

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1886-7.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.

„ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.

1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass’s Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.

1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.

„ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.

1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.

„ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.

1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.

1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.

1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.

1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.

1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.

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

1835. August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 3 *post.*)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.

1884. Dec. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favor or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.

1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.

1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May, 1887.

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

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

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

5. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the Extreme
points of
Victoria. whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape

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

Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 59' E.$; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 4' S.$, or 242 geographical miles.

Position of
Melbourne.

6. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 32''$ east.

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes.

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

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

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

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
	°	'	°	'
Point Nepean	38	18	144	40
Portland	38	21	141	37
Pyramid Point	38	32	145	14
Queenscliff	38	16	144	40
Sale	38	6	147	4
Sandhurst	36	46	144	17
Seymour	37	2	145	6
Smythesdale	37	39	143	41
St. Arnaud	36	37	143	16
Stawell	37	3	142	47
Talbot	37	10	143	42
Wangaratta	36	21	146	19
Warrnambool	38	23	142	30
Williamstown	37	52	144	55
Wilson's Promontory	39	8	146	26

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

Positions of Australasian capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

9. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which

Physical features.

separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others.

Mountains.

10. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet*; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least sixteen peaks over 5,000 feet high, and fifteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.†

* The Bogong is the highest mountain in Victoria. The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, one peak of which, according to Dr. Lendenfield of the Australian Museum, Sydney, who ascended to its summit, is 7,256 feet in height.

† For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 12.

11. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable ; Rivers. many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated ; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca ; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams ; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.* The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow :—The Goulburn, 345 miles ; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New South Wales ; the Glenelg, 281 miles ; the Wimmera, 228 miles ; the Loddon, 225 miles ; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles ; the Avoca, 163 miles ; the Hopkins, 155 miles ; the Campaspe, the Wannon, and the Yarra Yarra, each 150 miles ; the Ovens, 140 miles ; the La Trobe, 135 miles ; the Tambo, 120 miles ; the Mitchell, 80 miles.†

12. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and Lakes. lagoons ; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 57,700 acres, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, covering 6,650 acres, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 5,200 acres. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which there is a narrow entrance. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies more inland than the others, and is united with Lake Victoria by a narrow channel, called McLellan's Straits. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connearre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.‡

13. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, Bays, inlets,
&c. which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical

* From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,345 miles.

† For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 13.

‡ For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 14.

miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent breakwater to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, and the adjacent harbor of Welshpool, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possess considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. Works with the view of making this entrance permanent have been projected, and are being actively proceeded with.*

Capes, points,
&c.

14. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the same promontory as Cape Nelson; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.†

* For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book, 1882-3, paragraph 15.*

† For a complete list of the capes, points, &c., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book, 1882-3, paragraph 16.*

15. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those, Islands. all, except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, and at the last census contained 295 inhabitants, are but scantily peopled. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port; but a considerable portion of it is sterile or covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only 46 persons. The only other inhabited islands are Swan Island, near Queenscliff, with a population of 31; Mud Island, in Port Phillip Bay, with 9; Churchill and Sandstone Islands, in Western Port, with 12; Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel Islands, off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, with 128; and Gabo Island, five miles south-west of Cape Howe, with 14. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania.*

16. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more Climate. suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the twenty-nine years ended with 1886, the maximum temperature in the shade was $111\cdot2^{\circ}$ Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was $57\cdot4^{\circ}$. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was $178\cdot5^{\circ}$, viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-three years ended with 1886, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 130, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·46 inches.†

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

* For a complete list of the Victorian islands, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 17.

† For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see part Vital Statistics, *post.* A chapter on Meteorology and Climate was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th September, 1839*	
	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. ‡	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. §	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	Still in office

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. Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria on the 6th November, 1886. He is to assume the administration of the Government only in the event of the death or absence from the colony of the Governor for the time being.

Duration of Governorships.

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

Interregna in Victoria.

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

Ministries

20. 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:—

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

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

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 ...		
Wm. Henry Fancourt Mitchell	Postmaster-General ...		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.††	(Without office) ...		

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date. † Appointed Pusine Judge at this date.
 ‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 21 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 20th April, 1857.
 †† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 27 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 Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
		21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Miller ...	Ditto ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
		10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Solicitor-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Postmaster-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.*	Commissioner of Public Works (Without office) ...	21 Dec. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
		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
Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
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
James Goodall Francis ...	Ditto ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Travers Adamson ...	Solicitor-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
James Frederic Martley ...	Ditto ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Robinson Bailey ...	Postmaster-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
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 27 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			
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	
Wm. Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Charles Mac Mahon ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21 March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.
 † Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council 7 January, 1861.
 ‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council 2 September, 1861.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicted 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 Land 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 20 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 indicted 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
Robert Byrne † ...	Treasurer ...			{ 21 Jan. 1870
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 Reeve †	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	} 20 Sept. 1869
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, 9 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 15 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 ...	12 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 31 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 *	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Ditto ...			2 May 1874	
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads			10 June 1872	31 July 1874
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...				
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs				
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...				
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works			14 June 1872	4 May 1874
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	17 June 1872			
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	31 July 1874		
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	1 May 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 and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	} 7 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...			
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
James Brown Patterson	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	} 23 Aug. 1875	
Robert Le Poer Trench* ...			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Mines ...	} 7 Aug. 1875	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
	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 ...	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 27 July, 1876.

‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until 27 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
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	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	28 May 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	} 28 May 1877	} 5 March 1880
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Attorney-General ...	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by	Ditto ...	27 Mar. 1878	} 5 March 1880
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. *	Minister of Justice ...	} 22 May 1877	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	} 11 June 1877	} 5 March 1880
John Woods ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Peter Lalor ...	Postmaster-General ...	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
succeeded by	Ditto ...	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary) ...	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
James Brown Patterson ...			
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 ...	} 16 Mar. 1880	
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)	19 Mar. 1880	
James Goodall Francis ...	(Without office) ...	} 2 April 1880	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	} 16 Mar. 1880	
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	19 Mar. 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	2 April 1880	

* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 4 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			
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)			12 Aug. 1880
James Brown Patterson ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880 5 Aug. 1880		
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)			
Robert Dyce Reid ...	(Without office)			
XXI.				
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	Attorney-General (Premier)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Chief Secretary			
Thomas Bent	Commissioner of Railways ...			
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General			
James Howlin Graves ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture			
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General			
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto			19 Aug. 1881
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	Treasurer (without salary) ...			9 July 1881	8 March 1883
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)			
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	19 Aug. 1881	19 Aug. 1881	
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)			
Robert Burrowes	Ditto	19 Aug. 1881	8 March 1883	
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)			
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)	9 July 1881		
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	19 Aug. 1881		

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

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

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

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

Duration of Ministries.

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

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.†	Duration of Office.‡
	Days.
1. William Clark Haines	469
2. John O'Shanassy	49
3. William Clark Haines	315
4. John O'Shanassy	596

* The duties appertaining to the Office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April. 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. From the 20th April the Hon James Bell has administered the Mining Department for Mr. Dow.

† The word "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognized 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.

DURATION OF MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.
5. William Nicholson	396
6. Richard Heales	353
7. John O'Shanassy	590
8. James McCulloch	1,775
9. Charles Sladen	66
10. James McCulloch	436
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201
12. James McCulloch	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	357
14. James Goodall Francis	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	372
16. Graham Berry	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
18. Graham Berry	1,019
19. James Service	151
20. Graham Berry	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	607
22. James Service	1078
23. Duncan Gillies	Still in Office

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

23. The present is the thirteenth 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.

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857	368	
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
			9th August, 1859 ...	...	991
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	18th September, 1860	341	
	2	20th November, 1860...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
			11th July, 1861 ...	...	637
3	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 ...	...	1,091
4	1	28th November, 1864...	28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	378

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	1,048
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870	63	
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871	212	1,049
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873	196	
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874	219	1,072
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876	164	
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	25th April, 1877	993
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	49
			9th February, 1880 ...	...
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	29th June, 1880 ...	...
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	1,088
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
			19th February, 1886...	...	
			16th December, 1886...	275	

Duration of Parliaments.

24. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 834 days, or about 2 years and 3 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 199 days, or about 6½ months.

Federal Council Act.

25. 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

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

of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have 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.

26. 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.

Assent to
Bills passed
by Federal
Council.

27. 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.

Expenses
of Federal
Council.

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

Colonies in
which
Federal
Council Act
should
operate.

29. 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.

30. 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, and Fiji; but the other Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, decided not to join the Federal Council at present. Victorian representatives at the first Council were appointed on the 5th January, 1886. The following were the representatives of the various colonies at that Council, which was opened in Tasmania on the 25th January, 1886:—

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria	James Service	Premier and Treasurer
"	Graham Berry	Chief Secretary
Queensland	Samuel Walter Griffith	Premier and Colonial Secretary
"	James Robert Dickson	Colonial Treasurer
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere	Member of Executive and Legislative Councils
Tasmania	Adye Douglas	Premier and Chief Secretary
"	John Stokell Dodds	Attorney-General
Fiji	William McGregor, C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary

31. The Hon. Graham Berry and the Hon. James Service ceased to be members of the Federal Council on their retiring from the Ministry, on the 16th and 18th February, 1886. The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Treasurer, and the Hon. Henry John Wrixon, Attorney-General, were appointed as representatives of Victoria in their room, on the 31st May, 1886.

Changes of
Victorian
Representa-
tives.

32. During its first session, the Federal Council passed four Bills, all of which were duly assented to by the Governor of Tasmania on behalf of Her Majesty. The following are the titles of these bills:—

Acts passed
by Federal
Council.

1. A Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia.
2. A Bill to facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council, and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of the Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain Public Officers.
3. A Bill to authorize the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued.
4. A Bill to make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Colonies of the Federation.

33. A conference between Her Majesty's Government and Colonial Representatives was held in London in April and May 1887. This Conference was called into being by the following passage in the Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament:—

Imperial
Conference.

“I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which, in an increasing degree, is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects; and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorized communications to be entered into with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest.”

34. The communications with the colonies thus promised received the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and they came to a conclusion that Her Majesty should be advised to summon a Conference, at which representatives of the principal Colonial Governments should be invited to attend, “for the discussion of those questions which appear more particularly to demand attention at the present time.” The Governors of the various colonies were communicated with accordingly, and informed that the chief points the Government proposed to submit for consideration were the organization for military defence and the promotion of commercial relations by the development of a complete system of postal and telegraphic communication. They further intimated that the Conference would be purely consultative, and it would therefore

Objects of the
Conference.

not be material that the colonies should have equal or proportional representation thereon ; also, that their desire was that its constitution should be sufficiently comprehensive to include, in addition to the Agent-General or other specially-deputed representative of each Government, any leading public man who might be at liberty to come to England, and might be specially qualified to take a useful part in the deliberations.*

Date of
opening
Conference.

35. The Conference met on the 4th April, 1887. It was presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Right Honorable Sir Henry Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P.

Representa-
tives at
Conference.

36. The following were the representatives of the various colonies:—

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria ...	Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary.
	James Lorimer	Minister of Defence.
	Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.	Agent-General.
	James Service	late Premier.
New South Wales	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Agent-General.
	Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G.	late Premier.
	Robert Wisdom	formerly Attorney General.
Queensland	Sir Samuel Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Premier.
	Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G.	Agent-General.
South Australia	John William Downer	Premier.
	Sir Arthur Bligh, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Agent-General.
Western Australia	John Forrest, C.M.G.	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
	Septimus Burt ... ..	...
Tasmania ...	Adye Douglas	Agent-General.
	John Stokell Dodds	late Attorney-General.
	Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Agent-General.
New Zealand	Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	Speaker of Legislative Council.
	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.	Lieutenant - Governor of Ontario.
Canada ...	Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. ... ..	...
Newfoundland	Robert Thorburn	Premier.
	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	...
	Thomas Upington	Attorney-General.
Cape of Good Hope	Jan Hendrick Hofmeyr ... ..	...
	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Agent-General.
Natal	John Robinson ... ..	...

Representa-
tives of
Crown
colonies.

37. Besides the representatives just named, the following nominees from the Crown colonies, against which their names are severally placed, attended the Conference, being named either by the Governors

* See Circular Despatch, dated 25th December, 1886, of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Governors of colonies having responsible Government.

of such colonies or by the Secretary of State, the arrangement being that they should be allowed a hearing when any matter affecting their particular colony might be under consideration :—

Bahamas	...	...	Sir Augustus John Adderley, K.C.M.G.
Barbados	..	...	Sir Charles Packer, Knt.
Bermuda	...	...	Lieutenant-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
British Guiana	...	...	J. E. Tinné.
British Honduras	...	...	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
Ceylon	...	...	{ Right Honorable Sir William Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G. George T. M O'Brien.
Cyprus	...	...	Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Falkland Islands	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cautley, R.E.
Fiji	...	...	James E. Mason, C.M.G.
Gambia	...	...	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
Gibraltar	...	...	General Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B.
Gold Coast	...	...	Francis Swanzy.
Hong Kong	...	...	{ Right Honorable Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. W. Keswick.
Jamaica	...	...	C. Washington Eves.
Lagos	...	..	{ Captain Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. Reverend John Johnson.
Leeward Islands	...	...	R. Hankey.
Malta	...	...	{ General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B. Count Strickland della Catena. Giuseppe Carbone.
Mauritius	...	...	{ Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. Frederic Condé Williams. William Newton.
Native Malay States	...	...	Frank A. Swettenham, C.M.G.
Sierra Leone	...	...	{ Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. Captain Frederick Craigie Halkett.
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G. J. Anderson. Paul F. Tidman.
Trinidad	...	...	A. P. Marryatt.
Windward Islands	...	...	Sir George Henry Chambers, Knt.

38. The points discussed at the Conference may be classified as follows :— Points discussed at Conference.

1. Naval defences of Australasia.
2. Defence of coaling stations.
3. Condition of Colonial land forces and defence precautions.
4. Position of affairs in the New Hebrides.
5. Future Government of British New Guinea.
6. Postal matters.
7. Universal penny post.
8. Cable communication and charges.
9. Execution of judgments throughout the Empire.
10. Uniform bankruptcy law.
11. Uniform patent law.
12. Amendment of the marriage law.
13. Effect of sugar bounties on British trade.
14. Protection against foreign imports.

15. Investment of trust funds in Colonial securities.
16. Stamp duty on inscribed stock.
17. Disposal of unclaimed dividends on Colonial loans.
18. Colonial registers.
19. Saving life at sea.
20. Uniform census returns.
21. Uniform trade marks law.
22. Enlargement of Queen's title.
23. Defence of South African ports.
24. Native affairs in South Africa.
25. Newfoundland mail contracts.
26. Newfoundland fisheries.

Date of closing Conference. 39. The Conference held its final sitting on the 9th May, 1887, having been in session for one month and five days.

Governors of British Dominions. 40. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15 July, 1884
"	Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6 Nov., 1886*
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1885
" "	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1885*
Queensland	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G. ...	6 Nov., 1883
South Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	19 Feb., 1883
Western Australia	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	5 June, 1883
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.	20 Jan., 1883
Fiji	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	2 Jan., 1887
"	John Bates Thurston, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	1886*
New Guinea (British) ...	John Douglas, C.M.G. (Special Commissioner)	1885
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	General The Honorable Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	1886*
Malta	General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simons, G.C.B.	14 Jan., 1884
"	The Honorable Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	20 June, 1884*
Cyprus	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	1886*
Heligoland	Lieutenant-Colonel John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, C.M.G.	26 Oct., 1881

* 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.
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	28 Oct., 1884
Ceylon ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.	6 Dec., 1883
" ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	3 Aug., 1885*
Hong Kong ...	The Right Honorable Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. †	3 Mar., 1883
Mauritius ...	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. ...	1 June, 1883
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G.	6 May, 1880
Labuan ...	Dr. P. Leys ...	3 Sept., 1881*
North Borneo (British)	W. H. Treacher ...	1 June, 1881*
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, British Bechuanaland, and Basutoland	The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	22 Jan., 1881
Natal ...	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. ...	12 Sept., 1885*
St. Helena ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E., (Acting)	19 Mar., 1884
Sierra Leone ...	Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	11 Feb., 1885
Gambia ...	Captain James Shaw Hay (Administrator)	14 Jan., 1886*
Gold Coast ...	William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. ...	1886*
Lagos ...	Captain Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1886*
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	23 Oct., 1883
Ontario ...	John Beverley Robinson (Lieutenant-Governor)	30 June, 1880*
Quebec ...	Louis François Roderique Masson (Lieutenant-Governor)	7 Nov., 1884*
Nova Scotia ...	Mathew H. Richey, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	4 July 1883*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	James Cox Aikins (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Oct., 1882*
N. W. Territories ...	Edward Dewdney (Lieutenant-Governor)	3 Dec., 1881*
British Columbia ...	Clement Francis Cornwall (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 June, 1881*
Prince Edward Island	A. A. Macdonald (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 Aug., 1884*
Newfoundland ...	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. †	12 Feb., 1886*
Jamaica ...	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.	26 Dec., 1883
British Honduras ...	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	17 July, 1884

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

† Whilst these pages were going through the press, it was announced that Sir G. W. Des Vœux had been appointed Governor of Hong Kong in lieu of Sir George Bowen retired, and that Mr. H. A] Blake had been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
Turks and Caicos Islands	Harry M. Jackson (Chief Commissioner)	24 Oct., 1885*
British Guiana	Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G. ...	4 May, 1882
”	Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas	Henry Arthur Blake †	18 Feb., 1884
Trinidad	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
St. Vincent	Vacant	
Grenada	Walter Joseph Sendall	2 June, 1885
Tobago	Robert B. Llewellyn	19 Sept., 1885*
St. Lucia	Edward Laborde, C.M.G. (Administrator)	19 Sept., 1885*
Leeward Islands	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston	5 Oct., 1885
Antigua	Neale Porter (President)	
Montserrat	James Meade (President, Acting)	1882*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Charles Monroe Eldridge (President)	1883*
Virgin Islands	Vacant	
Dominica	Captain John Spencer Churchill (President)	1882*
Bermuda	Lieutenant-General Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E.	3 July, 1882
Falkland Islands	Thomas Kerr	24 Nov., 1880

Reigning
sovereigns.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
”	”	”	Empress of India	1877
Argentine Republic	M. J. Celman ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Austria-Hungary	Franz Josef I.	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
”	”	”	King of Hungary	1867
Belgium	Leopold II.	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Bolivia	G. Pacheco	...	President of the Republic	1884
Brazil	Pedro II.	1825	Emperor of Brazil	1831
Bulgaria	...	...	Regency	1886 †
Chile	J. M. Balmacada	...	President of the Republic	1886

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

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was announced that Sir Ambrose Shea had been appointed Governor of Bahamas. *vice* Mr. H. A. Blake transferred to Newfoundland.

‡ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, abdicated 7th September, 1886. The Government has since been carried on by a Regency. According to telegrams received about the 12th July, whilst these pages were passing through the press, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg had been elected to the throne of Bulgaria.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
China	Kwang-Su	1871	Emperor of China	1875 [*]
Colombia	R. Muñoz ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1884
Corea	Li Hi ... ..	...	King of Corea	1864
Costa Rica	B. Soto ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark	Christian IX.	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Ecuador	J. M. P. Caamaño ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1883
Egypt	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt*	1879
France	F. P. J. Grévy... ..	1813	President of the Republic	1879
Germany	Wilhelm I.	1797	King of Prussia.	1861
"	"	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	Georgios I.	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Guatemala	M. Barillas ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1885
Haiti	General Salomon ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1879
Hawaii	Kalakana 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. (Giocchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
Liberia	H. R. W. Johnson ... ..	...	President of Liberia	1884
Madagascar	Ranavalona III.	1861	Queen of Madagascar... ..	1883
Mexico	P. Diaz ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1885
Montenegro	Nicholas I.	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco	1873
Orange Free State	Sir J. H. Brand ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1883
Paraguay	General Escobar ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Persia	Nasser-ed-Din... ..	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	Milan I.	1854	Prince of Servia	1868*
"	"	"	King "	1882
Siam	Chulalongkorn 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	N. Droz ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1887
Tunis	Sidi Ali	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	G. Cleveland	1837	President of the United States	1885
Uruguay	M. Tages ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1882
Venezuela	G. Blanco ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Zanzibar	Barghash-bin-Said	1817	Sultan of Zanzibar	1870

* This is the date of the Prince's accession to the throne, but he did not assume the Government until 1872.

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

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

42. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

PART I.—POPULATION.

Population,
1886.

43. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1886* was as follows:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	531,452
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	471,591
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,003,043</u>

Reduction
made in
estimate of
population.

44. This estimate shows an increase of only 11,174 (1,742 in the males and 9,432 in the females) upon that for the end of 1885, published in the last issue of this work, but the figures then given were derived, in the customary manner, from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths, and of arrivals over departures, recorded as having occurred since the census was taken. It was then stated that the estimate was in all probability too high, and this has been corroborated in various ways, and especially by the fact that the marriage, birth, and death rates were found to be lower than might have been expected in view of the change in the proportions living at the various age-groups which are known to have occurred since the census. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce the estimate for the end of 1886 by 30,000, this being approximately the number which calculations based upon the occurrence of marriages, births, and deaths, show it to have been over-stated.

Defective
record of
departures.

45. It is certain that until the departures by sea are recorded with a greater degree of accuracy than they are at present, the apparent population, or that derived from the application of the difference between the births and deaths and the difference between the arrivals and departures to the census figures, will always be in excess of the actual population. This being the case, it is obviously better to amend the estimate from time to time, rather than let the error go on increasing during the whole decade intervening between two censuses; the year 1885 seems to be a favorable period for making the amendment, as it is midway between the last census, taken in 1881, and the next census,

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.