

PART I.—CONSTITUTION* AND GOVERNMENT.

20. The executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members. Executive authority.

21. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned in 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is 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 £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students in the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. There is no property qualification for members of the Lower House, and every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is allowed a vote. 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 incapable of becoming members.

* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

Salaries of
Ministers.

23. The *Constitution Act** provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine of these Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly, whilst 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.

* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.

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

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. Franchise extended to Police.

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. Foreigners must be naturalized

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. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and eight by 3 members each. Members to each district.

32. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1889-90 and 1890-91 is shown in the following table:— Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Ratepayers' Roll	150,682	156,170	218,960	229,107
General Roll	1,121	724	35,902	29,469
Total	151,803	156,894	254,862	258,576

33. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1890-91; also, at the date of the biennial election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1890, the number of electors on the rolls 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.	Enumerated Population, 1891.*	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Biennial Election, 1890.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	110,388	4	17,671	17,252	7,702	44·64
North Yarra ...	123,975	3	15,879	...	...	...
South Yarra ...	142,068	4	20,526	...	...	...
Southern ...	101,526	3	15,810	13,882	7,024	50·59
South-Western ...	60,013	3	7,047	...	...	...
Nelson... ..	47,945	3	5,296	...	...	...
Western ...	50,056	3	6,786	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,014	4	11,166	...	...	...
Northern ...	69,347	4	8,639	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,222	4	8,675	...	...	...
North-Central ...	45,799	3	5,397	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,861	3	9,658	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	69,842	4	8,883	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	80,024	3	15,461	...	...	...
Total ...	...	48	156,894	31,134	14,726	47·29

Electors who voted, Legislative Council.

34. At the last twelve 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 six out of the twelve 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 1890.

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	1890 ...	47·29

Population, members, electors, and voters, Legislative Assembly.

35. 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 were received from all the districts, and those show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, according to the recent census, number of members, total number of electors and number and

* Subject to future revision.

† 52 Vict. No. 1,008.

proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

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

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population, 1891.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors who voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	12,676	1	2,536	1,274	60·67
Anglesey	12,710	1	3,125	2,022	64·64
Ararat	8,297	1	1,801	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East	14,246	1	3,538	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West	27,242	2	5,356	4,558	80·19
Barwon	10,425	1	2,065	†	†
Benalla and Yarrawonga	11,832	1	2,725	1,885	67·49
Benambra	7,953	1	2,037	1,227	65·23
Bogong	8,594	1	1,678	1,193	67·21
Borong	11,676	1	2,267	1,629	72·43
Bourke East	11,839	1	2,740	1,603	73·36
Bourke West	10,250	1	2,236	†	†
East Bourke Boroughs	42,930	2	10,580	4,535	63·30
Brighton	15,787	1	3,825	1,924	66·09
Carlton	15,690	1	3,542	2,294	71·82
Carlton South	12,083	1	2,753	1,916	70·21
Castlemaine	13,111	2	3,108	2,672	77·05
Clunes and Allandale	8,365	1	2,150	1,960	81·63
Collingwood	29,280	2	6,883	4,108	68·87
Creswick	8,100	1	1,825	1,786	84·36
Dandenong and Berwick	15,702	1	4,238	1,834	54·26
Daylesford	9,161	1	2,002	†	†
DeLatite	10,450	1	2,730	1,342	54·09
Donald and Swan Hill	11,499	1	2,676	1,338	62·12
Dundas	9,528	1	2,168	1,179	54·91
Dunolly	8,247	1	2,327	1,570	71·56
Eaglehawk	8,580	1	1,973	1,892	83·64
Eastern Suburbs	21,070	1	4,776	2,287	67·86
Emerald Hill	14,872	1	3,432	2,153	64·40
Essendon and Flemington	24,333	1	5,658	2,308	61·45
Evelyn	12,514	1	3,198	1,874	65·99
Fitzroy	28,840	2	6,210	3,602	64·39
Footscray	20,118	1	4,473	2,049	64·92
Geelong	23,168	2	4,894	3,405	67·82
Gippsland Central	11,020	1	2,457	1,599	60·14
Gippsland East	10,719	1	2,126	1,566	67·85
Gippsland North	9,979	1	2,311	1,241	57·94
Gippsland South	9,946	1	2,892	1,532	56·97
Gippsland West	15,094	1	3,870	1,641	45·22
Grant	8,689	1	2,162	1,361	67·61
Grenville	14,213	2	3,564	2,146	55·10

* Subject to future revision.

† No contest.

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

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population 1891.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Gunbower	10,558	1	2,342	1,810	73·22
Hawthorn	19,570	1	4,038	2,144	68·54
Horsham	10,795	1	2,245	†	†
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,769	1	2,588	1,328	57·92
Kara Kara	8,990	1	1,973	†	†
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	9,644	1	2,239	1,556	60·40
Korong	8,670	1	2,013	1,587	72·30
Kyneton	9,631	1	1,789	1,600	75·83
Lowan	13,220	1	2,564	1,649	67·31
Maldon	7,415	1	1,611	†	†
Mandurang	8,579	1	2,021	1,369	63·94
Maryborough	9,868	1	2,314	1,736	71·53
Melbourne	9,443	1	3,928	†	†
Melbourne East	20,358	2	5,201	4,491	88·25
Melbourne North	17,281	1	3,632	2,393	69·20
Melbourne South	13,962	1	3,440	2,071	63·47
Melbourne West	13,824	1	2,929	2,159	75·99
Mornington	14,634	1	4,103	1,327	39·75
Normanby	8,716	1	2,203	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia ...	11,324	1	2,242	1,368	54·94
Ovens	7,998	1	1,772	1,186	67·23
Polwarth	10,975	1	2,854	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy	7,185	1	1,842	†	†
Portland	8,327	1	2,030	†	†
Port Melbourne	13,065	1	3,028	2,052	73·44
Prahran... ..	16,334	1	3,413	2,194	66·04
Richmond	31,279	2	7,292	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden	11,565	1	2,126	1,321	58·12
Rodney	21,154	2	4,834	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst	22,713	2	4,787	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South	9,072	1	1,920	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa	11,081	1	2,142	1,493	65·57
South Yarra	14,774	1	3,011	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda	19,093	1	3,765	2,167	67·24
Stawell	9,551	1	2,229	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca... ..	7,697	1	1,859	1,468	73·03
Toorak	19,710	1	3,869	†	†
Villiers and Heytesbury ...	10,385	1	1,998	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,720	1	2,450	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip	7,400	1	1,779	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool	9,280	1	1,787	1,508	78·09
Williamstown	15,937	1	4,044	2,322	68·07
Windermere	6,706	1	1,423	1,230	81·62
Total ... ..	...	95	258,576	147,129†	66·58†

* Subject to future revision.

† No contest.

‡ In contested districts only.

36. 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

37. The population of Victoria on the 5th April, 1891, was approximately 1,140,000, and there being 48 members and 156,894 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,000, and one elector to every 7·3 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 258,576 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,000, and 1 elector to every 4·4 of the population.

Proportion of members and electors of both Houses to population.

38. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,269 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,722 for the Lower House.

Proportion of members to electors.

39. The approximate population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1890 was 37,400,000, and the Upper House consisted of 551 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 67,877 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.

40. 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 55,800; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,600 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,000 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,300 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 population.

Representation 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, 25.*

41. The Constitution of Western Australia having been recently proclaimed,† all the Australasian colonies now 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 four 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§	156,894
New South Wales ...	73	Nominated	Life||	...
Queensland	40	Nominated¶	Life	...
South Australia ...	24	Elected	Eight years§	33,265
Western Australia ...	15	Nominated	?	...
Tasmania	18	Elected	Five years	6,451
New Zealand ...	39	Nominated	Life**	...

42. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies, except Western Australia, for which the information was not available. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary :—

* According to preliminary returns of the census of 1891, the population of England was about 29,000,000, of Scotland 4,033,000, of Ireland 4,670,000.

† On the 22nd October, 1890.

‡ 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 (with a few exceptions), 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.

43. 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, a matriculated student of the Melbourne University, 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.

* In most, if not all the colonies, judges of any court in the colony ; ministers of religion ; 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. 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.

Upper
House and
money
bills.

44. 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.

45. 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, except perhaps Western Australia, members of this House receive no remuneration.

Upper
House—
Dissolution
by the
Governor.

46. 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.

47. In all the Australasian colonies 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	258,576
New South Wales	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland	72	Five years	84,530
South Australia	54	Three years	69,811
Western Australia	30	Three years (?)	5,810
Tasmania	36	Five years	25,932
New Zealand	74*	Three years	183,171

* Four of these are Maoris.

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

Lower House—
Qualifica-
tion of
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>).

49. 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 further vote for each electoral district in which real property is held is, however, in most instances,|| acquired in respect to such property, provided that no person vote twice in the same electorate. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

Lower House—
Qualifica-
tion 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.
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* 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.

|| In South Australia there is no further vote in respect to property. It is believed that the privilege exists in all the other colonies.

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

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.
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, females are disqualified from voting, as also are lunatics, paupers, and criminals. 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.

50. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland* 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.

* In Queensland, members also receive allowances for travelling expenses at the rate of 1s. 6d. per mile beyond the first three miles for one land journey from and to their own homes during each session; or the actual passage money paid if they travel by sea. The particulars for Western Australia are not available.

51. 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.

Lower House—
Dissolution by the Governor.

52. 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.

Females cannot be elected, or vote at elections.

53. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 5th April, 1891; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; 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:—

Members, electors, etc., in Australasian colonies.

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

Colony.	Inhabitants at Census, 5th April, 1891.*	Lower House, 1891.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Members.	Electors.	Member.	Electors.			
Victoria ...	1,140,000	95	258,576	12,000	4.41	2,722	1889	66.58
New South Wales†	1,134,207	137	290,314	8,279	3.91	2,119	1889	59.09
Queensland ...	393,938	72	84,530	5,471	4.66	1,174	1888	73.92
South Australia...	321,548	54	69,811	5,955	4.61	1,293	1890	55.09
Western Australia	49,835	30	5,810	1,661	8.58	197	1890	80.8
Tasmania ...	146,667	36	25,932	4,074	5.66	720	1890	77.05‡
New Zealand § ...	618,688	70	183,171	8,838	3.38	2,617	1890	.. ||

54. 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

Parliamentary representation in various countries.

* Subject to future revision.

† In New South Wales, the electors are given for 1889-90; the percentage who voted would be increased to 60.10 if informal votes be counted.

‡ Percentage of "votes recorded" during year 1890 (not for last election) to number on roll. This, of course, gives a result higher than the actual.

§ Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 41,300, and the latter 4.

|| Information not available.

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:—

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants. †	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Representatives.	Inhabitants to a Representative.
Western Australia	49,835	30	1,661
Tasmania	146,667	36	4,074
Queensland	393,938	72	5,471
South Australia	321,548	54	5,955
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales	1,134,207	137	8,279
New Zealand	618,688	70	8,838
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Victoria	1,140,000	95	12,000
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,610	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

Representa-
tion pro-
posed for
Federal
Assembly.

55. In the Draft Bill adopted by the National Australasian Convention in 1891, for the construction of a Federal Constitution, the representation in the proposed Federal House of Assembly is based on a proportion of 1 member to every 30,000 inhabitants.

* 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.

56. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. 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 Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), 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 60,* and the shires 134.† 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, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Municipal
govern-
ment.

57. 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 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.

Cities,
Towns, and
Boroughs.

58. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of 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.

Shires.

59. The Governor in Council may divide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

Subdivision
of Districts.

60. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the *Local Government Act* is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number 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 sub-divided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated

Municipal
Councillors.

* Including the borough of Oakleigh created on the 10th March 1891.

† Including the shire of Borung constituted on the 27th January, 1891.

‡ Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four urban municipalities 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.

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, being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, or being of unsound mind, 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.

Chairman of Council.

61. 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.

Municipal electors.

62. 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.

Plurality of votes.

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

IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £50 ...	...	One vote
" " " £50 and under £100 ...	...	Two votes
" " " £100 and upwards ...	...	Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £25 ...	...	One vote
" " " £25 and under £75 ...	...	Two votes
" " " £75 and upwards ...	...	Three votes

Ten pounds rating insufficient without occupation.

64. 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 subdivisions.

65. 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.

66. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

General and separate rates.

67. 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.

68. 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.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

69. An Act* to provide for the better management of the metropolis and for the creation of a Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to give effect thereto was passed on the 20th December, 1890, and, as to the election of members, the date of holding the first meeting, and other preliminary matters, came into immediate operation, but the other provisions were not to come into force until the day of the first meeting of the Board. The Act is divided into seven parts, dealing respectively with the Board's constitution; Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage; Metropolitan General Fund and Rating; Borrowing Powers; Acquisition of Land; and Miscellaneous. The Board is to be a body corporate, consisting of a chairman elected by the Board, and of 39 other members elected by the Councils of the city of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities—all within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; but such members can only retain their seats on the Board so long as they continue to be members of their respective Municipal Councils. Seven members are allotted to the municipality of Melbourne, 4 to South Melbourne, 3 to Prahran, 2 each to four other municipalities, and 1 member each to the remaining seventeen. After the first annual election, each member will be elected for three years, whilst the terms of membership of the first elected members are so arranged that after the year 1894 one-third of the members for the whole district will retire annually. The chairman, whose salary is to be

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

* *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1197.)*

fixed by the Board between the limits of £1,500 and £2,000 per annum, will hold office for a period of 4 years, but is eligible for re-election. The whole of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Works are vested in the Board—embracing all lands, reservoirs, tramways, mains, buildings, plant and machinery, etc., in connexion with the supply of water to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and all sewers and drains within the metropolis or works in connexion therewith; also all the bed soil and banks of the River Yarra, and all other public rivers, creeks and watercourses within the metropolis, except so much thereof as is already vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust and Railways Commissioners. The liability for that portion of the outstanding public debt which was incurred for the construction of Melbourne Water Works—amounting to £2,139,934—is to be transferred to the Board, which is to be held liable to the Treasurer of Victoria for the due payment of principal and interest. The revenue of the Board is to be derived chiefly from rates levied on all rateable property in the district, the annual rate not to exceed 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of such property, for the due collection and payment of which the various Municipal Councils are held responsible. The Board is empowered, in addition to loans raised by the Government, to borrow money by the issue of debentures so that the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed £5,000,000; it is also allowed a bank overdraft on current account not exceeding £100,000. All officers employed at the passing of the Act in the Melbourne Sewerage and Water Supply Department are placed under the control of the Board, and become thenceforth officers thereof, subject to the observance of all existing or accruing rights and privileges. An account of the Sewerage Works proposed to be carried out by the Board will be found in the last issue of this work. (Vol. II., page 309.)

*Federal
Council
Act.*

70. 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 force

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

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.

71. 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.

72. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first 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.

73. 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

Expenses of Federal Council.

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. 74. 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. 75. 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 the other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council. 76. The Federal Council has held four sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; and the fourth on the 20th January, 1891. 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.B. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Premier and the Attorney-General; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; and Tasmania by the Attorney-General and the Treasurer. The sittings were not attended by delegates from the other colonies represented in Council.*

Australasian Federation Conference, 1890. 77. 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:—

* For particulars as to the names and official positions of representatives of the different colonies, who took part in the proceedings of the first three sessions of the Federal Council, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 77.

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria ...	Duncan Gillies	Premier and Treasurer (President of the Conference)
New South Wales	Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary
	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. ...	Premier
Queensland ...	William McMillan	Colonial Treasurer
	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Member of the Legislative Assembly
South Australia	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	Colonial Secretary
	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D. Lond.	Premier
Western Australia...	Thomas Playford	Member of the Legislative Assembly
	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

78. 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 Federation Conference.

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.

79. In accordance with these resolutions, delegates to a National Australasian Convention were duly appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891, and closed on the 9th April, 1891. The following are the names and

Delegates to National Australasian Convention.

official positions of the delegates of the various colonies present at the Convention:—

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Victoria ...	James Munro	Premier and Treasurer
	Duncan Gillies	M.L.A., formerly Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin	M.L.A., formerly Chief Secretary
	Henry John Wrixon, Q.C.*	M.L.A., formerly Attorney-General
	Lieut.-Colonel William Collard Smith	M.L.A., formerly Minister of Education
	Henry Cuthbert	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice
New South Wales	Nicholas Fitzgerald	M.L.C.
	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Premier and Colonial Secretary (President of Convention)
	William McMillan	Colonial Treasurer
	Joseph Palmer Abbott	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	George Richard Dibbs	M.L.A., formerly Premier and Colonial Secretary
	William Henry Suttor	Vice-President of the Executive Council
	Edmund Barton, Q.C.	M.L.C., formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	M.L.C., formerly Premier and Colonial Treasurer
Queensland ...	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General
	Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Colonial Treasurer
	John Murtagh Macrossan	M.L.A., formerly Colonial Secretary
	John Donaldson	M.L.A., formerly Postmaster-General
	Arthur Rutledge	M.L.A., formerly Attorney-General
	Thomas MacDonald Patterson	M.L.C., formerly Postmaster-General
	Andrew Joseph Thynne	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice
South Australia	Thomas Playford	Premier and Treasurer
	Sir John Cox Bray, K.C.M.G.	Chief Secretary
	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D.	M.H.A., formerly Premier
	Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	M.H.A., formerly Premier and Chief Secretary
	Charles Cameron Kingston, Q.C.	M.H.A., formerly Attorney-General
	John Hannah Gordon	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Education
	Richard Chaffey Baker, C.M.G.	M.L.C., formerly Attorney-General

* The Honorable William Shiels, Attorney-General, acted temporarily in the absence of the Honorable H. J. Wrixon, from the 2nd to the 6th March.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891

—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Western Aus- tralia	John Forrest, C.M.G. ...	Premier and Treasurer
	William Edward Marmion ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands
	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Kt.	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	John Winthrop Hackett ...	M.L.C.
	John Arthur Wright ...	M.L.C.
	Alexander Forrest ...	M.L.A.
	William Thorley Loton ...	M.L.A.
Tasmania ...	Phillip Oakley Fysh ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Colonial Treasurer
	William Moore ...	President of the Legislative Council
	Adye Douglas ...	M.L.C., formerly Premier and Chief Secretary
New Zealand ...	William Henry Burgess ...	M.H.A., formerly Treasurer
	Nicholas John Brown ...	M.H.A., formerly Minister of Lands and Works
	Sir George Grey, K.C.B. ...	M.H.R., formerly Governor, and more recently Premier
	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	Speaker of the Legislative Council, late Premier
	Captain William Russell Russell	M.H.R., formerly Minister of Justice and Defence

80. Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, was elected President of the Convention. After an animated debate extending over more than a fortnight, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolutions
adopted
by Conven-
tion.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

That in order to establish and secure an enduring foundation for the structure of a Federal Government, the principles embodied in the Resolutions following be agreed to:—

- (1.) That the powers and privileges and territorial rights of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.
- (2.) No new State shall be formed by separation from another State, nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Federal Parliament.
- (3.) That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation, shall be absolutely free.
- (4.) That the power and authority to impose Customs duties and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties and to offer bounties shall be exclusively lodged in the Federal Government and Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thence derived as shall be agreed upon.

- (5.) That the Military and Naval Defence of Australia shall be entrusted to Federal Forces, under one command.
- (6.) That provision should be made in the Federal Constitution which will enable each State to make such amendments in its Constitution as may be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

Subject to these and other necessary conditions, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (1.) A Parliament, to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each Colony, to be elected by a system which shall provide for the periodical retirement of one-third of the members, so securing to the body itself a perpetual existence combined with definite responsibility to the electors, the latter to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (2.) A Judiciary, consisting of a Federal Supreme Court, which shall constitute a High Court of Appeal for Australia.
- (3.) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, and such persons as may from time to time be appointed as his advisers.

Committees
appointed
by Conven-
tion.

81. After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention appointed three committees to deliberate and draw up reports on certain matters submitted to them before dealing with the subject of the Federal Constitution to be decided on. The first committee was to deal with provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade regulation; the second, with the establishment of a Federal Judiciary—its powers and functions; and the third with the consideration of Constitutional machinery, and the distribution of functions and powers, and to prepare and submit to the Convention a Bill, based upon the deliberations of the other two committees, for the establishment of a Federal Constitution.

Draft Bill
adopted
by Conven-
tion.

82. The Bill—intituled a Bill “To Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia”—having been drafted as directed, was, with the reports of the other two committees, duly presented to the Convention, and subsequently adopted with slight alterations. Finally, the Convention formally recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the Constitution as framed by the Convention. The following are the principal features embodied in the Bill:—

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION BILL.

A Governor-General to be appointed as the Queen’s representative. The salary of the Governor-General to be not less than £10,000.

SENATE.

A Senate to be constituted, composed of eight members for each State, directly chosen by the Houses of the Parliament of the several States during a Session

thereof, each Senator to have one vote. The Senators to be chosen for a term of six years, one-half to retire every three years by rotation. The qualifications of a Senator to be as follow :—(1) He must be of the full age of thirty years, and must, when chosen, be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, and must have been for five years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen. (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least five years before he is chosen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives to be composed of members chosen every three years by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers; and until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, each State to have one Representative for every thirty thousand of its people—provided nevertheless that each of the seven principal colonies of Australasia be entitled to at least four Representatives. The House to continue its sittings for three years unless sooner dissolved by the Governor-General. The qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives to be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification for electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. The qualifications of a Member of the House of Representatives to be as follow :—(1) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must when elected be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of members of the House of Representatives, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is elected. (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least three years before he is elected.

The Senate to be presided over by a President, and the House of Representatives by a Speaker, chosen by their respective Houses. Each member of both sections of the Legislature to receive an annual allowance for his services of five hundred pounds, until other provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament. Any person who has taken an oath or made a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign Power, or has done any act whereby he has become a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power; or who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter; or who is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; to be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Senator or member of the House of Representatives until the disability is removed by a grant of a discharge, or the expiration or remission of the sentence, or a pardon, or release, or otherwise.

POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to have full and exclusive power and authority to make all such Laws as it thinks necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to all or any of the matters following, that is to say :

1. The regulation of Trade and Commerce with other Countries, and among the several States ;
2. Customs and Excise and bounties, but so that duties of Customs and Excise and bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another ;
3. Raising money by any other mode or system of taxation; but so that all such taxation shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth ;
4. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth ;

5. Postal and Telegraphic Services ;
6. The Military and Naval Defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the Forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth, or of any State or part of the Commonwealth ;
7. Munitions of War ;
8. Navigation and Shipping ;
9. Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships ;
10. Quarantine ;
11. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits ;
12. Census and Statistics ;
13. Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender ;
14. Banking, the Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money ;
15. Weights and Measures ;
16. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;
17. Bankruptcy and Insolvency ;
18. Copyrights and Patents of Inventions, Designs, and Trade Marks ;
19. Naturalization and Aliens ;
20. The Status in the Commonwealth of Foreign Corporations, and of Corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth ;
21. Marriage and Divorce ;
22. The Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of the Civil and Criminal Process and Judgments of the Courts of the States ;
23. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States ;
24. Immigration and Emigration ;
25. The influx of Criminals ;
26. External Affairs and Treaties ;
27. The relations of the Commonwealth to the Islands of the Pacific ;
28. River Navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more States, or parts of the Commonwealth ;
29. The control of Railways with respect to transport for the purposes of the Commonwealth ;
30. Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the Law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the Law ;
31. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any Legislative powers with respect to the affairs of the territory of the Commonwealth, or any part of it, which can at the date of the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia ;
32. Any matters necessary or incidental for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or Executive Government of the Commonwealth or in any department or officer thereof.
33. The affairs of people of any race with respect to whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to the general community ; but so that this power shall not extend to authorize legislation with respect to the affairs of the aboriginal native race in Australia and the Maori race in New Zealand ;
34. The government of any territory which may by surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the Parliament become the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the Parliament of the State in which such places are situate, for the construction of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, quarantine stations, or for any other purposes of general concern ;

35. Matters relating to any Department or Departments of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth;
36. Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of the Parliament.

MONEY BILLS.

Laws appropriating any part of the public revenue, or imposing any tax or impost, to originate in the House of Representatives.

- (1) The Senate to have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed Laws, except Laws imposing taxation and Laws appropriating the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but may not amend. Moreover, the Senate may not amend any proposed Law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.
- (2) Laws imposing taxation are to deal with the imposition of taxation only.
- (3) Laws imposing taxation except Laws imposing duties of Customs on imports to deal with one subject of taxation only.
- (4) The expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual services of the Government not to be authorized by the same Law as that which appropriates the supplies for such ordinary annual services, but to be authorized by a separate Law or Laws.
- (5) In the case of a proposed Law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

It is not to be lawful for the House of Representatives to pass any vote, resolution, or Law for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of the produce of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor-General in the Session in which the vote, resolution, or Law, is proposed.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth being vested in the Queen, it is to be exercised by the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative, aided and advised by the Federal Executive Council, consisting of persons who may from time to time be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, holding office during his pleasure, of whom not more than seven may be Ministers of State appointed to administer the various Departments of the Commonwealth, who are to receive a sum of not less than £15,000 per annum for their services.

The Command-in-Chief of all Military and Naval Forces of the Commonwealth to be vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

The control of the following departments of the Public Service to be at once assigned to and assumed and taken over by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, which is to assume the obligations of any State or States with respect to such matters, that is to say—

- (1) Customs and Excise.
- (2) Post and Telegraphs.
- (3) Military and Naval Defence.
- (4) Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships.
- (5) Quarantine.

FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth is to have power to establish a Court, to be called the Supreme Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and so many

other Justices, not less than four, as the Parliament from time to time prescribes. The Parliament may also from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, establish other Courts.

The Supreme Court of Australia to have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament from time to time prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences, of any other Federal Court, or of the highest Court of final resort now established, or which may hereafter be established, in any State, whether such Court is a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Australia in all such cases is to be final and conclusive. Until the Parliament makes other provisions, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the highest Courts of final resort of the several States are to be applicable to appeals from such Courts to the Supreme Court of Australia.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Commonwealth, other than the Supreme Court of Australia, which jurisdiction may be exclusive, or may be concurrent with that of the Courts of the States. But jurisdiction is not to be conferred on a Court except in respect of the following matters, or some of them, that is to say :—

- (1) Cases arising under this Constitution ;
- (2) Cases arising under any Laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or under any treaty made by the Commonwealth with another country ;
- (3) Cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction ;
- (4) Cases affecting the Public Ministers, Consuls, or other Representatives of other countries ;
- (5) Cases in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party ;
- (6) Cases in which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth ;
- (7) Controversies between States ;
- (8) Controversies relating to the same subject matter claimed under the Laws of different States.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, and duties of Excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods. But this exclusive power is not to come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs by the Parliament of the Commonwealth all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, are to cease to have effect. The control and collection of duties of Customs and Excise and the payment of bounties are nevertheless to pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, all officers employed by the Government of any State in any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, are to become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all existing rights of any such officers to be preserved.

All lands, buildings, works, and materials necessarily appertaining to, or used in connexion with, any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, are, from and after the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, to be taken over at a fair valuation by and belong to the Commonwealth, either absolutely, or, in the case of the Departments controlling Customs and Excise and Bounties, for such time as may be necessary.

Until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, respecting the imposition of duties of Customs and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and the offering of bounties upon the production or export of goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, are to continue as theretofore. So soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth has imposed uniform duties of Customs, trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, are to be absolutely free.

The revenue of the Commonwealth to be applied, in the first instance, in the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth, which is to be charged to the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people, and the surplus is, until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, to be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in proportion to the amount of revenue raised therein respectively, subject to the following provisions :—

- (1) As to duties of Customs or Excise, provision to be made for ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the amount of duties collected in each State or part of the Commonwealth in respect of dutiable goods which are afterwards exported to another State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount of the duties so ascertained to be taken to have been collected in the State or part to which the goods have been so exported, and to be added to the duties actually collected in that State or part, and deducted from the duties collected in the State or part of the Commonwealth from which the goods were exported :
- (2) As to the proceeds of direct taxes, the amount contributed or raised in respect of income earned in any State or part of the Commonwealth, or arising from property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount contributed or raised in respect of property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, to be taken to have been raised in that State or part :
- (3) The amount of any bounties paid to any of the people of a State or part of the Commonwealth to be deducted from the amount of the surplus to be returned to that State or part.

After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, the surplus to be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in the same manner and proportions until the Parliament otherwise prescribes. Preference not to be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one part of the Commonwealth over those of another part of the Commonwealth.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power, with the consent of the Parliaments of all the States, to make laws for taking over and consolidating the whole or any part of the public debt of any State or States, but so that a State shall be liable to indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of a debt taken over, and that the amount of interest payable in respect of a debt shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the share of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the State.

All powers which at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Parliaments of the several Colonies, and which are not by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or withdrawn from the Parliaments of the several States, are to be reserved to, and to remain vested in, the Parliaments of the States respectively.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is to be a Governor, and the Parliament of a State may make such provisions as it thinks fit as to the manner of its Governor's appointment, tenure of office, and removal from office.

A member of the Senate or House of Representatives not to be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State.

The Parliament of a State to have power at any time to surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof

by the Commonwealth such part of the State is to become and be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State not to impose any taxes or duties on imports or exports, except such as are necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; and the net produce of all taxes and duties imposed by a State on imports or exports to be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State not to make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion.

The Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the Executive Government of a State, against domestic violence.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time to establish and admit to the Commonwealth new States, and upon such establishment and admission to make and impose such conditions, as to the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, to increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to, and, with the like consent, to make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected by it.

A new State is not to be formed by separation of territory from a State without the consent of the Parliament thereof, nor may a State be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, or the limits of a State be altered, without the consent of the Parliament or Parliaments of the State or States concerned.

Governors.

83. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of 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; 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.

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 Honorable 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.

84. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average Duration of Governorships. 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.

85. 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 Nornamby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria. Interregna in Victoria.

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

* Sir 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	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by	Customs		
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
		21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
succeeded by	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
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	Ditto ...		
Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
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	Ditto ...		
James Goodall Francis ...	Ditto ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
Vincent Pyke ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
Travers Adamson ...	Solicitor-General ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
James Frederic Martley ...	Ditto ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
John Robinson Bailey ...	Postmaster-General ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
Hibbert Newton ...	Ditto ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
		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			
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	
Georgé 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 Com- missioner 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 Com- missioner 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 ...	10 June 1872	1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
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 ...	14 June 1872 17 June 1872	4 May 1874
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
succeeded by			
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	1 May 1874*
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
Robert Ramsay ...	(Without office) ...	10 June 1872	
XV.			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	31 July 1874	7 August 1875
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service ...	Treasurer ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Postmaster-General ...		
Townsend MacDermott ...	Solicitor-General ...		

*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	
XVI.				
Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer ...	7 Aug. 1875	} 20 Oct. 1875	
James Munro ...	Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	10 Aug. 1875		
Francis Longmore ...	Minister of Public Instruction	} 7 Aug. 1875		
John Woods ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
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* ...	Minister of Mines ...	} 7 Aug. 1875		
James Macpherson Grant ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General			
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works	} 23 Aug. 1875		
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works			
	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			
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Agriculture ...			25 Oct. 1875
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General			} 20 Oct. 1875
John Maddent† ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
William McLellan ...	Minister of Justice...			
Joseph Jones‡ ...	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	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
		28 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works .. Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	28 May 1877	
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Attorney-General ...	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by			
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	27 Mar. 1878	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...	22 May 1877	5 March 1880
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	11 June 1877	
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 ...	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) ...		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	2 April 1880	
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
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			
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		
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)			
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)		5 Aug. 1880	
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			
succeeded by	Ditto, ditto			19 Aug. 1881
Walter Madden	Treasurer (without salary) ...			8 March 1883
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	9 July 1881		
Thomas Bent	Minister of Mines (without salary)	19 Aug. 1881		
Charles Young	Ditto			
succeeded by	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	8 March 1883		
Robert Burrowes	(Without office)			
Charles Young	(Without office)	9 July 1881		
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)	19 Aug. 1881		
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)			

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

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXII.			
James Service	Treasurer (Premier)		18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary		16 Feb. 1886 *
George Briscoe Kerferd	Attorney-General		1 Jan. 1886 †
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		26 Oct. 1883 ‡
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Albert Lee Tucker	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
Jonas Felix Levien	Minister of Mines		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
James Service	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)		10 April 1884
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry	Postmaster-General (without salary)	8 March 1883	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
James Campbell, M.L.C.	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Comaissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
Jonas Felix Levien	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
Duncan Gillies	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	12 Mar. 1883	18 Feb. 1886
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Alfred 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)		
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)		
Nathaniel Thoruley, 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	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary ...		
Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General ...	1 Sept. 1890	
Alfred Deakin ...	Solicitor-General (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice... ..	18 Feb. 1886		6 Sept. 1889*
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence ...		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto	16 Sept. 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Charles Henry Pearson ...	Minister of Public Instruction	18 Feb. 1886	
John Lamont Dow †	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	
John Lamont Dow †	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow ‡	Minister of Mines (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies ...	Ditto	24 Aug. 1886	17 June 1890
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Minister of Mines	17 June 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Frederick Thomas Derham ...	Postmaster-General	20 Feb. 1886	18 Aug. 1890
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Matthew Henry Davies ...	(Without office)	20 Feb. 1886	4 Oct. 1887§
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto	28 Oct. 1887	1 June 1889 ||
John Nimmo ...	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto	1 June 1889	17 June 1890 ¶
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Commissioner of Public Works	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890

* Died at this date.

† John Lamont Dow resigned 21st May, 1890, and was reappointed 1st Sept., 1890. His duties were temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.

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

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

|| Appointed Commissioner of Public Works on this date.

¶ Appointed Minister of Mines on 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.— <i>continued.</i>			
John Nimmo ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890*
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto ...	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Ditto ...	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
William Froggatt Walker ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	29 Jan. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	20 April 1886	16 Sept. 1889†
James Balfour, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	15 May 1890	5 Nov. 1890
XXIV.			
James Munro ...	Treasurer (Premier)	} 5 Nov. 1890	} Still in office
William Shiels ...	Attorney-General		
George David Langridge ...	Chief Secretary		
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
Allan McLean ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} Still in office
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence	5 Nov. 1890	
Allan McLean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey§	5 Nov. 1890	
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General		
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Public Works	} 5 Nov. 1890	
John Mark Davies, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply		
William Shiels ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891†
succeeded by			
James Henry Wheeler ...	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	Still in office

* Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

† At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

‡ Died on this date.

§ Without salary from the time of assumption of office as Chief Secretary.

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.
XXIV.— <i>continued.</i>			
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	Still in office
George David Langridge ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner	Ditto (without salary)	22 April 1891	Still in office
Allan McLean	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Graham	Ditto (without salary)	22 April 1891	Still in office
James Henry Wheeler ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	Still in office
Simon Fraser, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	} 5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891 †
Cornelius Job Ham, M.L.C.	Ditto		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Ditto		
Frank Stuart	Ditto		

87. 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, K.C.M.G.	579
6. Richard Heales	353	18. Graham Berry	1,019
7. John O'Shanassy	590	19. James Service	151
8. James McCulloch	1,775	20. Graham Berry	340
9. Charles Sladen	66	21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	607
10. James McCulloch	436	22. James Service	1,078
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	23. Duncan Gillies	1,722
12. James McCulloch	436	24. James Munro	Still in office.

* Died at this date.

† Resigned at this date.

‡ 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.

Average duration of Ministries. 88. 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 555 days, or 1 year and $6\frac{1}{4}$ months.

Parliaments 89. The present is the fourteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ..	9th August, 1859 ...	341	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860... 3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	11th July, 1861 ...	292	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	11th September, 1863... 2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
4	1	28th November, 1864	25th August, 1864 ...	366	378
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	28th November, 1865... 11th December, 1865...	52	
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	10th September, 1867	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	8th November, 1867 ... 25th November, 1867 30th December, 1867	1	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1867	200	686
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1868	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	29th December, 1869... 15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870... 25th January, 1871 ...	63	
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	1,048
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873... 9th March, 1874 ...	196	
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	1,049
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876... 25th April, 1877 ...	164	
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1877 ...	322	1,072
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	6th December, 1878 ... 5th February, 1880 ...	212	
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	9th February, 1880 ... 26th June, 1880 ... 29th June, 1880 ...	46	993
				49	

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.
11.	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	1,091
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	11th March, 1889	1,091
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	

90. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 854 Days of Parliaments. Duration of Parliaments. days, or about 2 years and 4 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 200 days, or rather more than 6½ months.

91. According to a return prepared in 1890, the total number of Persons employed by Government. persons in the service of the Victorian Government, exclusive of persons temporarily employed, or whose services are not wholly retained by the State, is about 24,800.* Of these, 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 :—

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

92. Under the Public Service and Railways Acts persons may be Super-numeraries in Public Service. temporarily employed from time to time to meet the exigencies of the service for any period not exceeding three months (which may be extended to nine months in special cases), in the Public Service proper, and six months in the Railway Department. According to a return

* For full particulars of the different Departments in which these persons were respectively employed, and their annual salaries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 89 and 90.

published in 1889, the number of such persons was 5,800, of whom 3,725 were employed in the Railway Department.

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 Departments—				
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 executive, 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 of British Dominions.

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 Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.	15 Jan., 1891
” ” ... ”	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., P.C.	11 April, 1889
Western Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 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. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British)	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb., 1891 *
Malta	Lieutenant-General Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1885
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.	28 May, 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
Seychelles Islands	T. Risely Griffith (Administrator) ...	Feb., 1889
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.

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 ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Com- missioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. 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 ...	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1888
Gambia ...	Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Adminis- trator)	1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1885
Lagos ...	G. T. Carter, C.M.G. ...	1891
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., 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 ..	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
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 A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. ...	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	H. Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	1891
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 ...	Lorraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia ...		
Leeward Islands and Antigua	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888

* 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>		
Montserrat	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. 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 Governors £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 (£340) 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	Barbados	3,600†
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Gold Coast	3,500
Cape of Good Hope	9,000†	Western Australia	3,000
Straits Settlements	7,040‡	Leeward Islands	3,000
New South Wales	7,000	Bermudas	2,946
Ceylon	6,666	Newfoundland	2,500
Hong Kong	6,666‡	Windward Islands	2,500
Jamaica	6,000	Sierra Leone	2,500
British Guiana	6,000‡	Lagos	2,250‡
Queensland	5,000	Fiji	2,000
South Australia	5,000	Quebec	2,000
Tasmania	5,000	Ontario	2,000
New Zealand	5,000	Manitoba	2,000
Mauritius	5,000	Bahamas	2,000
Gibraltar	5,000	British Honduras	1,800
Malta	5,000	Nova Scotia	1,800
Trinidad	5,000	New Brunswick	1,800
Natal	4,000§	British Columbia	1,800
Cyprus	4,000	British Bechuanaland	1,800

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

† Including £3,000 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.
	£		£
Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800	Falkland Islands	1,200
British New Guinea ...	1,700	St. Lucia	1,000*
Basutoland	1,700*	Seychelles	960*
Prince Edward Island ...	1,400	St. Vincent	800
N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400	Dominica	600
British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350	St. Christopher and Nevis	600
Gambia	1,300*	Tobago	600
Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
		Montserrat	500
		St. Helena	500
		Virgin Islands	340*

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; those of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees; and the salary of the Governor of Gibraltar is paid in pesetas. These values have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., a rupee 1s. 8d., and a peseta 9s. 6d.

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 Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ..	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	"	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic ...	C. Pellegrini ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia	A. Arce ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil	M. D. da Fonseca ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Bulgaria	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile	J. M. Balmaceda ...	1840	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	1851	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica	J. Rodriguez ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
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

* Including allowances.

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 Schillingfürst	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	Gonthier ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
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 ...	L. M. F. Hyppolite	...	President of the Republic	1890
Hawaii ...	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ...	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline	1858	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
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 ...	1883
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Nicaragua	R. Sacazar ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1889
Orange Free State	Judge Reitz ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay	J. Gonzalez ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia	Nâsr-ed-Dîn	1831	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	R. M. Bermudez ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal	Carlos I.	1863	King of Portugal	1889
Roumania	Carol I.	1839	Domnul of Roumania	1866
"	"	"	King "	1881
Russia	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
Salvador	C. Ezeta ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
San Domingo	U. Heureaux ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia	Alexander I.	1876	King of Servia	1889
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... ..	A. Suter ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Tunis	Sidi Ali	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Benjamin Harrison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay	Dr. J. Herrera y Obes ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela	Dr. R. A. Palazio ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Zanzibar	Ali Bin Said	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar	1890

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

98. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereign older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, 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 living monarch.

* Re-elected 1888.

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