annum for their services; in New Zealand they receive £100 for every session attended if they live more than three miles from the Parliament Buildings, in other cases no payment. In the remaining colonies, members of this House receive no remuneration for their services.

Upper House—Dissolution by the Governor.

48. In South Australia, the Upper House can be dissolved by the Governor, but only in the event of its rejecting the same Bill passed twice by the Lower House, a general election of the latter having intervened between the first and second passings and an absolute majority of the Lower House concurring in the second passing. In the other colonies, the Governor has no power to dissolve the Upper House.

Lower House—Members and electors.

49. In all the Australasian colonies which possess responsible Government the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected, and the number of electors for this House in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which Elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	253,589
New South Wales	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland	72	Five years	72,458
South Australia	54	Three years	62,434
Tasmania	36	Five years	25,312
New Zealand	95*	Three years	175,410

Lower House—Qualification of members.

50. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies. The following is the necessary qualification :—

* Four of these are Maoris. After the next election the total number of members is to be reduced to 74, viz., 70 European and 4 Maori members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria	...	...	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.*
New South Wales	...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.†
Queensland	...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.‡
South Australia	...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).
Tasmania	...	...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
New Zealand	...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).

51. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania. A second vote in a different electoral district is, however, in most instances, acquired in respect to property. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

Lower House—Qualification of electors.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an “elector’s right,” but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
New South Wales	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
Queensland...	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.

* Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.
† No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.
‡ Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.
§ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.—*continued.*

Tasmania ...	...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.
New Zealand	...	For European representation:—Any male 21 years of age (not a Maori), if resident one year in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters. Freehold property, £25 in value, held for six months before registration entitles an adult male to register, if not already registered, under the residential qualification. For a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll. For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.

NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, lunatics, paupers, and criminals are disqualified from voting. In Victoria the police have recently been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

Lower House—
Payment of
members

52. In Victoria and New South Wales each member of the Lower House is entitled to receive £300 per annum in reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. In South Australia each member receives £200 per annum for his services. In New Zealand each member receives £100 per session for his services; also, in consideration of necessary expenses incurred, £25 per session if he lives within three miles, or £50 if he lives beyond that distance from the Parliament buildings.

Lower House—
Dissolution
by the
Governor.

53. In all the colonies the Lower House of Parliament can be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor. In such cases His Excellency acts generally according to the advice of Ministers, but there are instances in which their advice has been disregarded and a dissolution has been refused.

Females
cannot be
elected, or
vote at
elections.

54. Females can neither be elected as members nor vote for the election of members of either House of Parliament in any of the Australasian colonies.

Members,
electors,
etc., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

55. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, except Western Australia, of the number of inhabitants at the end of 1889; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament in 1890; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Inhabitants at end of 1889.	Lower House, 1890.					Last General Election.	
		Mem- bers.	Electors.	Inhabi- tants to a Member.	Inhabi- tants to an Elector.	Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
Victoria	1,118,028	95	253,589	11,769	4·41	2,669	1889	66·58
New South Wales	1,122,200	137	...	8,191	...	...	1889	59·09*
Queensland ...	406,658	72	73,957	5,648	5·50	1,027	1888	73·92
South Australia...	324,484	54	69,811	6,009	4·64	1,293	1890	55·09
Tasmania ...	151,472	36	26,054	4,208	5·81	724	1886	70·88†
New Zealand ‡ ...	620,279	91	175,410	6,816	3·54	1,928	1887	67·20

56. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece or Servia, but a larger number than any other country. New South Wales comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Greece or Servia. All the other Australasian colonies are more largely represented than any other countries. By the following table,§ in which the countries are arranged according to the proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next least is Brazil:—

Parliamen-
tary repre-
sentation
in various
countries.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants. ||	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repre- sentative.
Tasmania	151,472	36	4,208
Queensland	406,658	72	5,648
South Australia ...	324,484	54	6,009
New Zealand ¶ ...	662,280	95	6,971
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales ...	1,122,200	137	8,191
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Victoria	1,118,028	95	11,768
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304

* Or 60·10 if informal votes be counted.

† Estimated.

‡ Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.

§ This table has been compiled from official documents, many of the figures having been taken from a return prepared for the Government of Brazil, by Mr. J. P. Favilla Nunes, and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

|| Some of the populations in this column differ somewhat from those given in other portions of this work.

¶ In the population of New Zealand, 42,000 Maoris, and in the number of representatives four Maoris are included. The figures, therefore, do not agree with those in the last table which are exclusive of Maoris.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*contd.*

Country.	Number of Inhabitants.*	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repre- sentative.
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,640	215	20,496
Sweden	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland	4,172,971	86	48,523
Italy	28,459,628	508	56,022
United Kingdom	37,808,892	670	56,431
Colombia	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria	23,070,688	353	65,356
France	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil	14,002,335	125	112,019
United States	56,785,456	334	170,016

Municipal
govern-
ment.

57. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, about eighteen-nineteenths of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities, towns,* and *boroughs,* and the latter *shires.* They are regulated under the *Local Government Acts* (28 Vict. No. 506, and 47 Vict. No. 786), each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The cities, towns, and boroughs now number 59, and the shires 130. They have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Cities,
Towns, and
Boroughs.

58. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles,† and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its

* See footnote (II) on page 25.
† Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four boroughs have larger areas, viz., Sandhurst, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres, and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

59. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of Shires. yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

60. The Governor in Council may divide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight. Sub-division
of Districts.

61. The number of councillors in a municipality is fixed by the Governor in Council. It must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually 9. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. Municipal
Councillors

62. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace, by virtue of his position during the time he holds office and one year longer. Chairman of
Council.

63. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been fully paid. Municipal
electors.

64. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale:— Plurality of
votes.

IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £50 ...	... One vote
„ „ „ from £50 to £100 ...	... Two votes
„ „ „ over £100 ...	... Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £25 ...	... One vote
„ „ „ from £25 to £75 ...	... Two votes
„ „ „ over £75 ...	... Three votes

- Ten pounds rating in-sufficient without occupation. 65. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.
- Enrolment in sub-divisions. 66. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.
- Rateable Property. 67. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.
- General and separate rates. 68. General rates are made and levied in each municipal district. They must not be more than 2s. 6d., or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of such property. Separate rates in addition, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit.
- Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong. 69. Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years the place of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842, and was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.
- Metropolitan Board of Works. 70. A Bill is now (July 1890) before Parliament for the creation of a Metropolitan Board of Works, to consist of 38 members to be elected by the City of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities.
- Federal Council Act. 71. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia* "for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures," passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have

* *Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885* (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60).

force therein; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.

72. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the Council was authorized thereby to have legislative authority in respect to the following matters:—

Matters on which Federal Council may legislate.

- (a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific.
- (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals.
- (c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits.
- (d) The service of civil process in the courts of any colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued.
- (e) The enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony.
- (f) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders, including deserters of wives and children, and deserters from the imperial or colonial naval or military forces.
- (g) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Government beyond territorial limits.
- (h) Any matter which at the request of the legislatures of the colonies Her Majesty by Order in Council shall think fit to refer to the Council.
- (i) Such of the following matters as may be referred to the Council by the legislatures of any two or more colonies, that is to say—general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnized or decreed in any colony, naturalization of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the legislatures of the several colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

73. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first three items in the list—(a), (b), and (c)—should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; other bills might be assented to by the Governor of the colony in which the Federal Council was held, subject, however, to the subsequent disallowance by Her Majesty, if Her Majesty should so determine.

Assent to Bills passed by Federal Council.

74. It was further provided that the necessary expenditure connected with the business of the Council should be defrayed in the first instance by the colony wherein the expenditure was incurred, and should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the

Expenses of Federal Council.

Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

Colonies in which Federal Council Act should operate.

75. It was also provided that the Act was only to operate in respect to such colonies as should pass Acts or Ordinances declaring it to have force therein, it being provided, however, in the latter case, that all Acts of the Council passed while the Act was in operation should continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Federal Council.

Colonies represented at Federal Council.

76. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, and subsequently in South Australia; but up to the present time the other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Members of Federal Council.

77. 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 Legis- lative 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
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Edward Nicholas Coventry	Minister of Lands and Works
	Braddon	
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
THIRD SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies	Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Queensland	John Murtagh Macrossan ... Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Secretary for Mines Member of Legislative Assembly
South Australia	Thomas Playford...	Premier and Treasurer
Western Australia	Charles Cameron Kingston...	Attorney-General
	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Knt.	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Bolton Stafford Bird ... Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Treasurer Attorney-General

78. The first session of the Federal Council was opened on the 25th January, 1886 ; the second on the 16th January, 1888 ; and the the third on the 29th January, 1889. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony, His Excellency Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.M.G.

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

79. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in “one powerful Australian nation,” the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890. The following is a statement of the names of the members of this conference, and the positions they occupied in their respective colonies :—

Australasian Federation Conference 1890.

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier (President of the Conference)
	Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary
New South Wales	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. ...	Premier
	William McMillan ...	Colonial Treasurer
Queensland	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Member of the Legislative Assembly
	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	Colonial Secretary
South Australia	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D. Lond.	Premier
	Thomas Playford ...	Member of the Legislative Assembly
Western Australia...	Sir James George Lee Steere ...	Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Member of the Executive Council
Tasmania	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Treasurer
New Zealand ...	Captain William Russell Russell	Colonial Secretary
	Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G. ...	Member of the House of Representatives

Resolutions
of Federa-
tion Con-
ference.

80. The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, was elected President of the conference. The first meeting was held on the 6th, and the conference closed on the 14th February, 1890. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and while fully recognising the valuable services of the members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these colonies under one legislative and executive government on principles just to the several colonies.
2. That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.
3. That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.
4. That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown colonies.

Governors.

81. 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
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.§	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip ; the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.
† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.
‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.
§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
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 ...	15th Nov., 1889*
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 { 16th Nov., 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honourable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	Still in office

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.

82. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Hopetoun, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and seven months. Duration of Governorships.

83. 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. Interregna in Victoria.

84. 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:— Ministries.

* Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

† Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. 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	President of the Board of Land and Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
succeeded by			
George Samuel Evans ...	Ditto ...	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Miller ...	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
	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
John Robinson Bailey ...	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 Mitchell, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Charles MacMahon ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	

* 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	
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
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	10 June 1872	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...		4 May 1874
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. {	Commissioner of Public Works	14 June 1872	
	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	
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	
succeeded by			1 May 1874*
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
James Munro ...		10 Aug. 1875	
Francis Longmore ...	{ Minister of Public Instruction President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	{ 7 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...			
William Collard Smith	{ Minister of Agriculture ... Commissioner of Railways and Roads	23 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...		7 Aug. 1875	
James Brown Patterson	{ Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works Minister of Mines ...	23 Aug. 1875	
Robert Le Poer Trench*		{ Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		{ 7 Aug. 1875
James Macpherson Grant			
William Arthur Callander			
a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
	Attorney-General ...	{ 9 Aug. 1875	
	Minister of Justice ...		
	(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	
Robert Ramsay ...			
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Agriculture ...	{ 20 Oct. 1875	
John Madden† ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General		
William McLellan ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Minister of Justice...	{ 20 Oct. 1875	
	Minister of Mines ...		
	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	5 March 1880
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	
	Minister of Agriculture ..	28 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works ..	28 May 1877	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Attorney-General ...	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by			
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	27 Mar. 1878	5 March 1880
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...	22 May 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 June 1877	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Peter Lalor ...	Postmaster-General ...	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
XIX.			
James Service ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	5 Mar. 1880	3 Aug. 1880
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		
Robert Clark ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Education (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)		
James Goodall Francis	(Without office) ...	16 Mar. 1880	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
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 ...		
Alfred Thomas Clark ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	12 Aug. 1880	
Henry Roberts Williams ...	Minister of Mines		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Richard Richardson ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
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)	3 Aug. 1880	
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)		
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	5 Aug. 1880	
XXI.			
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1881
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		
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture	19 Aug. 1881	2 Aug. 1881
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General		
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
succeeded by			
Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto		
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	Treasurer (without salary) ...	9 July 1881	8 March 1881
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)		
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
succeeded by			
Robert Burrowes	Ditto	19 Aug. 1881	8 March 1881
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
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)	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Raham 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 ‡
uncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
lbert Lee Tucker	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
lfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
onas Felix Levien	Minister of Mines		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 April 1884	
James Service	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
succeeded by			
uncan Gillies	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Raham 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
lfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
onas Felix Levien	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		18 Feb. 1886
uncan Gillies	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
lfred Deakin	Solicitor-General	13 Nov. 1883		23 April 1884
	Acting Commissioner of Public Works		
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C.	Minister of Defence	23 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
lfred Deakin	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 6 Sept. 1889*
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		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C.	Ditto	16 Sept. 1889	} Still in office 21 May 1890
Charles Henry Pearson	Minister of Public Instruction		
John Lamont Dow || ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Com- missioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Railways (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	} Still in office 21 May 1890 24 Aug. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow || ... ..	Minister of Agriculture (with- out salary)		
John Lamont Dow †	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	24 Aug. 1886	} Still in office 4 Oct. 1887†
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 1 June 1889
John Nimmo	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	} Still in office 1 June 1889
John Nimmo	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	} Still in office 5 March 1889
William Froggatt Walker	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	} Still in office 16 Sept. 1889
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	} Still in office 16 Sept. 1889
James Bell, M.L.C.	(Without office)	20 April 1886	

* Died at this date.

† The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from 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.

§ At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

|| The offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture, vacated by Mr. Dow, are at present temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.

Duration of
Ministries.

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

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,	579
6. Richard Heales ...	353	K.C.M.G.	
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	19. James Service ...	151
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	20. Graham Berry ...	340
10. James McCulloch ...	436	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	22. James Service ...	1,078
12. James McCulloch ...	436	23. Duncan Gillies ...	Still in office.

Average
duration of
Ministries.

86. 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.

Parliaments.

87. 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 Parlia- ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia- ment.
				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			9th August, 1859	637
	1	13th October, 1859 ..	18th September, 1860...	341	
	2	20th November, 1860 ...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3			11th July, 1861	1,091
	1	30th August, 1861 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th September, 1863	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
			25th August, 1864	

* The term "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.
4	1	28th November, 1864	28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	378
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
	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	
			30th December, 1867	...	686
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	
			25th January, 1871 ...	...	1,048
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	
			9th March, 1874 ...	...	1,049
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876...	164	
			25th April, 1877 ...	...	1,072
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880 ...	...	993
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	
			29th June, 1880 ...	...	49
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	926
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
			19th February, 1886 ...	...	1,088
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
			11th March, 1889 ...	...	1,091
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	235	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...			

88. 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 199 days, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ months. Duration of Parliaments

89. With the view of showing the number of persons of different grades in the service of the Victorian Government, and their emoluments, the Departments, in the following table, have been placed in classified arrangement, the number of persons employed and the Persons employed by Government.

total amount of salaries and wages paid annually being also shown. Persons temporarily employed, or any whose services are not wholly retained by the State, are not included:—

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

(Exclusive of Persons temporarily or only partially employed.)

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
		£
Executive—		
His Excellency the Governor	1	10,000
Ministers of the Crown	10	15,500
Executive Council, Officers of	2	1,320
Total	13	26,820
Legislature—		
Legislative Council, Officers of	16	6,028
Legislative Assembly, Officers of	28	9,963
Parliament Library	6	1,965
Parliament Refreshment Rooms and Gardens	4	541
<i>Victorian Hansard</i>	4	2,175
Total	58	20,672
Administrative—		
Public Service Board	15	6,300
Premier's Office	9	2,471
Chief Secretary's Office	21	7,304
Government Shorthand Writer	6	2,092
Treasury*	110	29,605
Audit Office	40	11,749
Agent-General	8	4,482
Total	209	64,003
Judicial and Legal—		
Their Honors the Judges	6†	18,500
Supreme Court	8	5,766
Law Officers of the Crown	21	10,914
Crown Solicitor	26	6,533
Prothonotary	7	2,413
Master in Equity and Lunacy	12	4,887
Registrar-General	51	9,460
Registrar of Titles	141	31,688
Registrar of Friendly Societies	1	400
Sheriffs	41	8,831
County Courts, Courts of Mines, Insolvency, General and Petty Sessions	10	9,878
Police Magistrates and Wardens	22	14,527
Clerks of Courts	111	21,952
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	7	1,606
Total	464	147,355

* Including two Inspectors of Officers in charge of Stores, and Paymaster of Imperial Pensions.

† A seventh Judge has recently been temporarily appointed.

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

(Exclusive of Persons temporarily or only partially employed.)

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
Police and Gaols—		£
Police	1,511	216,234
Penal Establishments and Gaols...	245	41,324
Total	1,756	257,558
Defences—		
Defence Department—Civil Staff	34	6,568
Naval Forces—Permanent	238*	28,818
Land Forces—Permanent	350†	38,209
Total	622	73,595
Collection of Taxes—		
Customs	329	59,627
Distilleries and Excise	48	10,878
Land Tax	2	900
Total	379	71,405
Education, Science, Health, etc.—		
Education Department—		
Officers, Inspectors, etc.	147	38,438
Teachers	4,600‡	543,812
Melbourne University§	51	20,078
Public Library, Museums and Gallery	59	10,142
Government Statist	19	4,283
Government Astronomer	11	3,589
Government Botanist	6	1,772
Public Health Department	18	4,829
Hospitals for the Insane	569	57,600
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves	6	972
Botanical and Domain Reserves	54	7,140
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	47	7,770
Inspector of Reformatory Schools	3	1,120
Inebriate Asylum	15	600
Aborigines	7	1,308
Total	5,612	703,453
Commercial—		
Victorian Railways—		
Administrative Officers	1,600	287,416
Employed in working lines open	9,573	1,039,984
Employed in construction	671	112,578

* Embracing 39 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 146 men.

† Including Head Quarters' Staff, 8; Victorian Artillery, 256; Submarine Mining Company, 31; Drill Instructors, 32; and officers and non-commissioned officers of Mounted Rifles, Victorian Rangers and Cadet Corps, 23.

‡ Of these about 4,280 are classified, and the remainder unclassified.

§ The University and Mint are not under the direct control of the Victorian Government although the former is largely and the latter entirely maintained by Government grants.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS
AND SALARIES OR WAGES—*continued*.
(Exclusive of Persons temporarily or only partially employed.)

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual.
		£
Commercial—		
Melbourne Water Supply	91	17,131
Country Water Supply	58	12,530
Post and Telegraph Offices	2,710	308,484
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands ...	205	46,943
Marine Board	8	2,050
Ports and Harbours	108	17,152
Mercantile Marine	6	1,124
Powder Magazine and Dynamite Hulk	8	1,224
Total	15,038	1,846,616
Industrial—		
Public Works	183	43,453
Government Printer	194	33,638
Royal Mint*	54	10,838
Inspector of Factories and Shops	8	2,141
Total	439	90,070
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.—		
Agriculture, Forests, and Industries	10	2,921
State Forests and Nurseries	26	4,628
Scab Prevention and Diseases of Stock	22	6,805
Mines Department	167	20,571
Fisheries Department	1	420
Total	226	35,345
Grand Total	24,816	3,336,892

90. According to this table the persons regularly employed in the service of the Government of Victoria number 24,816, and the amount paid to them annually is £3,336,892, or an average of £134 per head. Comparing these figures with the estimated population at the end of 1889, viz., 1,118,028, it appears that, exclusive of persons casually or not wholly employed, one person in every 45 is in Government employment, at a cost of £2 19s. 8d. per head of population. It will be observed however, that over 15,000 persons, or about 60 per cent. of the whole, at a cost of about 1¼ million, or 55 per cent. of the whole are engaged upon the construction and working of the railways or in other commercial departments of the Government—services which, in many other countries, are wholly or partially performed by private enterprise.

* See footnote (§) on page 49.

91. Of the whole number of persons referred to in the last table, about 10,000 are under the Public Service Board, 11,800 under the Railway Commissioners, and the bulk of the remainder are in the Police and Defence Forces, as is shown by the following figures :—

Persons under Public Service, Railways, and Police Acts.

Under <i>Public Service Act</i> —				Under <i>Railway Commissioners Act</i>			
Public Service Board	...	...	3	...	...	...	11,844
First Division	...	...	11	Police	...	...	1,501
Professional Division	...	...	165	Defence Forces	...	...	588
Clerical Division	...	...	2,033	Residue	...	...	788
Non-clerical Division	...	...	3,283				
Teachers	...	...	4,600				
				Grand Total...	...	...	<u>24,816</u>
Total	...	...	10,095				

92. Under the Public Service and Railway Commissioners Acts persons may be temporarily employed from time to time to meet the exigences of the service for any period not exceeding three* months in the Public Service proper, and six months in the Railway Department. The following are the numbers of such persons in 1889, together with the annual rate of salaries or wages payable. The information respecting the General Public Service has been taken from a return† to an order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd September, 1889:—

Super-numeraries in Public Service.

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND RAILWAYS, 1889.

Department.	Number Employed.	Rate of Annual Payment.
		£
Parliament	3	120
Chief Secretary	39	4,761
Minister of Public Instruction	40	3,030
Attorney-General	73	4,969
Minister of Justice	148	1,430
Treasurer	274	21,965
Commissioner of Lands, etc.	165	19,028
Minister of Agriculture	14	1,247
Commissioner of Public Works	283‡	36,419
Commissioner of Trade and Customs	111	7,339
Postmaster General	371	11,014
Minister of Mines	119	5,965
Water Supply Works	434§	54,750
Victorian Railways||—		
Working Lines Open	1,941	207,885
Engaged in Construction	1,784	221,821
Total	5,799	601,743

* Recently extended to nine months as a maximum in special cases.

† Parliamentary paper C, No. 9, Session 1889.

‡ Increased to 442 in May, 1890.

§ Including 73 men in the Melbourne and 361 in the Country Water Supply Department. The latter had increased to 508 in May, 1890.

|| On the 31st December, 1889. Information supplied by the Secretary for Railways

Persons in
State em-
ployment
in Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

93. The following is a comparative statement of the number and salaries of persons in the permanent employment of the State in Victoria and New South Wales. The information for the latter colony has been taken from a return prepared in the office of the Civil Service Board of New South Wales* :—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1889.

Branches in the Public Service.	No. of Persons.		Annual Payment.	
	Victoria.	N.S. Wales	Victoria.	N.S. Wales.
			£	£
Police and Gaols—				
Police	1,511	1,585	216,234	288,452
Penal Establishments and Gaols ...	245	457	41,324	64,799
Total	1,756	2,042	257,558	353,251
Defences (exclusive of Militia, etc.) ...	622	641	73,595	73,755
Customs and Excise	377	200	70,505	49,541
State Education—				
Education Department	4,747	4,042	582,250	490,342
University	51	77	20,078	17,242
Total	4,798	4,119	602,328	507,584
Charitable Institutions—				
Hospitals for the Insane	569	358	57,600	34,439
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	50	28	8,890	3,503
Total	619	386	66,490	37,942
Commercial and Revenue-yielding Depart- ments—				
Railways	11,844	11,091	1,439,978	1,483,000
Water Supply and Sewerage... ..	149	198	29,661	32,000
Post and Telegraph Offices	2,710	2,138	308,484	287,712
Crown Lands, Sale, Survey, etc. ...	205	818	46,943	162,465
Marine Board	8	221	2,050	36,975
Ports and Harbours	122†	287	19,500	50,660
Total	15,038	14,753	1,846,616	2,052,812
Royal Mint	54	43	10,838	9,711
All other Departments, including execu- tive, legislative, administrative and legal departments, public works, etc., etc.	1,552	1,325	408,962	380,309
Grand Total	24,816	23,509	3,336,892	3,464,905

* A copy of the return referred to was kindly furnished by Mr. J. T. Wilshire, M.P. for Canterbury, N.S.W.
† Including mercantile marine, and powder magazines.

94. Whilst the Government of Victoria employs about 1,300 more persons than the Government of New South Wales, the latter pays £128,000 more than the former in salaries and wages. The payment per person employed is £134 in Victoria, and £147, or £13 more, in New South Wales.

Payments in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

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

Governors
British
Dominion

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	12 Dec., 1885
„ „ „	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1875*
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 William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	1890
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	The Right Honorable William Hillier Onslow, Earl of Onslow, G.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	Lieutenant-General Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	1890
Cyprus	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1886
Heligoland†	Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly, C.M.G. ...	26 Dec., 1888
ASIA.		
British India	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	12 Mar., 1890 *
Hong Kong	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	6 Oct., 1887
Mauritius	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. ...	20 Oct., 1887
Labuan	Charles Vandeleur Creagh ...	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		Mar., 1888

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.
† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, Heligoland was ceded to Germany

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Ship- pard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson (Acting) ...	4 Oct., 1887
Sierra Leone ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.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 ...	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	8 Jan., 1886
AMERICA.		
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	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland ...	Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ...	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	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
"	Sir Charles Bruce, K.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 Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G. ...	2 Nov., 1889
St. Vincent ...	Irwin Charles Maling (Administrator)	11 July, 1889
Windward Islands and Grenada	The Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely- Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
Tobago ...	Loraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia ...	Robert Baxter Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Ad- ministrator)	4 April, 1889
Leeward Islands and Antigua	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat ...	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*

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

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
St. Christopher and Nevis	John Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands ...	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ...	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ...	Thomas Kerr, C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1880

96. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governor £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then New South Wales with £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£300) and St. Helena, Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession:—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria ...	10,000	Western Australia ...	3,000
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Barbados ...	3,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	9,000*	Leeward Islands ...	3,000
Straits Settlements ...	7,040†	Bermudas ...	2,946
New South Wales ...	7,000	Newfoundland ...	2,500
Ceylon ...	6,666	Windward Islands ...	2,500
Jamaica ...	6,000	Sierra Leone ...	2,500
Hong Kong ...	6,000†	Fiji ...	2,000
Queensland ...	5,000	Quebec ...	2,000
South Australia ...	5,000	Ontario ...	2,000
Tasmania... ..	5,000	Manitoba ...	2,000
New Zealand ...	5,000	Bahamas ...	2,000
Mauritius ...	5,000	Lagos ...	1,950
Gibraltar... ..	5,000	British Honduras... ..	1,800
Malta ...	5,000	Nova Scotia ...	1,800
British Guiana ...	5,000	New Brunswick ...	1,800
Trinidad ...	5,000	British Columbia... ..	1,800
Natal ...	4,000‡	British Bechuanaland ...	1,800
Cyprus ...	4,000	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Gold Coast ...	3,500		.

* Including £1,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.

† Including allowances.

‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor
	£		£
British New Guinea ...	1,700	Seychelles ...	833
Basutoland ...	1,500	Heligoland* ...	800
Prince Edward Island ...	1,400	St. Vincent ...	800
N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400	St. Lucia ...	800
British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350	Dominica ...	600
Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200	St. Christopher and Nevis ...	600
Falkland Islands ...	1,200	Tobago ...	600
Gambia ...	1,100	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
		Montserrat ...	500
		St. Helena ...	500
		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 Governors 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.

Reigning
sovereigns.

97. 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 Assump-tion 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 I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1843
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ..	1865
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	T. Fonseca ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	J. M. Balmaceda ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
China ...	Tsait'ien ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ...	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ...	Li H'ung ...	...	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	B. Soto ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	A. Flores ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ...	Mohamed Tewfik ...	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ...	M.F.Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887

* Ceded to Germany whilst these pages were passing through the press.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schilling-fürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ...	Friedrich I. ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1852
Bavaria ...	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ...	Woldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin ...	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm I.	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 II. ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert I. ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
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 ...	General Légitime	...	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
" ...	Leone XIII. (Giacchino 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.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1882
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 ...	R. Sacaza ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Orange Free State ...	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assump- tion of.
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 Har- rison	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

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

98. 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, both born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, all born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other monarch.

* 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.